

CGS 3175: Internet Applications Fall 2007

Cascading Style Sheets Reference

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CSS Reference “Manual”

- This set of notes is intended to be a CSS Reference Manual that you can use to help with the layout of your Web pages. It is not a complete set of CSS rules by any means, but I’ve tried to include the most commonly used rules and the ones that I think you’re likely to need when designing your Web pages for this course. Its divided between CSS rules and CSS-P rules (there of course is considerable overlap between the two).
- A CSS rule has the following syntax:

```
selector { declaration property: declaration value }
```

The selector is any XHTML element, a class name (that your create), or an id name (that you create). The declaration consists of the property and the value you want for that property.

- Examples: `body { color: blue }`

```
h1, h2 { color: black; font-family: Arial, sans-serif }
```



CSS Reference “Manual”

- CSS can be incorporated into XHTML document in four ways:
 - **Inline styles**: CSS rules are coded as an attribute of an XHTML tag and apply only within that tag.
 - **Embedded styles**: CSS rules are defined within the header of an XHTML document and apply to the entire document.
 - **External styles**: CSS rules are defined in a separate document and may be attached to any XHTML document using the `<link />` tag in the header.
 - **Imported styles**: Similar to external styles except they can be imported into embedded styles or into another external style sheet using the `@import` directive. This directive is not yet supported by all browsers, so we won't use it in this course.



CSS Reference “Manual”

- Inline style example:

```
<p style="color:blue" > This is a blue paragraph. </p>
```

- Embedded style example:

```
<head>  
  <title>title goes here</title>  
  <style type="text/css">  
    <!--  
      strong {  
        font-weight:bold;  
        text-align: left;  
        background-color: yellow;  
        text-decoration: underline;  
      }  
      li {  
        font-style:italic;  
        color: purple;  
      }  
    -->  
  </style>  
</head>
```



CSS Reference “Manual”

- External style example:

- In XHTML document:

```
<head>
  <title> title goes here </title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyles.css" type="text/css" />
</head>
```

- CSS document named “mystyles.css”:

```
strong {
    font-weight:bold;
    text-align: left;
    background-color: yellow;
    text-decoration: underline;
}
li {
    font-style:italic;
    color: purple;
}
```



Common CSS Properties

Property	Description	Values
<code>background-color</code>	Background color on the Web page.	Any valid color. See http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/Guide/Style
<code>back-ground-image</code>	Background image on the Web page.	<code>url(imagename.gif)</code> or <code>url(imagename.jpg)</code>
<code>border</code>	Shorthand notation to configure the border-width, border-style, and border-color of an element.	The values for the border-width, border-style, and border-color are separated by spaces; for example: <code>border: 2px solid #000000;</code>
<code>border-color</code>	The color of the border around an element.	Any valid color. See http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/Guide/Style
<code>border-style</code>	The type of border around an element	Text values <code>double</code> , <code>groove</code> , <code>inset</code> , <code>none</code> (the default), <code>outset</code> , <code>ridge</code> , <code>solid</code> , <code>dashed</code> , <code>dotted</code> , <code>hidden</code> .
<code>border-width</code>	The width of a border around an element.	A numeric pixel value (such as <code>2px</code>) or the text values <code>thin</code> , <code>medium</code> , <code>thick</code> .



Common CSS Properties

Property	Description	Values
color	Text color.	Any valid color. See http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/Guide/Style
display	Controls how and if the element will display.	Text values <code>none</code> , <code>block</code> , <code>inline</code> , <code>list-item</code> ; <code>display</code> set to <code>none</code> cause the element to be hidden and not display.
font-family	Name of a font or font family	Any valid font to a font-family such as <code>serif</code> , <code>sans-serif</code> , <code>fantasy</code> , <code>monospace</code> , or <code>cursive</code> .
font-size	The size of the text font.	This varies; it is most common to use <code>pt</code> (standard font point sizes), <code>px</code> (pixels), or the unit <code>em</code> (which corresponds to the width of the capital M of the current font); the text values <code>xx-small</code> , <code>small</code> , <code>medium</code> , <code>large</code> , <code>x-large</code> , and <code>xx-large</code> are also valid.
font-style	The style of the font.	<code>normal</code> , <code>italic</code> , <code>oblique</code>



Common CSS Properties

Property	Description	Values
<code>font-weight</code>	The “boldness” or weight of the font.	This varies; the text values <code>normal</code> , <code>bold</code> , <code>bolder</code> , and <code>lighter</code> can be used; the numeric values <code>100</code> , <code>200</code> , <code>300</code> , <code>400</code> , <code>500</code> , <code>600</code> , <code>700</code> , <code>800</code> , <code>900</code> can be used.
<code>height</code>	The height of an element.	A numeric value (<code>px</code> or <code>em</code>), numeric percentage, or <code>auto</code> (default).
<code>line-height</code>	The spacing allowed for a line of text.	It is most common to use a percentage for this value; for example, a value of <code>200%</code> would double-space.
<code>list-style-image</code>	Image used to configure an XHTML list, i.e., the “bullet” image.	<code>url(imagename.gif)</code> or <code>url(imagename.jpg)</code>
<code>margin</code>	Shorthand notation to configure the margin surrounding an element.	A numeric value (<code>px</code> or <code>em</code>); for example, <code>body {margin: 2px}</code> will set the page margins in the document to 2 pixels.

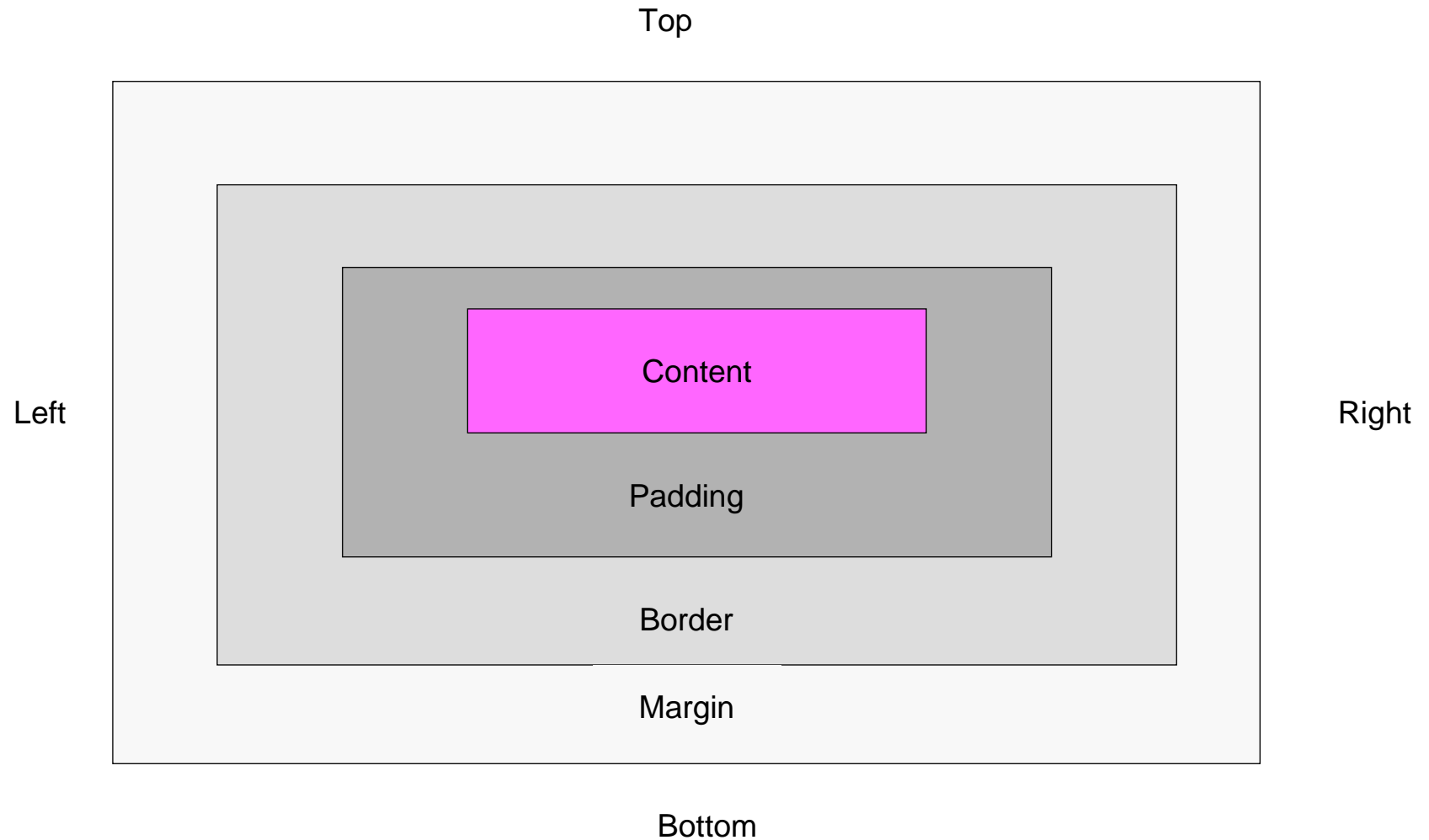


Common CSS Properties

Property	Description	Values
<code>padding</code>	Shorthand notation to configure the amount of padding – the blank space between the element and its border.	Two numeric values (<code>px</code> or <code>em</code>); the first values configures the top and bottom padding, the second value configures the left and right padding.
<code>text-align</code>	The alignment of text.	<code>center</code> , <code>justify</code> , <code>left</code> , <code>right</code>
<code>text-decoration</code>	Determines whether text is underlines; this style is most often applied to hyperlinks.	The value “none” will cause a hyperlink not to be underlined in a browser that normally processes in this manner.
<code>width</code>	The width of an element	A numeric value (<code>px</code> or <code>em</code>), numeric percentage, or <code>auto</code> (default).
<code>margin</code>	Shorthand notation to configure the margin surrounding an element.	A numeric value (<code>px</code> or <code>em</code>); for example, <code>body {margin: 2px}</code> will set the page margins in the document to 2 pixels.



The CSS Box Model



Common CSS-P Properties

Property	Description	Values
<code>background-color</code>	Background color on an element.	Any valid color.
<code>background-image</code>	Background image on an element.	<code>url(imagename.gif)</code> or <code>url(imagename.jpg)</code>
<code>background-position</code>	Position of the background image.	Two percentage values or numeric pixel values. The first configures the horizontal position and the second configures the vertical position starting from the upper-left corner of the container's box. Text values can also be used: <code>left</code> , <code>top</code> , <code>center</code> , <code>bottom</code> , <code>right</code> .
<code>background-repeat</code>	Controls how the background image will repeat.	Text values <code>repeat</code> (default), <code>repeat-y</code> (vertical repeat), <code>repeat-x</code> (horizontal repeat), and <code>no-repeat</code> .



Common CSS-P Properties

Property	Description	Values
<code>border</code>	Shorthand notation to configure the border-width, border-style, and border-color of an element.	The values for the border-width, border-style, and border-color are separated by spaces; for example: <code>border: 2px solid #000000;</code>
<code>border-color</code>	The color of the border around an element.	Any valid color. See http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/Guide/Style
<code>border-style</code>	The type of border around an element	Text values <code>double</code> , <code>groove</code> , <code>inset</code> , <code>none</code> (the default), <code>outset</code> , <code>ridge</code> , <code>solid</code> , <code>dashed</code> , <code>dotted</code> , <code>hidden</code> .
<code>border-width</code>	The width of a border around an element.	A numeric pixel value (such as <code>2px</code>) or the text values <code>thin</code> , <code>medium</code> , <code>thick</code> .



Common CSS-P Properties

Property	Description	Values
<code>clear</code>	Specifies the display of an element in relation to floating elements.	Text values <code>left</code> , <code>right</code> , <code>both</code> , <code>none</code> (default).
<code>display</code>	The color of the border around an element.	Any valid color. See http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/Guide/Style
<code>font-family</code>	Name of a font or font family	Any valid font to a font-family such as <code>serif</code> , <code>sans-serif</code> , <code>fantasy</code> , <code>monospace</code> , or <code>cursive</code> .
<code>font-size</code>	The size of the text font.	This varies; it is most common to use <code>pt</code> (standard font point sizes), <code>px</code> (pixels), or the unit <code>em</code> (which corresponds to the width of the capital M of the current font); the text values <code>xx-small</code> , <code>small</code> , <code>medium</code> , <code>large</code> , <code>x-large</code> , and <code>xx-large</code> are also valid.



Common CSS-P Properties

Property	Description	Values
font-style	The style of the font.	Text values <code>normal</code> , <code>italic</code> , <code>oblique</code>
font-weight	The “boldness” or weight of the font.	This varies; the text values <code>normal</code> , <code>bold</code> , <code>bolder</code> , and <code>lighter</code> can be used; the numeric values <code>100</code> , <code>200</code> , <code>300</code> , <code>400</code> , <code>500</code> , <code>600</code> , <code>700</code> , <code>800</code> , <code>900</code> can be used.
height	The height of an element.	A numeric value (<code>px</code> or <code>em</code>), numeric percentage, or <code>auto</code> (default).
left	Distance from the left to display an element.	A numeric pixel value or percentage.
line-height	The spacing allowed for a line of text.	It is most common to use a percentage for this value; for example, a value of <code>200%</code> would double-space.



Common CSS-P Properties

Property	Description	Values
<code>list-style-image</code>	Image used to configure an XHTML list, i.e., the “bullet” image.	<code>url(imagename.gif)</code> or <code>url(imagename.jpg)</code>
<code>list-style-type</code>	Indicates the type of list item marker.	Text values <code>none</code> , <code>disc</code> , <code>circle</code> , <code>square</code> , <code>decimal</code> , <code>lower-roman</code> , <code>upper-roman</code> , <code>lower-alpha</code> , <code>upper-alpha</code> .
<code>margin</code>	Shorthand notation to configure the margin surrounding an element.	A numeric value (<code>px</code> or <code>em</code>); for example, <code>body {margin: 2px}</code> will set the page margins in the document to 2 pixels. Four numeric values (<code>px</code> or <code>em</code>). The values configure the margins in the following order (<code>margin-top</code> , <code>margin-right</code> , <code>margin-bottom</code> , <code>margin-left</code>).
<code>margin-bottom</code>	Size of an element’s bottom margin.	A numeric value (<code>px</code> or <code>em</code>) or percentage.
<code>margin-left</code>	Size of an element’s left margin.	A numeric value (<code>px</code> or <code>em</code>) or percentage.



Common CSS-P Properties

Property	Description	Values
<code>margin-right</code>	Size of an element's right margin.	A numeric value (px or em) or percentage.
<code>margin-top</code>	Size of an element's top margin.	A numeric value (px or em) or percentage.
<code>overflow</code>	Controls the display of a block-level element if the element exceeds its set height or width.	Text values <code>visible</code> , <code>hidden</code> , <code>auto</code> , <code>scroll</code> .
<code>padding</code>	Shorthand notation to configure the amount of padding – the blank space between the element and its border.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Two numeric values (px or em); the first values configures the top and bottom padding, the second value configures the left and right padding.Four numeric values (px or em) or percentages. The values configure the padding in the following order: <code>padding-top</code>, <code>padding-right</code>, <code>padding-bottom</code>, <code>padding-left</code>.



Common CSS-P Properties

Property	Description	Values
<code>padding-bottom</code>	Blank space between an element and its bottom border.	A numeric value (<code>px</code> or <code>em</code>) or percentage.
<code>padding-left</code>	Blank space between an element and its left border.	A numeric value (<code>px</code> or <code>em</code>) or percentage.
<code>padding-right</code>	Blank space between an element and its right border.	A numeric value (<code>px</code> or <code>em</code>) or percentage.
<code>padding-top</code>	Blank space between an element and its top border.	A numeric value (<code>px</code> or <code>em</code>) or percentage.
<code>position</code>	Configures the positioning of an element.	The value <code>relative</code> will position the element in relation to the normal flow. The value <code>absolute</code> will position the element at the exact pixel location.
<code>right</code>	Distance in from the right to display an element.	A numeric pixel value or percentage.



Common CSS-P Properties

Property	Description	Values
<code>scrollbar-arrow-color</code>	Color of the arrow on the scrollbar (Internet Explorer only)	Any valid color.
<code>scrollbar-face-color</code>	Color of the sliding scroll bar (Internet Explorer only)	Any valid color.
<code>scrollbar-track-color</code>	Color of the track the scroll bar slides in. (Internet Explorer only).	Any valid color.
<code>text-align</code>	The alignment of text.	Text values <code>center</code> , <code>justify</code> , <code>left</code> , <code>right</code> .
<code>text-decoration</code>	Determines whether text is underlines; this style is most often applied to hyperlinks.	The value "none" will cause a hyperlink not to be underlined in a browser that normally processes in this manner.
<code>text-indent</code>	Indents the first line of a block element.	A numeric value (<code>px</code> or <code>em</code>) or percentage.



Common CSS-P Properties

Property	Description	Values
<code>text-transform</code>	Modifies the appearance of text.	Text values <code>none</code> (default), <code>capitalize</code> , <code>uppercase</code> , <code>lowercase</code> .
<code>top</code>	Distance down from the top to display an element.	A numeric pixel value or percentage.
<code>vertical-align</code>	Modifies the alignment of an inline element.	Text values <code>middle</code> , <code>bottom</code> , <code>text-bottom</code> , <code>text-top</code> , <code>top</code> , <code>super</code> , <code>sub</code> , or a percentage value.
<code>visibility</code>	Controls whether an element displays and takes up space on a Web page.	Text values <code>visible</code> , <code>hidden</code> , <code>inherit</code> .
<code>width</code>	Width of an element.	A numeric (<code>px</code> or <code>em</code>) value, or percentage.
<code>z-index</code>	The stack order of an element on a Web page; a higher value will display in front of elements with lower values.	A numeric value, the default value is 0. May be negative although this is known to cause problems in Netscape browsers.

