Cheatography

CSS3 Cheat Sheet

by Bikathi Martin via cheatography.com/146580/cs/31729/

CSS Selectors

Selector	Target	Example
Element Selector	Select a HTML element.	`p { CSS Code Here }`
Id Selector	Select HTML element by ID	`# { CSS Code Here }`
Class Selector	Select HTML element by Class	`. { CSS Code Here }`
Element + Class Selector	Select elements marked with a specific Class	`p.par1 { CSS Code Here }`
Universal Selector	Select every element in a HTML file	`* { CSS Code Here }`
Grouping Selector	Select multiple elements at once	`h1,p,tr { CSS Code Here }`

Adding CSS Into HTML

Option	Example Code	Use Case
External CSS	`<link rel="st yle she et" href="m yst yle.cs s ">`	Link to an external CSS file
Internal CSS	`<st yle >{ CSS Code Here}< /st yle>`	Add CSS to the `<he ad>` section of your HTML file
Inline CSS	`<p style= " col or: red ;">This is a paragr ap h.</ p>`	Add CSS directly into a HTML element

Note that the order of preference for selecting which CSS to run is: Inline Style has highest priority, then External and Internal Styles, and finally browser default styles.

CSS Borders

Property	Example Values	Effects
`border -style`	`dotted`, `dashed`, `solid`, `double`, `g roove`, `ridge`, `in set`, `outset`, `non e`, `hidden`	Kind of border to display. Values can be combined
`border -width`	`medium`, `thick`, `2 px`, `2in` ...	Specify width of the four borders
`border -color`	RGB, names, HSL, HEX...	Color of the borders
`border -{s ide }-{ pro p erty}`		Specify a border-pr-operty for a specific side
`border -radius`	`2px`, `10px` ...	How much the border corners should be rounded
`border -sp acing`	`20px, 30px` (horizontal then vertical space) ...	Set space between cells of table
`border -co llapse`	`collapse`, `separ ate`	Whether borders of table cells should be joint or not

Note that none of the other border properties will work without specifying a `border -style` first.

If `border -color` is not set, it inherits the color of the parent.

To set border-{property} for specific sides do: `border -{p rop er ty}: {top} {right} {bottom} {left}` or `border -{p rop erty}: {top& bottom} {right &left}` or `border -{p ro p erty}: {top} {right &left} {bottom}`

Border shorthand is `border: {width} {style} {color}`. `border -co llapse` can be used with `border -sp acing` to style tables.

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CSS Margins

Property	Use Case
`margin -{i ndi vid ual - side}`	Which border sides do you want to add margin to

Margin is the space around the border of an element. Available sides are **top**, **bottom**, **left**, **right**.

Margin values should be in **px**. `margin: auto` means horizontally center the element within its container, and `margin: inherit` means inherit margin from parent element.

Shorthand `margin` applies margin values to all four sides of a border.

When two margins border each other, they **collapse** into one, the largest one. (Only for top and bottom margins)

CSS Padding

Property	Use Case
`paddin g-{ ind ivi dua l-side}`	Which border side do you want to add padding to

Padding is the distance between an element and its border. Values can be in **length** e.g 2px, **%** (percentage of the width of the containing element), or **inherit** (from parent element).

You can use the shorthand `padding` to set padding on all sides.

If an element has a specified width, adding padding will add to the initial width.

CSS Outlines

CSS Color Options

Option	?	Example
Color names	Use the exact color name	red, green, blue etc.
RGB (Red Green Blue)	Use RGB values to produce a color	`rgb(255, 255, 255)` produces white

CSS Color Options (cont)

RGBA (Red Green Blue Aplha)	Use RGB with an opacity (alpha)	`rgba(123, 45, 67 0.4)` produces a color that `40%` transparent
HEX	Use hexadecimal values to produce colors	`#ffffff` produces white
HSL (Hue Saturation Light)	Use HSL to produce colors	`hsl(120, 50%, 100%)` produces a 50% green color
HSLA(Hue Saturation Light Alpha)	Use HSL with opacity (alpha)	`hsla(120, 50%, 100%, 0.4)` produces a 50% green color that's 40% opaque

CSS Width, Max-Width, and Height

Property	Example Values	Use Case
`height`	`auto`, `length`, `initial`, `inherit`, `2%`,	Set the height of an element
`width`	`auto`, `length`, `initial`, `inherit`, `2%`,	Set the width of an element

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CSS Width, Max-Width, and Height (cont)

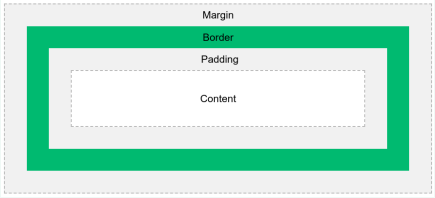
`max-width`	`"..."` , `none`	Set the maximum width of an element

auto means the computer will calculate the heights and widths for you. **Initial** means default value. **Inherit** means get values from parent element.

For `width`, use the `%` so that it can be scaled as a percentage of the parent width. **max-width** allows the browser to better handle horizontal scrollbars when the available view port width becomes smaller than, say, the size of a `div`.

When using `max-width`, don't give an element a `width`. The latter overrides the former.

CSS Box Model



Every HTML element has layers around it, which we call a **box**. **Content** is what's in the layers e.g text. **Padding** is transparent area around the content. **Border** is area enclosing content and padding. **Margin** is transparent area around the border.

Setting the `width` and `height` of an element with CSS, just sets the width and height of the content area. To calculate the full size of an element, you must also add `padding`, `borders` and `margins`.

CSS Backgrounds

Property	Example Values	Effects
`backgr oun d-col or`	`red`, `rgba(0, 123, 45, 0.6)`, hsl(65, 34%, 100%)	Color for the background
`opacity`	`0.0` (0% opaque), `1.0` (100% opaque)	Opacity for the background color

CSS Backgrounds (cont)

`backgr oun d-image`	url("{ link to image }")	Background image for your page
`backgr oun d-r epeat`	`repeat-x` (horizontally), `repeat-y` (vertically), `no-repeat`	Image should be repeated/ no image repetition
`backgr oun d-p ositio n`	`top`, `bottom`, `left`, `right`, `center` `bottom 10px` (offset from position)	Position of the background image
`backgr oun d-a tta ch ment`	`fixed`, `scroll`	Image should scroll with the page or not
`backgr oun d-size`	`100%` (100% of available screen width)	Size of the background image
`backgr oun d-clip`	`border-box`, `paddin g-box`, `conten t-box`	How far the background (image or color) should extend within an element
`backgr oun d-o rigin`	`border-box`, `paddin g-box`, `conten t-box`	Origin position of a background image

NOTE that the background-{property} properties can be combined into one shorthand like this:

`backgr ound: {-color} {-image} {-repeat} {-attachment} {-position};`

For `backgr oun d-clip`, **border-box** makes background to extend beyond the border, **padding-box**, background extends to the inside edge of the border, **content-box**, background extends to the edge of the content box e.g around a paragraph. With `backgr oun d-o rigin`, it's the same dimensions.