

CSS2 - REFERENCE GUIDE

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This is a complete reference guide for web developers where we have listed all the CSS properties defined in the World Wide Web Consortium's Recommended Specification for Cascading Style Sheets, Level 2.

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Click any property to see its description with examples:

Property	Description
azimuth	Describes the position of a sound source along the horizontal axis of the listener's environment.
background	Composite property for the following properties: • background-attachment • background-color • background-image • background-position • background-repeat
background-attachment	Determines if the background image is fixed in the window or scrolls as the document scrolls.
background-color	Sets the background color of an element.
background-image	Sets the background image of an element.
background-position	Sets the initial position of the element's background image, if specified; values normally are paired to provide x, y positions; default position is 0% 0%.
background-repeat	Determines how the background image is repeated <i>tiled</i> across an element.
	Sets all four of an element's borders; value is one or more of a

<u>border</u>	color, a value for <i>border-width</i> , and a value for <i>border-style</i> .
<u>border-bottom</u>	Sets an element's bottom border; value is one or more of a color, a value for <i>border-bottom-width</i> , and a value for <i>border-style</i> .
<u>border-bottom-width</u>	Sets the thickness of an element's bottom border.
<u>border-collapse</u>	Sets the table border rendering algorithm.
<u>border-color</u>	Sets the color of all four of an element's borders; default is the color of the element.
<u>border-left-color</u>	Sets the color of an element's left borders; default is the color of the element.
<u>border-right-color</u>	Sets the color of an element's right borders; default is the color of the element.
<u>border-top-color</u>	Sets the color of an element's top borders; default is the color of the element.
<u>border-bottom-color</u>	Sets the color of an element's bottom borders; default is the color of the element.
<u>border-left</u>	Sets an element's left border; value is one or more of a color, a value for <i>border-left-width</i> , and a value for <i>border-style</i> .
<u>border-left-width</u>	Sets the thickness of an element's left border.
<u>border-right</u>	Sets an element's right border; value is one or more of a color, a value for <i>border-right-width</i> , and a value for <i>border-style</i> .
<u>border-right-width</u>	Sets the thickness of an element's right border.
<u>border-spacing</u>	With separate borders set the spacing between borders. One value sets vertical and horizontal spacing and two values sets horizontal and vertical spacing respectively.
<u>border-style</u>	Sets the style of all four of an element's borders.
<u>border-top</u>	Sets an element's top border; value is one or more of a color, a value for <i>border-top-width</i> , and a value for <i>border-style</i> .
<u>border-top-width</u>	Sets the thickness of an element's top border.
<u>border-width</u>	Sets the thickness of all four of an element's borders.

[bottom](#)

Used with the *position* property to place the bottom edge of an element.

[caption-side](#)

Sets the position for a table caption.

[clear](#)

Sets which margins of an element must not be adjacent to a floating element; the element is moved down until that margin is clear.

[clip](#)

Sets the clipping mask for an element.

[color](#)

Sets the color of an element.

[content](#)

Inserts generated content around an element.

[counter-increment](#)

Increments a counter by 1; value is a list of counter names, with each name optionally followed by a value by which it is incremented.

[counter-reset](#)

Resets a counter to zero; value is a list of counter names, with each name optionally followed by a value to which it is reset.

[cue-after](#)

Plays the designated sound after an element is spoken.

[cue-before](#)

Plays the designated sound before an element is spoken.

[cursor](#)

Defines shape of the cursor.

[direction](#)

Defines direction of the flow of an element content.

[display](#)

Controls how an element is displayed.

[elevation](#)

Sets the height at which a sound is played.

[empty-cells](#)

With separate borders, hides empty cells in a table.

[float](#)

Determines if an element floats to the left or right, allowing text to wrap around it or be displayed inline.

[font](#)

Sets all the font attributes for an element. Value is any of the values for:

- font-style
- font-variant

- font-weight
- font-size
- line-height
- font-family

[font-family](#)

Defines the font for an element, either as a specific font or as one of the generic serif, sans-serif, cursive, fantasy, and monospace.

[font-size](#)

Defines the font size.

[font-size-adjust](#)

Adjusts the current font's aspect ratio.

[font-stretch](#)

Determines the amount to stretch the current font.

[font-style](#)

Defines the style of the face, either normal or some type of slanted style.

[font-variant](#)

Defines a font to be in small caps.

[font-weight](#)

Defines the font weight. If a number is used, it must be a multiple of 100 between 100 and 900; 400 is normal, 700 is the same as the keyword bold.

[height](#)

Defines the height of an element.

[left](#)

Used with the *position* property to place the left edge of an element.

[letter-spacing](#)

Inserts additional space between text characters.

[line-height](#)

Sets the distance between adjacent text baselines.

[list-style](#)

Defines list-related styles using any of the values for:

- list-style-image
- list-style-position
- list-style-type

[list-style-image](#)

Defines an image to be used as a list item's marker, in lieu of the value for:

- list-style-type

[list-style-position](#)

Indents or extends *default* a list item's marker with respect to the item's content.

[list-style-type](#)

Defines a list item's marker either for unordered lists *circle, disc, square* or for ordered lists *decimal, lower-alpha, lower-roman, none, upper-alpha, upper-roman*.

[margin](#)

Defines all four of an element's margins.

[margin-bottom](#)

Defines the bottom margin of an element. Default value is 0.

[margin-left](#)

Defines the left margin of an element. Default value is 0.

[margin-right](#)

Defines the right margin of an element. Default value is 0.

[margin-top](#)

Defines the top margin of an element. Default value is 0.

[marker-offset](#)

The marker-offset property can be used in bulleted lists for specifying the distance between the nearest border edges of a marker box *or bullet* and its associated principal box.

[marks](#)

The marks property is used to set crop marks and cross marks on paged media. This is used with the @page rule.

[max-height](#)

max-height property is used to constrain the height of an element.

[max-width](#)

max-width property is used to set the maximum width of an element.

[min-height](#)

min-height property is used to constrain the height of an element.

[min-width](#)

min-width property is used to constrain the width of an element.

[orphans](#)

Sets the minimum number of lines allowed in an orphaned paragraph fragment.

[outline](#)

The outline property is a shorthand property to specify all outline properties.

[outline-color](#)

The outline-color property is used to specify the color of the outline. Note that, unlike the border property, outline does not take up extra space and it can be non-rectangular.

[outline-color-style](#)

The outline-style property is used to specify the style of the outline. Note that, unlike the border property, outline does not take up extra space and it can be non-rectangular.

[outline-width](#)

The outline-color property is used to specify the color of the outline. Note that, unlike the border property, outline does not take up extra space and it can be non-rectangular.

Determines how overflow content is rendered.

[overflow](#)

Defines all four padding amounts around an element.

[padding](#)

[padding-bottom](#)

Defines the bottom padding of an element. Default value is 0.

[padding-left](#)

Defines the left padding of an element. Default value is 0.

[padding-right](#)

Defines the right padding of an element. Default value is 0.

[padding-top](#)

Defines the top padding of an element. Default value is 0.

[page](#)

Associates a named page layout with an element.

[page-break-after](#)

Forces or suppresses page breaks after an element.

[page-break-before](#)

Forces or suppresses page breaks before an element.

[page-break-inside](#)

Suppresses page breaks within an element.

[pause](#)

The pause property is CSS shorthand for specifying shorthand property for specifying pauses in aural media.

[pause-after](#)

Pauses a media after speaking an element.

[pause-before](#)

Pauses a media before speaking an element.

[pitch](#)

Sets the average pitch of an element's spoken content.

[pitch-range](#)

Sets the range of the pitch, from 0 *flat* to 100 *broad*; default is 50.

[play-during](#)

If a URL is provided, it is played during an element's spoken content, specifying *repeat* loops the audio; *mix* causes it to mix with, rather than replace, other background audio.

[position](#)

Sets the positioning model for an element.

[quotes](#)

Sets the quote symbols used to quote text.

[richness](#)

Sets the richness of the voice, from 0 *flat* to 100 *mellifluous*; default is 50.

[right](#)

Used with the *position* property to place the right edge of an element.

[size](#)

The size property is used in paged media to specify the size of the page.

[speak](#)

Determines how an element's content is spoken.

[speak-header](#)

Determines if table headers are spoken once for each row or column or each time a cell is spoken.

[speak-numeral](#)

Determines how numerals are spoken.

[speak-punctuation](#)

Determines if punctuation is spoken or used for inflection.

[speech-rate](#)

Sets the rate of speech; a number sets the rate in words per minute.

[stress](#)

Sets the stress of the voice, from 0 *catatonic* to 100 *hyperactive*; default is 50.

[table-layout](#)

Determines the table-rendering algorithm.

[text-align](#)

Sets the text alignment style for an element.

[text-decoration](#)

Defines any decoration for the text; values may be combined.

[text-indent](#)

Defines the indentation of the first line of text in an element; default is 0.

[text-shadow](#)

Creates text drop shadows of varying colors and offsets.

[text-transform](#)

Transforms the text in the element accordingly.

[top](#)

Used with the *position* property to place the top edge of an element.

[vertical-align](#)

Sets the vertical positioning of an element.

[visibility](#)

Determines if an element is visible in the document or table.

<u>voice-family</u>	Selects a named voice family to speak an element's content.
<u>volume</u>	Sets the volume of spoken content; numeric values range from 0 to 100.
<u>white-space</u>	Defines how whitespace within an element is handled.
<u>widows</u>	Sets the minimum number of lines allowed in a widowed paragraph fragment.
<u>width</u>	Defines the width of an element.
<u>word-spacing</u>	Inserts additional space between words.
<u>z-index</u>	Sets the rendering layer for the current element.

Pseudo-classes & Pseudo-elements

Property	Description
<u>:active</u>	Use this class to add special effect to an activated element.
<u>:focus</u>	Use this class to add special effect to an element while the element has focus.
<u>:hover</u>	Use this class to add special effect to an element when you mouse over it.
<u>:link</u>	Use this class to add special effect to an unvisited link.
<u>:visited</u>	Use this class to add special effect to a visited link.
<u>:first-child</u>	Use this class to add special effect to an element that is the first child of some other element.
<u>:lang</u>	Use this class to specify a language to use in a specified element.
<u>:first-letter</u>	Use this element to add special effect to the first letter of a text.
<u>:first-line</u>	Use this element to add special effect to the first line of a text.

[:before](#)

Use this element to insert some content before an element.

[:after](#)

Use this element to insert some content after an element.

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