

CSS Cheat Sheet

Styles

body { }

sets up the default formatting for the webpage; note that each element ends with a semi-colon

padding-left: 3em;

3em is 3 times the current font - 'em' is a useful unit in CSS because it automatically adapts to any font being used; other units in CSS

px - pixels

in - inches

% - percentage

font-family: Georgia, "Times New Roman", Times, serif;

default font used on web page; find web safe fonts at

web.mit.edu/jmorzins/www/fonts.html

color: purple;

default color for text & borders used on web page; some colors are known by name

background-color: #d8da3d

background color of web page; most colors are referred to by the HEX value; find a color at www.colorpicker.com

h1 { }

you can specify different fonts, colors, text-align for each heading type

p { }

you can specify different fonts, colors, text-align for paragraphs

a:link { }

specify link color

a:hover { }

specify color when mouse is hovering on link

a:visited { }

specify link color of a visited site

You can incorporate your stylesheet into your webpage by putting in between <style> and </style> tags in your .html file before the <body> tag or by saving the stylesheet as a separate document, eg. mystyle.css and adding the following line between the head tags to your .html file to link it to your stylesheet:

```
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
```

Sample Stylesheet

```
body {
padding-left: 3em;
font-family: Georgia, "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
color: purple;
background-color: #d8da3d }
```

```
h1 {
font-family: Helvetica, Geneva, Arial,
SunSans-Regular, sans-serif;
text-align: center }
```

```
p {
color: black }
```

```
a:link {
color: blue }
```

```
a:hover {
color: white }
```

```
a:visited {
color: purple }
```