

CSS FOR BLOGGERS CHEAT SHEET

A cheat sheet of basic CSS elements for bloggers to copy/paste from DesignYourOwnBlog.com
To learn more about CSS, see bit.ly/bloggerscss

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet. Where HTML is what defines the structure and content of a web page, a Cascading Style Sheet is a web document that allows you to change the appearance of the HTML.

CSS is applied to HTML elements in a web page by declaring specific styles for each element. A style declaration looks like this:

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

- **Selector:** The tag, class or ID that is being targeted and styled
 - Tags are displayed without brackets
 - Class names begin with a dot
 - ID names begin with a #
- **Property:** Predefined terms within CSS that all web browsers understand.
 - Always followed by a colon (:)
- **Value:** The particular style you choose to assign to the property.
 - Always followed by a semi-colon (;)

Properties and values are always placed between curly brackets {}

CSS FOR BLOGGERS CHEAT SHEET

Adding a class to an HTML element.

When you want to target a specific piece of content, you can add a class to it like so:

```
<tag class="classname">Content inside the tag</tag>
```

ex:

```
<div class="cool-stuff">Cool things are here.</div>
```

Targeting nested HTML elements.

When you want to target several items within one parent element, it's best to give the parent element a class name and then target the individual elements within that.

For example:

```
<div class="cool-stuff">  
    
  <p>Here's a sentence following an image. </p>  
</div>
```

We can target the and <p> tags within like this:

```
.cool-stuff img {  
  width: 50%;  
}  
  
.cool-stuff p {  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

CSS FOR BLOGGERS CHEAT SHEET

Here is a list of common properties and values you will probably come across or use in your blog.

Replace coral text with your own values

FONT PROPERTIES + VALUES

font-family: list your font stack here;

ex: p {font-family: Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;}

font-size: value can be defined in px, pt, em, rem, %;

ex: p {font-size: 12px;}

font-weight: choices are: normal, bold, or a number value defined by the font family;

ex: p {font-weight: 400;} *'normal' is the default*

font-style: normal or italic;

ex: p {font-style: italic;} *'normal' is the default*

line-height: 1 is equal to the font size, 2 is double spacing;

ex: p {line-height: 1.3;} *'1' is the default*

text-align: left, right, center or justify;

ex: p {text-align: justify;} *'left' is the default*

text-decoration: none, underline, overline, line-through;

ex: a {text-decoration: none;} *'underline' is the default on links, 'none' removes them*

text-transform: none, uppercase, lowercase or capitalize;

ex: p {text-transform: uppercase;} *'none' is the default*

CSS FOR BLOGGERS CHEAT SHEET

COLOR PROPERTIES + VALUES

color: value can be defined in hex code, color name or RGB value;

ex: p {color: #1b3d4d;}

p {color: pink;}

p {color: rgba(27,222,209);} values for (red,green,blue)

opacity: any value 0-1, 0 is fully transparent, 1 is fully opaque;

ex: img {opacity: 0.5;}

background-color: any color value;

ex: div {background-color: #1b3d4d;}

div {background-color: rgba(27,222,209,0.5);} values for (red,green,blue,opacity)

background-image: url(image path/URL goes here);

ex: div {background-image: url(http://mywebsite.com/images/imagename.png);}

background-repeat: repeat, repeat-x, repeat-y, or no-repeat;

ex: div {background-repeat: no-repeat;}

'repeat' is the default and repeats the image both horizontally and vertically

'repeat-x' will repeat the image horizontally

'repeat-y' will repeat the image vertically

'no-repeat' will only show one instance of the image

background-position: center, top, and/or right, bottom and/or left;

ex: div {background-position: top;} *'top left' is the default*

div {background-position: bottom right;}

CSS FOR BLOGGERS CHEAT SHEET

BORDER PROPERTIES + VALUES

border-width: value can be defined in px, pt, em, rem, %;

ex: `div {border-width: 3px;}`

border-style: none, solid, dotted, dashed, double, inset, outset;

ex: `div {border-style: dotted;}`

border-color: value can be defined in hex code, color name or RGB value;

ex: `div {border-color: #1bde1;}`

border-radius: value can be defined in px, pt, em, rem, %;

ex: `div {border-radius: 3px;}` '0' is the default for square corners; anything above that rounds the corners

`div {border-radius: 0 0 5px 5px;}` shorthand defines corners separately clockwise from top left

CSS FOR BLOGGERS CHEAT SHEET

DISPLAY PROPERTIES + VALUES

width: value can be defined in px, pt, em, rem, %;

ex: `div {width: 100%;}`

height: value can be defined in px, pt, em, rem, %;

ex: `div {height: 300px;}`

min-width: value can be defined in px, pt, em, rem, %;

min-height: value can be defined in px, pt, em, rem, %;

ex: `div {min-width: 400px;}`

`div {min-height: 400px;}`

max-width: value can be defined in px, pt, em, rem, %;

max-height: value can be defined in px, pt, em, rem, %;

ex: `div {max-width: 1000px;}`

`div {max-height: 1000px;}`

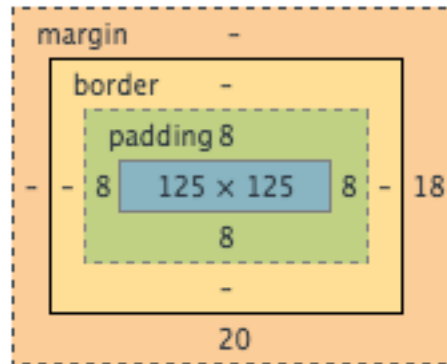
display: none or block;

ex: `img {display: none;}` *removes element from the page*

CSS FOR BLOGGERS CHEAT SHEET

MARGIN + PADDING PROPERTIES + VALUES

Margin adds space *outside* of the element. Padding adds space *inside* the element.



margin: value can be defined in px, pt, em, rem, %;

ex:

`div {margin-top: 20px;} defines 1 side only`

`div {margin-left: 20px;} defines 1 side only`

`div {margin: 20px;} defines all 4 sides equally`

`div {margin: 10px 20px 20px 0;} shorthand that defines all 4 sides separately clockwise from top`

`div {margin: 20px 5px;} 1st value defines top + bottom equally; 2nd value defines left + right equally`

padding: value can be defined in px, pt, em, rem, %;

ex:

`div {padding-bottom: 20px;} defines 1 side only`

`div {padding-right: 20px;} defines 1 side only`

`div {padding: 20px;} defines all 4 sides equally`

`div {padding: 10px 20px 20px 0;} shorthand that defines all 4 sides separately clockwise from top`

`div {padding: 20px 5px;} 1st value defines top + bottom equally; 2nd value defines left + right equally`