

CSS CHEATSHEET

One way to create style rules for your html:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">

</style>
</head>
```

- needed to render styles in your html file.
- Place within <head> section of your html

The elements of CSS styles

The element you want to target

The property/value pair is called a declaration

selector {property:value;}

The property you want to set

The value you want to give that property

Another way to create style rules for your html:

```
<p style="color: #FFCCCC;">I am a paragraph</p>
```

- You can style an element by adding the "style" attribute to the element. This is called an inline style.

STYLING THE BODY ELEMENT

```
body {
  font-family: Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
  color: #FFFFCC;
  background-color:tan;
}
```

- the body element wraps around all the visible elements on an HTML page. When you apply styles to it, many of those styles will affect its "child" elements.
- background color declaration makes a page background
- Text declarations in this element are inherited by all the text "children" of it.

STYLING TEXT ELEMENTS

h1 to h6, p, blockquote, em, strong, ul, ol, li

These are some of the text elements you can style

Example of styling a text element :

```
h1 {
  font-size: 10px;
  font-family: "Trebuchet MS", Helvetica,
  Arial, sans serif;
  font-weight: normal;
  font-color: #FFCCCC;
  text-align: left;
  text-decoration: none;
}
```

- font size can be in pixels, ems, %, keywords, points
- font families go from most specific to least specific
- really there are only two weights: normal and bold
- color can be in hex - #112233 or in RGB - rgb(233,222,15)
- text align aligns the text left, right or center
- text decoration removes or adds an underline

<p>How to style an <hr> element:</p> <pre>hr { background-color: #517693; height: 2px; border:none; }</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background-color give the <hr> element its color • by default, <hr> elements have a funky beveled border. If you want a plain horizontal rule, specify border:none;
<p>How to make your links without underlines:</p> <pre>a { text-decoration:none; }</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • text-decoration selector removes the default underline on link elements
<p>SOME MISCELLANEOUS TRICKS (don't worry about knowing exactly how all these trick work right at the moment - we'll examine them in depth later.)</p>	
<p>How to make some space between your page and the edge of the browser window:</p> <pre>body { margin: 0 15%; }</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • this creates a 15% margin on the left and right of the <body> element, and a 0 margin on the top and bottom of the <body> element.
<p>How to make your text wrap around your images - without smushing up against them.</p> <pre>img { margin: 0 15px 15px 0; float:left; }</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when you float an element, it is taken out of the normal flow of the document and everything flows around it.
<p>How to make your links have different states:</p> <pre>a:link { color: #FF6600; } a:visited { color: #FF6600; } a:hover { color: #458B00; } a:active { color: #FF0000; }</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The "pseudoclasses" at left control how the links look in various states (which are pretty self-explanatory. • pseudoclasses pretty much exist to style the various link states. • they must be in the order at left to work (lvha) • a mnemonic - love before hate.

**How to make your text wrap around your images
- without smushing up against them.**

```
img {  
  margin: 0 15px 15px 0;  
  float: left;  
}
```