

# Introduction to Web Design

## CSS Reference

### Inline Style Syntax:

```
<selector style="property:value;">
```

Example: `<p style="color:red;">Text</p>`

### Internal Style Sheet Syntax:

```
selector {property: value;} 
```

Example:

```
<head>
...
  <style type="text/css">
    p {
      color: red;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

### External Style Sheet Syntax:

```
selector {property: value;} 
```

Example (XHTML document):

```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" />
  ...
</head>
```

Example (CSS style sheet):

```
p {
  color: red;
}
```

### Comment Syntax:

```
/* This is a CSS comment. */
```

## Shorthand Syntax:

```
padding/margin: <all four sides>
padding/margin: <top and bottom> <right and left>
padding: <padding-top> <padding-right> <padding-bottom> <padding-left>
margin: <margin-top> <margin-right> <margin-bottom> <margin-left>
border: <border-width> <border-style> <border-color> (all four sides)
```

Examples:

```
padding: 10px;
margin: 10px 5px;
padding: 20px 10px 5px 15px;
margin: 5px 10px 15px 0px;
border: 2px solid black;
```

## Classes and IDs Syntax:

```
#idname {property: value;}
.className {property: value;}
```

Example:

```
#idname {
  text-align: center;
}
.className {
  font-style: italic;
}
...
<p id="idname" class="classname">Text</p>
```

## CSS Cascade Rank:

1. Inline style (highest priority)
2. Internal style sheet (second priority)
3. External style sheet (third priority)
4. Web browser default (only if not defined elsewhere)

## CSS 2.1 Color Names and Hex Codes:

White #FFFFFF	Silver #C0C0C0	Gray #808080	Black #000000
Red #FF0000	Maroon #800000	Yellow #FFFF00	Olive #808000
Lime #00FF00	Green #008000	Aqua #00FFFF	Teal #008080
Blue #0000FF	Navy #000080	Fuchsia #FF00FF	Purple #800080
Orange #FFA500			

## Web-Safe Fonts:

### Sans-serif:

Arial

**Arial Black**

Century Gothic

Comic Sans MS

Lucida Sans Unicode

Tahoma

Trebuchet MS

Verdana

### Serif:

Book Antiqua

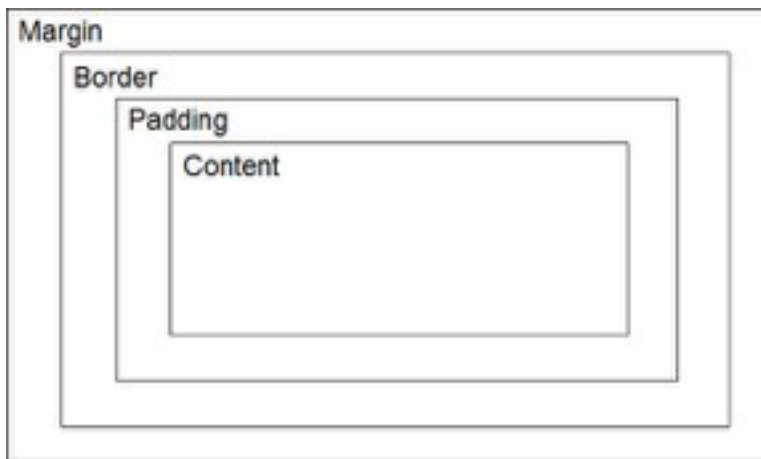
Courier New

Georgia

Palatino Linotype

Times New Roman

## Box Model:



## CSS Validation:

<http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/> [Choose CSS Level 2.1]

<b>CSS Property</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Common Values</b>
<b>background-color</b>	Sets the background color of the content and padding area of an element.	<color name> <#Hex code>
<b>background-image</b>	Sets a background image for an element. By default, image will tile horizontally and vertically to fill the space available.	<file location>
<b>background-repeat</b>	Determines if background image tiles to fill the available space.	no-repeat, repeat repeat-x, repeat-y
<b>border-collapse</b>	Determines if table cells share a common border or maintain their own borders.	collapse separate
<b>border-color</b>	Sets the color of the border of an element.	<color name> <#Hex code>
<b>border-style</b>	Defines a paragraph of content with white space above and below the content.	none, solid, dashed, dotted, double, inset, outset, groove, ridge
<b>border-width</b>	Sets the thickness of the border of an element.	<number of pixels> thin, medium, thick
<b>border</b>	Shorthand property to set the border between an element's padding and margin. <u><a href="#">See Shorthand Syntax section.</a></u>	<border width> + <border style> + <border color>
<b>bottom</b>	Used in conjunction with the position property, moves an element up from its default location.	<number of pixels> <number in percent>
<b>clear</b>	Discontinues elements from being displayed alongside floated elements, forcing them to the next empty line.	none, both left, right
<b>color</b>	Defines the color of text within an element.	<color name> <#Hex code>
<b>float</b>	Determines if other elements will display alongside an element instead of below it.	none left right

<b>font-family</b>	Sets a preference list of fonts to be used for affected text. If first choice is not available, second choice will be used, and so on.	Arial, Tahoma, Verdana, Georgia, "Times New Roman", sans-serif, serif
<b>font-size</b>	Specifies the font size of text.	<size in pixels> <size in percentage> xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large
<b>font-style</b>	Determines if text is displayed in italics or not.	italic normal
<b>font-weight</b>	Determines if text is displayed in bold or not.	bold normal
<b>CSS Property</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Common Values</b>
<b>height</b>	Defines the vertical height of an element.	<number of pixels> <number in percent>
<b>left</b>	Used in conjunction with the position property, moves an element right of its default location.	<number of pixels> <number in percent>
<b>margin</b>	Shorthand property to set the space between an element's border and outer edge. <u>See Shorthand Syntax section.</u>	<number of pixels> <number in percent> auto
<b>padding</b>	Shorthand property to set the space between an element's content and border. <u>See Shorthand Syntax section.</u>	<number of pixels> <number in percent> auto
<b>position</b>	Determines the position of an element in a web document. Used in conjunction with bottom, top, right, and left properties.	absolute, fixed, relative, static
<b>right</b>	Used in conjunction with the position property, moves an element left of its default location.	<number of pixels> <number in percent>
<b>text-align</b>	Determined the horizontal location of an element (not just text) on the page.	center, justify, left, right
<b>text-decoration</b>	Defines whether text has any special features.	blink, line-through, none, overline, underline

<b>top</b>	Used in conjunction with the position property, moves an element down from its default location.	<number of pixels> <number in percent>
<b>width</b>	Defines the horizontal width of an element.	<number of pixels> <number in percent>
<b>z-index</b>	Sets the visual priority of elements that overlap on the screen, determining which ones are “on top” of others.	<integer>