

Units of Measurement

length units (*length*)

A unit of length is a number followed by a two-letter abbreviation of the unit of measurement that identifies the value, except the zero (0) value that doesn't require any unit of measurement specification. In certain cases, a positive (+) or negative (-) value is allowed.

Examples:

10pt
1.2em
0.7em
12px
0

CSS2 uses two types of length units:

- **Relative length units**

Relative length units have the advantage that dimensions are automatically adjusted, depending on the software used to view the document.

em (the font size of the relevant font defined in the parent element. 1.2em = 120% of the font size defined in the parent element)

ex (the *x-height* of the relevant font defined in the parent element.)

px (pixels, relative to the viewing device, for example, the screen)

- **Absolute units of measurement**

Absolute length units are only useful when the physical properties of the output medium are known. For this reason absolute length units are not used often.

in (inches)

cm (centimeters)

mm (millimeters)

pt (points; 1pt = 1/72in)

pc (picas; 1pc = 12pt)

Percentages are expressed as numbers followed by the % symbol. Percentages are always relative to other values.

Colors

The value of a color is defined by its name (if the name of the color exists) or the RGB color code.

Names of colors:

aqua, black, fuchsia, gray, green, lime, maroon, navy, olive, purple, red, silver, teal, white and yellow.

Color Codes:

#rrggbb ex.: #6666FF

rgb(x,x,x) ex.: rgb(61,85,235)
where x is a number between 0 and 255 that represents each RGB color.

rgb(%,%,%) ex.: rgb(50%,87%,23%)
to indicate the percentage of RGB in the color combination.

azimuth

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify the horizontal point of origin of a sound content in the space provided, in order to provide an optimum reproduction when the content is played through an audio media.

Possible values	<code>angle</code>	[left-side far-left left center-left center center-right right far-right right-side]
	<code>behind</code>	(may be combined with one of the following values)
	<code>leftwards</code>	Moves the sound to the left, relative to the current angle. More precisely, subtracts 20 degrees.
	<code>rightwards</code>	Moves the sound to the right, relative to the current angle. More precisely, adds 20 degrees.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>center</code> (0 degrees)	
Application	All elements.	
Media types	audio: vocal synthesizer, tv sets	

background

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of measurement](#)

This property is used to define the values of several individual background properties in one declaration block.

The individual properties are the following:

background-attachment, background-color, background-image, background-position, background-position, background-repeat

For more information, please refer to individual property descriptions.

Possible values	attachment	[scroll fixed inherit]
	color	Select a color by its name or its code using the color palette.
	image	URL of the image source.
	position	Percentage: Percentage value of the x-offset and the y-offset. In length measurement units: Value expressed in length units of the x-offset and y-offset (em, ex, px, in, cm, mm, pt, pc). In terms of the the type of alignment: Vertical: [top center bottom] Horizontal: [left center right]
	repeat	[repeat repeat-x repeat-y no-repeat]
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)

Initial value

Application All elements.

Target media visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens

background-attachment

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

When a background image is defined (background-image property), the `background-attachment` property is used to indicate whether the image should scroll with the document content or should remain fixed.

Possible values	<code>scroll</code>	The image scrolls with the contents.
	<code>fixed</code>	The image remains fixed while the contents scroll.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)

Initial value	<code>scroll</code>
----------------------	---------------------

Application	All elements.
--------------------	---------------

Target media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens
---------------------	--

background-color

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

The `background-color` property is used to define an element's background color.

Possible values	<code>color</code>	Select a color by its name or its code using the color palette.
	<code>transparent</code>	The element's background is set to transparent.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>transparent</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

background-image

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

The `background-image` is used to specify if an element has a background image and its positioning.

Possible values	<code>url</code>	URL of the image source.
	<code>none</code>	No image.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>none</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

background-position

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of measurement](#)

When a background image has been defined, the `background-position` property is used to indicate the initial position of the image. The reference points are the upper left borders of the image and of the *padding area*.

The position is determined by the distance between the right border of the element's padding area and the right border of the image as well as the distance calculated in the same manner with respect to the top borders.

Possible values

According to units of measurement

percentage	Percentage value of the x-offset and the y-offset.
length	Value expressed in length units of the x-offset and y-offset (<code>em</code> , <code>ex</code> , <code>px</code> , <code>in</code> , <code>cm</code> , <code>mm</code> , <code>pt</code> , <code>pc</code>).

According to types of alignment

horizontal (horz-align)	[<code>left</code> <code>center</code> <code>right</code>]
vertical (vert-align)	[<code>top</code> <code>center</code> <code>bottom</code>]
<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)

Initial value

`0% 0%`

Application

All [block level](#) elements and replaced elements.

Target media

visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens

background-repeat

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

When a background image is defined, this property indicates how the image should be repeated in the area occupied by the element content.

Possible values	<code>repeat</code>	Repeated horizontally and vertically.
	<code>repeat-x</code>	Only repeated horizontally.
	<code>repeat-y</code>	Only repeated vertically.
	<code>no-repeat</code>	No repetition, only one copy of the image is displayed.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>repeat</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

border

[Index](#)


[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of measurement](#)

This property is used to define in one declaration block the width, color and style of the element's borders.

To define each of the border properties, use the individual border properties:

`border-collapse`, `border-color`, `border-spacing` , `border-style`, `border-top`, `border-right`, `border-bottom`, `border-left`, `border-width`

Possible values	<code>width</code>	(border width)
	<code>thickness</code>	[<code>thin</code> <code>medium</code> <code>thick</code>]
	<code>length</code>	value expressed in <code>length units</code> (<code>em</code> , <code>ex</code> , <code>px</code> , <code>in</code> , <code>cm</code> , <code>mm</code> , <code>pt</code> , <code>pc</code>).
	<code>style</code>	(type of border: dotted, solid, groove, etc.) [<code>none</code> <code>hidden</code> <code>dotted</code> <code>dashed</code> <code>solid</code> <code>double</code> <code>groove</code> <code>ridge</code> <code>inset</code> <code>outset</code>]
	<code>color</code>	Select a color by its name or its code using the color palette.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	Refer to individual border properties	
Application	All elements.	
Target media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

border-collapse

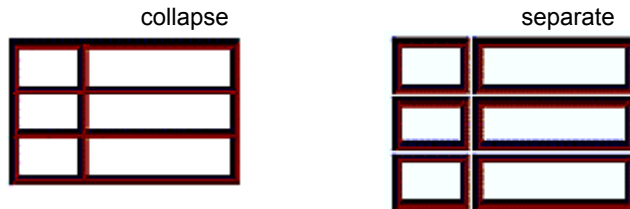
[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

The `border-collapse` property defines if row and cell borders are treated as one unit or separately as in HTML.



Possible values	<code>collapse</code>	Borders are treated as one unit.
	<code>separate</code>	Borders are defined separately.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)

Initial value	<code>collapse</code>
----------------------	-----------------------

Application	All table and inline elements.
--------------------	--

Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens
---------------------	--

border-color

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the color of each of the four borders of an element. Four different values can be set, one for each border. The color values must be separated by spaces.

Values	<code>color</code>	Select a color by its name or its code using the color palette.
	<code>transparent</code>	Sets transparent borders.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	Refer to individual properties	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

border-spacing

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify the distance between adjacent borders in cells.

Values	<code>length</code>	Value expressed in units of length (<code>em</code> , <code>ex</code> , <code>px</code> , <code>in</code> , <code>cm</code> , <code>mm</code> , <code>pt</code> , <code>pc</code>). There are two acceptable values, the first for the horizontal distance and the second for the vertical distance.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>0</code>	
Application	All table and inline elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

border-style

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define in one style declaration block the four borders of an element. One to four values can be specified.

- If only one value is defined, then this value is automatically used for the four borders.
- If four values are specified, then these values are applied to the borders in the following order:
top, right, bottom and left.
- If two or three values are specified, each value missing is defined by the opposite value.

It is also possible to define each of the borders independently with the use of the related individual properties:
`border-top-style`, `border-right-style`, `border-bottom-style`, `border-left-style`

Values	<code>style</code>	(type de border: dotted, solid, groove, etc.) [<code>none</code> <code>hidden</code> <code>dotted</code> <code>dashed</code> <code>solid</code> <code>double</code> <code>groove</code> <code>ridge</code> <code>inset</code> <code>outset</code>]
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>none</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

border-top

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the width, color and style of the element's top border using only one declaration block

Values	width	(border width)
	thickness	[thin medium thick]
	length	value expressed in length units (em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc).
	style	(border type: dotted, solid, groove, etc.) [none hidden dotted dashed solid double groove ridge inset outset]
	color	Select a color by its name or its code using the color palette.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	Refer to individual properties	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

border-right

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the width, color and style of the element's right border in only one declaration block.

Values	width	(border width)
	thickness	[thin medium thick]
	length	Value expressed in length units (em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc).
	style	(border type: dotted, solid, groove, etc.) [none hidden dotted dashed solid double groove ridge inset outset]
	color	Select a color by its name or its code using the color palette.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	Refer to individual properties	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

border-bottom

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the width, color and style of the element's bottom border using only one declaration block.

Values	width	(border width)
	thickness	[thin medium thick]
	length	value expressed in length units (em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc).
	style	(border type: dotted, solid, groove, etc.) [none hidden dotted dashed solid double groove ridge inset outset]
	color	Select a color by its name or its code using the color palette.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	Refer to individual properties	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

border-left

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the width, color and style of the element's left border using only one declaration block.

Values	width	(border width)
	thickness	[thin medium thick]
	length	value expressed in length units (em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc).
	style	(border type: dotted, solid, groove, etc.) [none hidden dotted dashed solid double groove ridge inset outset]
	color	Select a color by its name or its code using the color palette.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	Refer to individual properties	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

border-top-color

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the color of the element's top border .

Values	color	Select a color by its name or its code using the color palette.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	The value of the <code>color</code> property.	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

border-right-color

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the color of the element's right border.

Values	<code>color</code>	Select a color by its name or its code using the color palette.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	The value of the <code>color</code> property.	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

border-bottom-color

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the color of the element's bottom border.

Values	<code>color</code>	Select a color by its name or its code using the color palette.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	The value of the <code>color</code> property.	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

border-left-color

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the color of the element's left border.

Values	<code>color</code>	Select a color by its name or its code using the color palette.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	The value of the <code>color</code> property.	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

border-top-style

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the style of the element's top border.

Values	<code>style</code>	(border type: dotted, solid, groove, etc.) [<code>none</code> <code>hidden</code> <code>dotted</code> <code>dashed</code> <code>solid</code> <code>double</code> <code>groove</code> <code>ridge</code> <code>inset</code> <code>outset</code>]
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>none</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

border-right-style

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the style of the element's right border.

Values	<code>style</code>	(border type: dotted, solid, groove, etc.) [<code>none</code> <code>hidden</code> <code>dotted</code> <code>dashed</code> <code>solid</code> <code>double</code> <code>groove</code> <code>ridge</code> <code>inset</code> <code>outset</code>]
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>none</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

border-bottom-style

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the style of the element's bottom border.

Values	<code>style</code>	(border type: dotted, solid, groove, etc.) [<code>none</code> <code>hidden</code> <code>dotted</code> <code>dashed</code> <code>solid</code> <code>double</code> <code>groove</code> <code>ridge</code> <code>inset</code> <code>outset</code>]
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>none</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

border-left-style

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the style of the element's left border.

Values	style	(border type : dotted, solid, groove, etc.) [none hidden dotted dashed solid double groove ridge inset outset]
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	none	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

border-top-width

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the width of the element's top border.

Values	<code>width</code>	(border width)
	<code>thickness</code>	[<code>thin</code> <code>medium</code> <code>thick</code>]
	<code>length</code>	value expressed in <code>length units</code> (<code>em</code> , <code>ex</code> , <code>px</code> , <code>in</code> , <code>cm</code> , <code>mm</code> , <code>pt</code> , <code>pc</code>).
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>medium</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

border-right-width

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the width of the element's right border.

Values	width	(border width)
	thickness	[thin medium thick]
	length	value expressed in length units (em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc).
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	medium	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

border-bottom-width

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the width of the element's bottom border.

Values	width	(border width)
	thickness	[thin medium thick]
	length	value expressed in length units (em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc).
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	medium	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

border-left-width

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the width of the element's left border.

Values	width	(border width)
	thickness	[thin medium thick]
	length	value expressed in length units (em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc).
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	medium	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

border-width

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of measurement](#)

This property is used to define in only one style declaration block the four borders of an element. One to four values can be specified.

- If only one value is defined, then this value is automatically used for the four borders.
- If four values are specified, then these values are applied to the borders in the following order: top, right, bottom and left.
- If two or three values are specified, each value missing is defined by the opposite value.

It is also possible to define each of the borders independently with the use of the related individual properties: `border-top-width`, `border-right-width`, `border-bottom-width`, `border-left-width`

Values	<code>width</code>	(border width)
	<code>thickness</code>	[<code>thin</code> <code>medium</code> <code>thick</code>]
	<code>length</code>	value expressed in <code>length units</code> (<code>em</code> , <code>ex</code> , <code>px</code> , <code>in</code> , <code>cm</code> , <code>mm</code> , <code>pt</code> , <code>pc</code>).
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	Refer to individual properties	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

bottom

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the distance between the bottom border of the element's box and the adjacent border of the box containing the first box. The `bottom` property cannot be defined unless the `position` property of the element is first defined.

Values

As a percentage:

Percentage value of the x-offset and the y-offset.

In length measurement units:

In length measurement units:

Value expressed in length units of the x-offset and y-offset (`em`, `ex`, `px`, `in`, `cm`, `mm`, `pt`, `pc`).

`auto`

`inherit`

(applies the parent element values)

Initial value

`auto`

Application

All positioned elements.

Target Media

visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens

caption-side

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify how the contents of the <CAPTION> element must be placed around the table to which it is attached.

Values	<code>top</code>	at the top of the table.
	<code>right</code>	to the right of the table.
	<code>left</code>	to the left of the table.
	<code>bottom</code>	at the bottom of the table.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>top</code>	
Application	The "caption" elements of the tableau.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

clear

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify that the side of a box cannot be adjacent to the preceding floating box. The effect achieved is that the box shifts towards the bottom. The effect is null if the preceding element is not a floating element.

Values	<code>left</code>	left side.
	<code>right</code>	right side.
	<code>both</code>	both sides.
	<code>none</code>	on neither side.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>none</code>	
Application	All block level elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

clip

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the clipping region of the element's content box and it is applied when the `overflow` property is used in conjunction with the "visible" value.

Values	<code>auto</code>	The region affected by the property has the same size and location as the box or boxes of the element.
	<code>shape</code>	Possible value: <code>rect (top, right, bottom, left)</code> . Parameters <code>top</code> , <code>right</code> , <code>bottom</code> et <code>left</code> can be defined using a defined length in <code>em</code> , <code>ex</code> , <code>px</code> , <code>in</code> , <code>cm</code> , <code>mm</code> , <code>pt</code> , <code>pc</code> or with <code>auto</code> .
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>auto</code>	
Application	All block level elements and replaced elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

color

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the foreground color of the element's text content.

Values	color	Select a color by its name or its code using the color palette.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	Depends of the browser software or the reading device used.	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

content

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used with the pseudo-elements `:before` or `:after` to insert the contents before or after the element for which it is defined. For example, to enter the word *Chapter* at the beginning of every title element `<H1>`).

Values	<code>string</code>	text placed between quotation marks
	<code>URL</code>	source address of the contents to be inserted.
	<code>counter</code>	For numbering elements. See also [<code>counter-increment</code> <code>counter-reset</code>].
	<code>open-quote</code> and <code>close-quote</code>	These values are replaced by the corresponding values of the <code>quotes</code> property.
	<code>no-open-quote</code> and <code>no-close-quote</code>	Does not insert contents. The counter of level of nesting for quotes is nevertheless increased or decreased.
	<code>attr(x)</code>	The value is replaced by the element's <code>x</code> attribute.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	Empty content	
Application	The pseudo-elements <code>:before</code> and <code>:after</code> .	
Target Media	All	

counter-increment

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify the counter's increment value.

Values	Counter-name	(several counter names are accepted).
	increment	
	value	number
	none	
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	None	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	All	

counter-reset

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to reset the counter's value to a different value.

Values	Counter-name	Name of the counter
	number	Value (number). If it's omitted, the counter is reset to zero.
	none	
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	None	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	All	

cursor

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of measurement](#)

This property specifies the type of cursor to be displayed for the pointing device (ex.: mouse cursor).

Values	<code>auto</code>	The cursor is determined based on the context of the current browser software or the reading device used.
	<code>crosshair</code>	Cursor shaped like a cross.
	<code>default</code>	The platform-dependent default cursor. Often rendered as an arrow.
	<code>pointer</code>	The cursor indicates a hyperlink (usually takes the form of a hand when it is placed over a link).
	<code>move</code>	Indicates that something is to be moved.
	Resize cursors:	
		<code>[e-resize ne-resize nw-resize n-resize se-resize sw-resize s-resize w-resize]</code> (ex.: <code>ne-resize</code> indicates that movement starts from the north-east corner of the box.
	<code>text</code>	Cursor text.
	<code>wait</code>	The cursor indicates that the program is busy and the user should wait for completion of the process.
	<code>help</code>	Help cursor (?).
	<code>URL(address)</code>	address of the source file containing the cursor.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>auto</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

direction

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify the base writing direction inside blocks. In addition, it specifies the position of an incomplete last line in a block in case of a text alignment that is set to "justify".

Values	<code>ltr</code>	Left-to-right direction.
	<code>rtl</code>	Right-to-left direction.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>ltr</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

display

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of measurement](#)

This property is used to define the type of box that must be used for the element.

Values	<code>box</code>	Block type box
	<code>inline</code>	Inline box.
	<code>list-item</code>	Block type box which includes a list-item box.
	<code>marker</code>	This value declares a marker (inline box) before or after an element attached to the <code>:before</code> or <code>:after</code> pseudo-elements.
	<code>run-in</code>	This value creates a box for the current element.
	<code>compact</code>	This value creates a box for the title of a list of items.
	<code>none</code>	No boxes are created for the element. The contents and descendants of the element are invisible.
	Table type	<code>[table inline-table table-row-group table-column table-column-group table-header-group table-footer-group table-row table-cell table-caption]</code> These values indicate that the element must behave like a table type element.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>inline</code>	
Application	Elements inline elements	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

empty-cells

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property controls the rendering of borders of empty cells (only when `border-collapse: separate`).

Values	show	Borders are drawn and are visible around empty cells.
	hide	No border appears around any empty cell.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	show	
Application	Table cell elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

float

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define a box that floats to the left or right of the containing box.

Values	<code>left</code>	Box is positioned to the left.
	<code>right</code>	Box is positioned to the right.
	<code>none</code>	The box does not float.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>none</code>	
Application	All elements except positioned elements and those that generate content.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

font

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of measurement](#)

This property is used to define in one declaration block an element's font properties.

For a detailed description of certain values, refer to the individual properties of:

`font-style`, `font-variant`, `font-weight`, `font-size`, `font-family`

Values	<code>font-style</code>	[normal oblique italic inherit]
	<code>font-variant</code>	[normal small-caps inherit]
	<code>font-weight</code>	[normal bold bolder lighter 100 to 900 inherit]
	<code>font-size</code>	[< absolute-size > < relative-size > length percentage inherit]
	<code>line-height</code>	For block level elements where contents are inline elements, this value defines the minimum height of each inline box: [normal < length > < number > < percentage > inherit].
	<code>font-family</code>	[family-name family generic inherit]
	<code>caption</code>	Font for buttons, scrolling lists, etc.
	<code>icon</code>	Fonts used to label icons.
	<code>menu</code>	Fonts used in menus.
	<code>message-box</code>	Fonts used in dialog boxes.
	<code>small-caption</code>	Fonts used for labeling small control buttons.
	<code>status-bar</code>	Fonts used in window status bars.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	Refer to individual properties	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

font-family

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to determine where the fonts may be used with an element. The order of the font names is important since the system's browser software has to use the first valid font found in the series.

Values	<code>family-name</code>	Name or names of fonts, separated by commas. Names of fonts that have more than one word must be written within quotation marks. ex. : Arial, "Arial Black"
	<code>generic-family</code>	Font generic families: [serif sans-serif cursive fantasy monospace].
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	Depends on the browser software used.	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

font-size

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of measurement](#)

This property is used to define the font size used by the element's contents.

Values	<code>absolute-size</code>	<code>[xx-small x-small small medium large x-large xx-large]</code>
	<code>relative-size</code>	<code>[larger smaller]</code> Value determined by the font size of the parent element.
	<code>length</code>	value expressed in <code>length units</code> (<code>em</code> , <code>ex</code> , <code>px</code> , <code>in</code> , <code>cm</code> , <code>mm</code> , <code>pt</code> , <code>pc</code>).
	<code>percentage</code>	Value expressed as a percentage of the parent element's font size.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>medium</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

font-size-adjust

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to adjust the font size of a substitute font. The effect achieved is reflected in the font used as the first choice indicated in the `font-family` property.

For example, Verdana and Times New Roman fonts do not have the same size aspect value when they are set to 9pt. Verdana has an aspect value of 0.58 when that of Times New Roman is 0.46. If these two fonts are specified, the way the first is displayed is very different to that of the second font. To get around this problem, the `font-size-adjust` property is used to perform a calculation to properly resize the resulting font.

Values	<code>number</code>	The number refers to the aspect value of the first choice of fonts and is necessary to calculate the correct adjustment. To learn about font aspect values, refer to a table containing typeface specifications.
	<code>none</code>	Does not make changes to sizing.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>none</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

font-stretch

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to modify the implicit width of the fonts found in an element.

The following are the different values that may be used, listed from the smaller to the larger widths possible:

Values

[ultra-condensed](#)

[extra-condensed](#)

[semi-condensed](#)

[normal](#)

No effect on the implicit width.

[semi-expanded](#)

[expanded](#)

[extra-expanded](#)

[ultra-expanded](#)

Special values:

[wider](#)

This relative value sets the value to the next expanded value above the inherited value.

[narrower](#)

This relative value sets the value to the next compressed value below the inherited value.

[inherit](#)

(applies the parent element values)

Initial value

[normal](#)

Application

All elements.

Target Media

visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens

font-style

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify one of three font faces for text used in an element.

Values	normal	Specifies a Roman font type.
	italic	Specifies italic or cursive font (fonts that contain the name <i>Italic</i> , <i>Cursive</i> or <i>Kursiv</i>).
	oblique	Specifies an oblique font type (fonts that contain the name Oblique, Slanted or Incline)
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	normal	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

font-variant

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify if characters are displayed in small-caps (small capital letters).

Values	normal	Font without small-caps.
	small-caps	Fonts with small-caps.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	normal	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

font-weight

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify a font weight (thickness).

Values	<code>100</code> to <code>900</code>	These values indicate the level of weight, from lighter (<code>100</code>) to heavier (<code>900</code>) weight or darkness.
	<code>normal</code>	Same as <code>400</code> .
	<code>bold</code>	Same as <code>700</code> .
	<code>bolder</code>	Specifies a weight level a step higher than the inherited value but not higher than <code>900</code> .
	<code>lighter</code>	Specifies a weight level a step lower than the inherited value but not lower than <code>100</code> .
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>normal</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

height

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify the height of the element's content box.

Values	length	Value expressed in length units (em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc)
	percentage	Value expressed as a percentageThe value is based on the height of the containing box .
	auto	The value depends on the values of other properties.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	auto	
Application	All elements except non-replaced inline elements, table columns and column groups.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

left

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of measurement](#)

This property is used to define the distance between the element's box left border and the adjacent border of the box containing the first box. The `left` property cannot be defined unless the `position` property of the element is first defined.

Values

As a percentage:

Percentage value of the x-offset and the y-offset.

In length measurement units:

In length measurement units:

Value expressed in length units of the x-offset and y-offset (`em`, `ex`, `px`, `in`, `cm`, `mm`, `pt`, `pc`).

`auto`

`inherit`

(applies the parent element values)

Initial value

`auto`

Application

All positioned elements.

Target Media

visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens

letter-spacing

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to determine spacing between characters.

Values	<code>normal</code>	The normal spacing between characters remains the same.
	<code>length</code>	The value expressed in length units (<code>em</code> , <code>ex</code> , <code>px</code> , <code>in</code> , <code>cm</code> , <code>mm</code> , <code>pt</code> , <code>pc</code>), is added to the normal character spacing. A zero (0) value prevents any modification to the spacing between characters.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>normal</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

line-height

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of measurement](#)

The impact of this property depends on the type of element in which it is applied.

1. In [block level](#) elements containing [inline](#) elements, the property defines the minimum height of each of the inline boxes.
2. In [inline](#) elements, the property specifies the exact height of each of the boxes generated by the element.

Values	normal	Indicates that a reasonable height must be defined, based on the font size used in the elements.
	length	The height of the box is set to the specified value. This value may include the following units of measurement: em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc .
	number	The number indicated, multiplied by the font size.
	percentage	The percentage indicated, multiplied by the font size.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	normal	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

list-style

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define in one declaration block individual property values: `list-style-type`, `list-style-image` and `list-style-position`. These properties are used to indicate how to mark items in lists.

Values	<code>list-style-type</code>	<code>[disc circle square decimal decimal-leading-zero lower-roman upper-roman hebrew georgian armenian cjk-ideographic hiragana katakana hiragana-iroha katakana-iroha none inherit]</code>
	<code>list-style-position</code>	<code>[inside outside inherit]</code>
	<code>list-style-image</code>	<code>[URL none inherit]</code>
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)

Initial value `disc`

Application Elements with the `display: list-item` property.

Target Media visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens

list-style-image

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property sets is used to specify the image that will be used in front of each item in a list.

Values	URL	Address of the image source.
	none	No image is used.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	none	
Application	Elements with the <code>display: list-item</code> property.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

list-style-position

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property specifies the position of the marker in front of items in a list.

Values	inside	The marker box is the first inline box in the box of the main block.
	outside	The marker box is outside the box of the main block.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	outside	
Application	Elements with the <code>display: list-item</code> property.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

list-style-type

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property specifies the appearance of the marker in front of items in a list.

Values	<code>disc</code>	Circle filled inside.
	<code>circle</code>	Circle empty inside.
	<code>square</code>	Black square.
	<code>decimal</code>	Decimal numbers (1, 2, 3, etc.)
	<code>decimal-leading-zero</code>	Decimal numbers with a leading zero (0) before the digit (01, 02, 03,... 23, 24)
	<code>lower-roman</code>	lowercase Roman numerals (i, ii, iii, iv, etc.)
	<code>upper-roman</code>	uppercase Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV, etc.)
	Depending on the language <code>[hebrew georgian armenian cjk-ideographic hiragana katakana hiragana-iroha katakana-iroha none]</code>	
	<code>lower-latin</code>	lowercase letters (a, b, c, etc.)
	<code>upper-latin</code>	uppercase letters (A, B, C, etc.)
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>disc</code>	
Application	Elements with the <code>display: list-item</code> property.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

margin

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of measurement](#)

This property is used to define the value of the four margins of a box in one declaration block. The individual properties are: `margin-top`, `margin-right`, `margin-bottom` et `margin-left`.

The property may contain 1 to 4 values:

- If only one value is defined, then this value is automatically used for the four margins.
- If two values are specified, then the first value is applied to the top and bottom margins and the second value to the right and left margins;
- If three values are specified, the first is applied to the top margin, the second to the left and right margins and the third to the bottom margin;
- If four values are specified, then these values are applied to the margins in the following order: top, right, bottom and left.

Values	<code>length</code>	value expressed in length units (<code>em</code> , <code>ex</code> , <code>px</code> , <code>in</code> , <code>cm</code> , <code>mm</code> , <code>pt</code> , <code>pc</code>).
	<code>percentage</code>	Value expressed as a percentage. The value is based on the containing box . This is true for the top and bottom margins.
	<code>auto</code>	Automatically calculated.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	Not defined	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

margin-top

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of measurement](#)

This property is used to define the value of the top margin of a box.

Values	length	value expressed in length units (em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc).
	percentage	Value expressed as a percentage. The value is based on the containing box . This is true for the top and bottom margins.
	auto	Automatically calculated.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	0	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

margin-right

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the value of the right margin of a box.

Values	length	value expressed in length units (em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc).
	percentage	Value expressed as a percentage. The value is based on the containing box . This is true for the top and bottom margins.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	0	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

margin-bottom

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the value of the bottom margin of a box.

Values	length	value expressed in length units (em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc).
	percentage	Value expressed as a percentage. The value is based on the containing box . This is true for the top and bottom margins.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	0	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

margin-left

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the value of the left margin of a box.

Values	length	value expressed in length units (em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc).
	percentage	Value expressed as a percentage. The value is based on the containing box . This is true for the top and bottom margins.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	0	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

marker-offset

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property specifies the distance between the box of a marker and the principal box to which the marker is associated.

Values	<code>length</code>	value expressed in length units (<code>em</code> , <code>ex</code> , <code>px</code> , <code>in</code> , <code>cm</code> , <code>mm</code> , <code>pt</code> , <code>pc</code>).
	<code>auto</code>	The distance is defined by the browser software.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>auto</code>	
Application	Elements with the property <code>display:marker</code>	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

marks

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify if page aligning marks or crop marks must be printed when the page is printed. Used with the special [@page](#) rule.

Values	crop	Crop marks.
	cross	Alignment marks.
	none	No marks or crops.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	none	
Application	Pages.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens printing: printers	

max-height

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

These two properties allow authors to constrain the maximum block height of an element.

Values	length	value expressed in length units (em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc).
	percentage	Value expressed as a percentage. The value is based on the containing box .
	none	No limit on height.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	none	
Application	All elements except tables and non-replaced inline elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

max-width

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property allows authors to constrain the maximum block width of an element.

Values	length	value expressed in length units (em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc).
	percentage	Value expressed as a percentage. The value is based on the containing box .
	none	No limit on width.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	none	
Application	All elements except tables and non-replaced inline elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

min-height

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property allows authors to constrain the minimum block height of an element.

Values	length	value expressed in length units (em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc).
	percentage	Value expressed as a percentage. The value is based on the containing box .
	none	No limit on height.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	none	
Application	All elements except tables and non-replaced inline elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

min-width

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property allows authors to constrain the minimum block width of an element.

Values	length	value expressed in length units (em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc).
	percentage	Value expressed as a percentage. The value is based on the containing box .
	none	No limit on width.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	none	
Application	All elements except tables and non-replaced inline elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

orphans

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify the minimum number of lines in a paragraph that must be left at the bottom of the page when printing.

Values	<code>number</code>	A number value.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>2</code>	
Application	Block level elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	
	printing: printers	

overflow

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to indicate if the contents must be clipped when it overflows (excessive contents for the size defined for the box).



Microsoft Internet Explorer 5 also interprets `overflow-x` and `overflow-y` properties.

`overflow-x` is used when text overflows the width of the box.

`overflow-y` is used when text overflows the height of the box.

The possible values for these two properties are the same as the values for the `overflow` property.

Values	<code>visible</code>	This value indicates that content is not clipped and overflows outside the box.
	<code>hidden</code>	Excess contents are clipped.
	<code>scroll</code>	The browser software used must provide a scrolling mechanism to allow reading the excess contents.
	<code>auto</code>	The results depend on the browser software used. Normally a scrolling mechanism must be available.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>visible</code>	
Application	Block level elements and replaced elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

padding

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define in one declaration block, the four padding areas of the element's box. The individual properties are the following:

`padding-top`, `padding-right`, `padding-bottom` and `padding-left`.

Values	<code>length</code>	value expressed in length units (<code>em</code> , <code>ex</code> , <code>px</code> , <code>in</code> , <code>cm</code> , <code>mm</code> , <code>pt</code> , <code>pc</code>).
	<code>percentage</code>	Value expressed as a percentage. The value is based on the containing box .
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)

Initial value no initial value

Application All elements.

Target Media visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens

padding-top

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property sets the top padding area of the element's box.

Values	length	value expressed in length units (<code>em</code> , <code>ex</code> , <code>px</code> , <code>in</code> , <code>cm</code> , <code>mm</code> , <code>pt</code> , <code>pc</code>).
	percentage	Value expressed as a percentage. The value is based on the containing box .
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>0</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

padding-right

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property sets the right padding area of the element's box.

Values	length	value expressed in length units (<code>em</code> , <code>ex</code> , <code>px</code> , <code>in</code> , <code>cm</code> , <code>mm</code> , <code>pt</code> , <code>pc</code>).
	percentage	Value expressed as a percentage. The value is based on the containing box .
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>0</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

padding-bottom

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property sets the bottom padding area of the element's box.

Values	length	value expressed in length units (em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc).
	percentage	Value expressed as a percentage. The value is based on the containing box .
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	0	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

padding-left

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property sets the left padding area of the element's box.

Values	length	value expressed in length units (em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc).
	percentage	Value expressed as a percentage. The value is based on the containing box .
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	0	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

page

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property can be used to indicate a particular type of page. The targeted element must be either displayed or printed accordingly. This property is used with the special `@page` rule.

Values	Identifier	ex.: <code>narrow</code> <code>rotated</code> <code>auto</code>
Initial value		<code>auto</code>
Application		Block level elements.
Target Media		visual: computer screens, tv sets, projector, tty screens printing: printers

page-break-before

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify if a page break should be inserted before an element. Useful during printing.

Values	auto	Depends on the context and the browser software used.
	always	always.
	avoid	never.
	left	Odd page break (left page).
	right	Even page break (right page).
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	auto	
Application	Block level elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	
	printing: printers	

page-break-after

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify if a page break should be inserted after an element. Useful during printing.

Values	auto	Depends on the context and the browser software used.
	always	always.
	avoid	never.
	left	Odd page break (left page).
	right	Even page break (right page).
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	auto	
Application	Block level elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	
	printing: printers	

page-break-inside

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify if a page break should be inserted inside the contents of an element. Useful during printing.

Values	auto	Depends on the context and the browser software used.
	avoid	never.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)

Initial value [auto](#)

Application [Block level](#) elements.

Target Media visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens
printing: printers

position

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define box positioning.

Values	<code>static</code>	The box is positioned as a normal box.
	<code>relative</code>	Offset positioning calculated according to the normal position and the offset value.
	<code>absolute</code>	Absolute positioning determined by the <code>top</code> , <code>right</code> , <code>bottom</code> and <code>left</code> properties.
	<code>fixed</code>	Positioning is absolute and fixed. Indifferent to scrolling.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>static</code>	
Application	All elements except generated contents.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

quotes

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of measurement](#)

This property is used to specify replacement values for the `open-quotes` and `close-quotes` parameters. These parameters make reference to quotation marks that must be inserted for quotes embedded in the element's content. It is also necessary to specify the language for the quotation marks.

For example, in the style sheet:

```
/* Specification of quotation marks pairs for two languages */
Q:lang(fr) { quotes: '«' '»' }
```

Where the attribute `lang` has a value of `fr` for the element (ex.: `<HTML lang="fr">`)

```
Q:lang(en) { quotes: '"' '"' }
```

Where the attribute `lang` has a value of `en` for the element (ex.: `<HTML lang="en">`)

```
/* Insertion of 'open' and 'close' quotation marks for the Q element */
Q:before { content: open-quote }
Q:after { content: close-quote }
```

Values	<code>none</code>	No quotation marks are inserted.
	<code><string> <string></code>	The quotation marks are indicated in pairs and written inside simple quotation marks ('«' '»') or double when simple quotation marks must be used ('"' '"').
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	Depends on the browser software used.	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

right

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the distance between the right border of the element's box and the adjacent border of the box containing the first box. The `right` property cannot be defined unless the `position` property of the element is first defined.

Values

As a percentage:

Percentage value of the x-offset and the y-offset.

In length measurement units:

In length measurement units:

Value expressed in length units of the x-offset and y-offset (`em`, `ex`, `px`, `in`, `cm`, `mm`, `pt`, `pc`).

`auto`

`inherit`

(applies the parent element values)

Initial value

`auto`

Application

All positioned elements.

Target Media

visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens

size

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of measurement](#)

This property is used to specify the size and orientation of a box in a page.
Used with the special [@page](#) rule.

Values	<code>length</code>	value expressed in length units (<code>em</code> , <code>ex</code> , <code>px</code> , <code>in</code> , <code>cm</code> , <code>mm</code> , <code>pt</code> , <code>pc</code>) . One or two values can be defined, separated by a space.
	<code>auto</code>	Values are determined according to the type of printing paper.
	<code>landscape</code>	Relative value. The page box is the same size as the target (printing parameters) and the longer sides are horizontal.
	<code>portrait</code>	Relative value. The page box is the same size as the target (printing parameters) and the longer sides are vertical.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>auto</code>	
Application	The page context.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens printing: printers	

table-layout

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify the layout of a table in a page. The two possible layout for tables are: `auto` and `fixed`.

Values	<code>auto</code>	The table layout depends on the length of its columns and borders. The length of each column depends on the cells content.
	<code>fixed</code>	This is the fastest method, the horizontal layout of the table depends on the table's width, the length of the columns, borders and spacing between cells. The layout does not depend on the cells' content.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>auto</code>	
Application	The table elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

text-align

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify the type of alignment for an element's text.

Values	<code>left</code>	left alignment.
	<code>right</code>	right alignment.
	<code>center</code>	centered alignment.
	<code>justify</code>	justified alignment.
	<code>string</code>	This type of alignment applies only to table cells. This property is used to align characters as per a given value. Usually a comma or a point is used to align numbers from one cell to another inside columns.
	<code>inherit</code>	(inherit: applies the parent element values)
Initial value	Depends on the browser software used.	
Application	Block level elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

text-decoration

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property describes decorations that are added to the text of an element. If the property is applied for a [block level](#) element, all [inline](#) descendants of the element are affected by the property.

Values	none	No decoration is added to text.
	underline	Text is displayed with single underlining.
	overline	Text is displayed with a line over it.
	line-through	Each line of text has a line through the middle.
	blink	Text blinks.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	none	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

text-indent

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to indicate the indentation of the first line of text in a [block level](#) element.

Values	length	value expressed in length units (em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc).
	percentage	Value expressed as a percentage. The value is based on the containing box .
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)

Initial value [0](#)

Application [Block level](#) elements.

Target Media visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens

text-shadow

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to create a shadow effect over text.

Values	none	No shadow effect.
	<code>color</code>	Define the color for the shadow. Select a color by its name or its code using the color palette.
	<code>length (3)</code>	Only three values can be set. The first value defines the horizontal distance between text and shadow (a positive value defines the distance towards the right while a negative value defines the distance towards the left). The second value defines the vertical distance between text and shadow (a negative value defines the distance towards the bottom). The third value (optional) defines the shadow's flow factor .
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	none	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

text-transform

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property controls capitalization effects of an element's text.

Values	none	No capitalization effect on text.
	capitalize	Puts the first character of each word in uppercase.
	uppercase	Puts all characters of each word in uppercase.
	lowercase	Puts all characters of each word in lowercase.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	none	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

top

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the distance between the top border of the element's box and the adjacent border of the box containing the first box. The `top` property cannot be defined unless the `position` property of the element is first defined.

Values

As a percentage:

Percentage value of the x-offset and the y-offset.

In length measurement units (length):

Value expressed in length units of the x-offset and y-offset (`em`, `ex`, `px`, `in`, `cm`, `mm`, `pt`, `pc`).

`auto`

`inherit`

(applies the parent element values)

Initial value

`auto`

Application

All positioned elements.

Target Media

visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens

unicode-bidi

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

Certain characters are written and read from left to right. Examples are the Arab and Hebrew languages. In some instances there are documents are written in different languages where the text flow direction is not the same. The `unicode-bidi` property is used to properly define parameters for the browser software to interpret the direction of the flow of text. The `direction` property is also used in conjunction with these values.

Values	<code>normal</code>	When this value is used, it indicates that the element should not open a new embedding level to modify the direction of text.
	<code>embed</code>	If the element is inline level, the <code>embed</code> value opens an additional level of embedding and the <code>direction</code> property indicates the direction of the flow of writing that should be applied. The bidirectional algorithm in effect for the element is not altered, except at the embedding level.
	<code>bidirectional-override</code>	If the element is inline level or block level , this value overrides the bidirectional algorithm and applies the <code>direction</code> property value
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>normal</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

vertical-align

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of measurement](#)

This property is used to specify the vertical alignment of [inline](#) element contents or boxes generated with [inline](#) elements.

Values	<code>baseline</code>	Align the baseline of the box with the baseline of the parent box.
	<code>middle</code>	Align the vertical midpoint of the box with the baseline of the parent box plus half the <code>x-height</code> of the parent (x-height = height of letter x).
	<code>sub</code>	Lower the baseline of the box to the proper position for subscripts of the parent's box.
	<code>super</code>	Raise the baseline of the box to the proper position for superscripts of the parent's box.
	<code>text-top</code>	Align the top of the box with the top of the parent element's font.
	<code>text-bottom</code>	Align the bottom of the box with the bottom of the parent element's font.
	<code>top</code>	Align the top of the box with the highest element of the line.
	<code>bottom</code>	Align the bottom of the box with the lowest element of the line.
	<code>length</code>	With a positive value, raise the box by a distance equal to this value. With a negative value, lower the box by a distance equal to this value. The value can be expressed in any of the following units of measurement: <code>em</code> , <code>ex</code> , <code>px</code> , <code>in</code> , <code>cm</code> , <code>mm</code> , <code>pt</code> , <code>pc</code> .
	<code>percentage</code>	With a positive value, raise the box by a distance equal to this value. With a negative value, lower the box by a distance equal to this value. <i>A percentage of the line-height value.</i>
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>baseline</code>	
Application	Inline and table elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

visibility

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to indicate whether the box generated by an element is visible or not.

Values	<code>visible</code>	The box is visible.
	<code>hidden</code>	The generated box is invisible, but still affects the page layout.
	<code>collapse</code>	The <code>visibility</code> property uses this value for cells, groups of cells, columns and groups of columns in order to make them disappear and allow displaying a different content.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>inherit</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

white-space

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to indicate how white-space inside the element is handled.

Values	normal	This value tells the browser software to merge space sequences (several consecutive spaces) into one space.
	pre	This value tells the browser software to keep the space sequences intact (several consecutive spaces).
	nowrap	This value tells the browser software to merge the space sequences (several consecutive spaces) into one space but to deactivate the automatic word wrap function.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	normal	
Application	Block level elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

widows

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify the minimum number of lines of a paragraph that must be left at the top of the page when printing.

Values	number	A number value.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	2	
Application	Block level elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	
	printing: printers	

width

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify the width of a box generated by the [block level](#) elements and replaced elements.

Values	length	Indicates a fixed length. These values may include the following units of measurement: em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc .
	percentage	Indicates the length calculated using a percentage of the width of the containing box .
	auto	The length depends on values of other properties (margin , margin-left , left , etc.)
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	auto	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

word-spacing

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to indicate spacing between words.

Values	normal	Normal spacing between words as defined by the browser software.
	length	This property is used to specify a value that is added to the normal spacing between words. These values may include the following units of measurement: em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc .
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	normal	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

z-index

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of measurement](#)

This property is used to specify the positioning of an element in a stacking level containing other elements.

Values	<code>integer</code>	A number indicates the positioning of an element in the stacking level. For example, in a stack containing three elements which have been numbered 0, 1 and 2, the element whose value is 2 will be placed on top of the stack, while element zero (0) will be placed beneath the rest, and element 1 between 0 and 2. Zero (0) value indicates the beginning of a new stack.
	<code>auto</code>	The browser software determines the positioning of elements according to a set of rules.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>auto</code>	
Application	All positioned elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

behavior

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to determine the positioning of a DHTML effect which will be run from a script, a binary file or one of the DHTML default effects displayed by Explorer 5. The same element may have defined more than one effect. For additional information on the subject, visit the MSDN site that deals with DHTML:

<http://www.msdn.microsoft.com/workshop/author/dhtml/reference/properties/>

Values	URL	URL address of a script or a binary file.
	default	Choice of one of the DHTML effects displayed by Internet Explorer 5.

Initial value none

Application All elements.

Target Media visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens

filter

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to insert or extract a filter or a collection of filters to be applied on the element's content. Possible effects are numerous. For more information visit the following site:

<http://www.msdn.microsoft.com/workshop/author/css/reference/attributes.asp>

Values	<code>filtertype1</code> (parameter1, parameter2...)
	<code>filtertype2</code> (parameter1, parameter2...)
	<code>inherit</code> (applies the parent element values)
Application	BODY, BUTTON, DIV, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, MARQUEE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens

layout-grid

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to insert or extract the grid properties of documents that specify page layout of text.

Refer to individual properties: `layout-grid-mode`, `layout-grid-type`, `layout-grid-line`, `layout-grid-char`, `layout-grid-space`.

Values	<code>mode</code>	Does not take into account the available value of the property <code>layout-grid-mode</code> .
	<code>type</code>	Does not take into account the available value of the property <code>layout-grid-mode</code> .
	<code>line</code>	Does not take into account the available value of the property <code>layout-grid-mode</code> .
	<code>char</code>	Does not take into account the available value of the property <code>layout-grid-mode</code> .
	<code>space</code>	Does not take into account the available value of the property <code>layout-grid-mode</code> .
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

layout-grid-char 🌐

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify a grid size for the characters used in the element's text.

Values	none	No character grid is applied.
	auto	The largest character is used to adjust the character grid of the element.
	length	The value is expressed in length units. The following units of measurement can be used: em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc .
	percentage	The value is expressed as a percentage based on the size of the parent element.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	none	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

layout-grid-line

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

The effect of this property is similar to the `line-height` property. Used to adjust the line height of an element.

Values	<code>none</code>	No line grid is applied.
	<code>auto</code>	The largest character is used to adjust the grid.
	<code>length</code>	The value is expressed in length units. The following units of measurement can be used: <code>em</code> , <code>ex</code> , <code>px</code> , <code>in</code> , <code>cm</code> , <code>mm</code> , <code>pt</code> , <code>pc</code> .
	<code>percentage</code>	The value is expressed as a percentage based on the size of the parent element.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>none</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

layout-grid-mode

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property indicates if the text grid uses two dimensions.

Values	<code>both</code>	Both the character and line grid are used.
	<code>none</code>	No grid is used.
	<code>line</code>	Only the line grid is used.
	<code>char</code>	Only the character grid is used.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>both</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

layout-grid-type

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify a grid for an element.

Values	<code>loose</code>	Grid used for Chinese or Korean characters only.
	<code>strict</code>	Grid used for Japanese characters only.
	<code>fixed</code>	Grid used for <i>monospaced</i> page layout.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>loose</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

layout-grid-char-spacing

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the character spacing grid when the `layout-grid-type` property is set to the value `loose`.

Values	auto	The largest character is used to define the grid.
	length	The value is expressed in length units. The following units of measurement can be used: em , ex , px , in , cm , mm , pt , pc .
	percentage	The value is expressed as a percentage based on the size of the parent element.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	auto	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

line-break

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define automatic line breaks rules for the Japanese language.

Values	<code>normal</code>	The normal method for line break is used.
	<code>strict</code>	Strict rules are used.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>normal</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

text-justify

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property defines the type of alignment that will be used to justify the element's text.

Values	<code>inter-word</code>	Align text by increasing spacing between words.
	<code>newspaper</code>	Align text by increasing or diminishing spacing between characters and words.
	<code>distribute</code>	Similar to the <code>newspaper</code> value, but optimized for Asian languages.
	<code>distribute-all-lines</code>	Similar to the <code>distribute</code> value but also justifies the last line. This method is used for ideographic writing.
	<code>inter-ideograph</code>	Apply total justification to ideographic writing. Decreasing or increasing spacing between ideographs and words.
	<code>auto</code>	The browser software determines the justification algorithm to be used.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>auto</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

word-break 🌐

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify whether line breaks can be placed in the middle of words.

Values	<code>normal</code>	Allow line breaks in the middle of words.
	<code>break-all</code>	Similar to the <code>normal</code> value for Asian language text.
	<code>keep-all</code>	Prevents line breaks for Chinese, Japanese and Korean languages. Similar to <code>normal</code> for all non-Asian languages.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>normal</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

outline

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to add an "outline" around elements such as buttons, form fields, etc. Outlines do not take up extra space and they can have other forms besides rectangular shapes. The `outline` property is used to define in one declaration block several values.

Values	<code><outline-width></code>	Values similar to the <code><border-width></code> property.
	<code><outline-style></code>	Values similar to the <code><border-style></code> property.
	<code><outline-color></code>	Values similar to the <code><color></code> property.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	Refer to individual properties	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens Interactive	

outline-width

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the visible width of the outline placed around the element.

Values	<code>thin</code>	Thin width
	<code>medium</code>	Medium width
	<code>thick</code>	Thick width
	<code>length</code>	The value is expressed in length units. The following units of measurement can be used: <code>em</code> , <code>ex</code> , <code>px</code> , <code>in</code> , <code>cm</code> , <code>mm</code> , <code>pt</code> , <code>pc</code> .
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>medium</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	
	Interactive	

outline-style

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the style of the outline placed around the element.

Values	<code>style</code>	(border type: dotted, solid, groove, etc.) [<code>none</code> <code>hidden</code> <code>dotted</code> <code>dashed</code> <code>solid</code> <code>double</code> <code>groove</code> <code>ridge</code> <code>inset</code> <code>outset</code>]
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>none</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens Interactive	

outline-color

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the color of the outline placed around the element.

Values	color	Select a color by its name or its code using the color palette.
	invert	The color is inverted.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	invert	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	
	Interactive	

cue

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define in one declaration block the values for the `cue-before` and `cue-after` properties. It is used for placing an audio resource before it is played, before or after the element so as to delimit the latter.

Values

<code><cue-before></code>	[URL none]
<code><cue-after></code>	[URL none]
inherit	(applies the parent element values)

Initial value Refer to individual properties

Application All elements.

Target Media aural: vocal synthesizer, tv sets

cue-before

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used for placing and audio resource before it is played and it is located before the element so as to delimit the latter.

Values	URL	URL address of the sound source.
	none	No sound will be played.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)

Initial value [none](#)

Application All elements.

Target Media aural: vocal synthesizer, tv sets

cue-after

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to place an audio resource before it is played and it is located after the element so as to delimit the latter.

Values	URL	URL address of the sound source.
	none	No sound will be played.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)

Initial value [none](#)

Application All elements.

Target Media aural: vocal synthesizer, tv sets

elevation

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify the point with a vertical origin of a sound content in the space, in order to provide optimum reproduction quality when the content is played in an audio media.

Possible values	<code>angle</code>	Specify the value in terms of degrees on a vertical. The value must be in the <code>-90deg</code> and <code>90deg</code> range.
	<code>below</code>	Same as <code>-90deg</code> .
	<code>level</code>	Same as <code>0deg</code> .
	<code>above</code>	Same as <code>90deg</code> .
	<code>higher</code>	Add 10 degrees to the current value.
	<code>lower</code>	Subtract 10 degrees from the current value.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>level</code> (0 degrees)	
Application	All elements.	
Media types	audio: vocal synthesizer, tv sets	

pause

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define in one declaration block the values for the `pause-after` and `pause-before` properties.

These properties indicate a pause period before or after the spoken content of an element.

Values	<code><pause-before></code> [time <code><percentage></code>] <code><pause-after></code> [time <code><percentage></code>] inherit (applies the parent element values)
---------------	--

Initial value	Refer to individual properties
----------------------	--------------------------------

Application	All elements.
--------------------	---------------

Target Media	aural: vocal synthesizer, tv sets
---------------------	-----------------------------------

pause-before

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define a pause period before the spoken content of an element.

Values	time	Unit of time. Number of ms (milliseconds) or s (seconds)
	percentage	The value is expressed as a percentage based on the size of the parent element.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	Depends on the browser software used.	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	aural: vocal synthesizer, tv sets	

pause-after

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define a pause period after the spoken content of an element.

Values	time	Unit of time. Number of ms (milliseconds) or s (seconds)
	percentage	The value is expressed as a percentage based on the size of the parent element.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	Depends on the browser software used.	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	aural: vocal synthesizer, tv sets	

pitch

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the average pitch (frequency) of the speaking voice for an element with a spoken content.

Values	<code>frequency</code>	Hertz frequency unit. Number of <code>Hz</code> .
	<code>x-low</code>	This value is based on the value of the <code>voice-family</code> property and the user's equipment.
	<code>low</code>	Idem
	<code>medium</code>	Idem
	<code>high</code>	Idem
	<code>x-high</code>	Idem
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>medium</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	aural: vocal synthesizer, tv sets	

pitch-range

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the variation of the average pitch (frequency) of the speaking voice for an element with a spoken content.

Values	<code>number</code>	A value between 0 and 100. Zero (0) indicates no variation, 50 a normal variation, and a value higher than 50 produces animated voices.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>50</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	aural: vocal synthesizer, tv sets	

play-during

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property specifies the sound played in the background while another sound (for example, a voice speaking) is being played.

Values	URL	Address of the sound source.
	mix	Mixes the parent element's sound and the sound specified by the property.
	repeat	The file is repeated as many times as necessary. This means that the sound will repeat itself for the duration of the parent element's sound.
	auto	The parent element's sound continues to play.
	none	No sound is played.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	auto	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	aural: vocal synthesizer, tv sets	

richness

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify a rich or bright voice.

Values	number	A number between 0 and 100. Values lower than 50 produce a voice that is soft and flat, values of 50 and over produce a clear voice.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	50	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	aural: vocal synthesizer, tv sets	

speaking

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property specifies whether text will be rendered aurally and if so, in what manner.

Values	<code>normal</code>	Uses the language's pronunciation rules.
	<code>none</code>	Suppresses aural rendering of text.
	<code>spell-out</code>	Spells the text one letter at a time.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)

Initial value `normal`

Application All elements.

Target Media aural: vocal synthesizer, tv sets

speak-header

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property specifies whether table headers are spoken before every cell, or only before a cell when that cell is associated with a different header than the previous cell.

Values	once	The header is spoken one time, before a series of cells.
	always	The header is spoken before every pertinent cell.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)

Initial value [once](#)

Application All elements.

Target Media aural: vocal synthesizer, tv sets

speaking-numeral

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property controls how numerals are spoken.

Values	<code>digits</code>	Speak the numeral as individual digits i.e. number by number. For example: 102 is spoken as: <i>One, Zero, Two</i> .
	<code>continuous</code>	Speak the numeral as a full number. For example, 102 is spoken as: <i>One hundred and two</i> .
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>continuous</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	aural: vocal synthesizer, tv sets	

speaking-punctuation

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property specifies how punctuation is spoken.

Values	code	Punctuation are spoken and named.
	none	Punctuation is rendered naturally with pertinent pauses and silences.
	none	(inherit: applies the parent element values)
Initial value	none	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	aural: vocal synthesizer, tv sets	

speech-rate

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property specifies the speaking rate.

Values	number	Specifies the speaking rate in words per minute.
	x-slow	80 words/minute.
	slow	120 words/minute
	medium	180 - 200 words/minute
	fast	300 words/minute
	x-fast	500 words/minute
	faster	40 words/minute are added to the current value.
	slower	40 words/minute are subtracted from the current value.
	inherit	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	medium	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	aural: vocal synthesizer, tv sets	

stress

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

Specifies the maximum value of peaks in the intonation contour of a voice.

Values	number	A number between 0 and 100. In this case values depend highly on the language being spoken.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>50</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	aural: vocal synthesizer, tv sets	

voice-family

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to choose from voice family names. This property is similar to the `font-family` values. Used to specify a voice style.

Values	<code>generic-voice</code> Examples: <code>male</code> <code>female</code> <code>child</code>
	<code>specific-voice</code> Examples: <code>comedian</code> <code>carlos</code>
	<code>inherit</code> (applies the parent element values)

Initial value	Depends on the application.
----------------------	-----------------------------

Application	All elements.
--------------------	---------------

Target Media	aural: vocal synthesizer, tv sets
---------------------	-----------------------------------

volume

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify the sound volume.

Values	<code>number</code>	A number between 0 and 100. Zero (0) produces a minimum volume while 100 produces the maximum volume.
	<code>percentage</code>	A percentage of the inherited value converted to a number between 0 and 100.
	<code>silent</code>	No volume.
	<code>x-soft</code>	Same as 0.
	<code>soft</code>	Same as 25.
	<code>medium</code>	Same as 50.
	<code>loud</code>	Same as 75.
	<code>x-loud</code>	Same as 100.
	<code>inherit</code>	(applies the parent element values)
Initial value	<code>medium</code>	
Application	All elements.	
Target Media	aural: vocal synthesizer, tv sets	

ruby-align

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to indicate the position of text (*ruby-text*) specific to an element <RT>.

Values	auto	The browser software determines positioning.
	left	Text is aligned to the left with the baseline.
	center	Text is centered with the baseline.
	distribute-letter	Text is distributed with respect to the baseline characters.
	distribute-space	Text is distributed with respect to baseline spacing.
	line-edge	Text is centered if it is not adjacent to a line limit. If it is adjacent, then the "ruby-text" side aligns with the baseline text side.
Initial value	auto	
Application	Element <RUBY>.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

ruby-overhang

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to specify how text (*ruby-text*) should overhang the element's remaining text.

Values	above	<i>ruby-text</i> overhangs all other text adjacent to the baseline text.
	inline	<i>ruby-text</i> only overhangs white-space.
	none	<i>ruby-text</i> only overhangs text adjacent to the baseline.
Initial value	above	
Application	Element <RUBY>.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

ruby-position

[Index](#)

[See also](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of
measurement](#)

This property is used to define the position of text (*ruby-text*) specific to an element <RT>.

Values	above	<i>ruby-text</i> is placed above the baseline text.
	inline	<i>ruby-text</i> is placed on the same line as the baseline text.
Initial value	above	
Application	Element <RUBY>.	
Target Media	visual: computer screens, tv sets, projectors, tty screens	

Introduction to CSS2 Reference

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of Measurement](#)

Styles, and specially style sheets, are the most powerful and useful tools for HTML document authors. Somewhat like word processors, styles provide an efficient method to control the appearance and display of documents when consulted by the user.

Better yet, style sheets permit separating content from form, which allows for more interesting design methods and allows the information contained in HTML documents to be used by different applications.

Keep in mind that not all browsers interpret CSS2 properties to the same degree. Therefore, it is recommended to test HTML documents that contain styles and style sheets with different browsers before putting them on line.

CSS stands for *Cascading Style Sheets*. There was an original specification with the CSS1 standard (CSS, level 1), and we are now on the second one with CSS2 (CSS, level 2). These specifications have been worked out by the W3C (World Wide Web Consortium). Also, Microsoft has added some properties of their own. The latter are often interpreted by Internet Explorer only, the browser developed by the company.

The CSS2 reference in AceExpert 2000 recommends an overview of CSS2 based on W3C's CSS2 standard and Microsoft's CSS reference (for more information concerning CSS properties particular to Microsoft).

To consult official references, we recommend that you visit the following sites:

W3C Cascading Style Sheet

(<http://www.w3.org/Style/CSS>)

Microsoft's CSS Attributes Reference on the MSDN site

(<http://www.msdn.microsoft.com/workshop/author/css/reference/attributes.asp>)

Conventions

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of Measurement](#)

Icons used in this reference

Where necessary, icons indicate the following:



World Wide Web Consortium

www.w3.org

Properties marked with the W3C icon are part of the CSS2 reference, but cannot be interpreted by Microsoft Internet Explorer (version 5) and Netscape Navigator (version 4.x).



Internet Explorer
versions 4 and 5
Microsoft

www.microsoft.com/ie

Properties marked with this icon are interpreted by Internet Explorer only.

Typographic elements

Appearance

`Property value`

Information
concerning a
property

Use

Property values appear in blue and in a fixed width font for values or value components which can be used as is.

When the text appears in a fixed width font in black, the information pertains to one or more property values but these elements cannot be used as is in CSS syntax. It simply indicates that the information refers to a command value or label in the AceExpert code inspector.

Basic CSS2 Concepts

- [Style sheets and inline styles](#)
- [Rules: components, and syntax](#)
- [Selector-classes](#)
- [Pseudo-classes](#)
- [Pseudo-elements](#)
- [Special rules](#)
 - @import
 - @media
 - @page
- [Boxes](#)
- [Insert comments](#)

Style sheets and inline styles

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of Measurement](#)

Style sheet

A style sheet is composed of a set of style descriptions. There are two types of style sheets; internal style sheets (in the HTML document), and external style sheets.

In both cases, each style is described using the following syntax:

```
Selector {property: value; property: value ...}
```

Example:

```
H2 {COLOR: navy; FONT: 18px; FONT-FAMILY: sans-serif}
```

Internal style sheet

An internal style sheet is inserted in the header of the HTML file using the `<STYLE>` element which introduces the rules for each of the styles in the internal sheet.

These styles can then be applied in documents by placing the `class` attribute inside the opening tags of the elements on which you want to apply them.

When the selector has the same name as an element, the style will be applied on the element without having to add the `class` attribute.

HTML document Header

```
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Document name</TITLE>
<style>
<!--
A { COLOR: red }
.toto {COLOR: navy; FONT: 12px; FONT-FAMILY: sans-serif}
-->
</style>
</HEAD>
```

Applying a style to an element

```
<P CLASS="toto">paragraph text...
```

External style sheet

An external style sheet is a text file which usually has a `.css` extension. This file must be the target of a link if you want to be able to use the styles it contains in an HTML document. This link must be defined in the HTML document header as follows:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Style Sheet History</TITLE>
<link REL="StyleSheet" TYPE="text/css" HREF="../styles.css">
</HEAD>
```

Inline styles

Contrary to a style sheet, an inline style description is inserted directly in the opening tag of an HTML document. The style is applied using the HTML `style` attribute inserted in the element's opening tag.

Example:

```
<P STYLE="COLOR: navy; FONT: 12px; FONT-FAMILY: sans-serif">
```

Rules: components and syntax

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of Measurement](#)

Rules are the basis of all style sheets. They have a precise syntax and are constructed as follows:

Selector {**property**: value; **property**: value ...}

- A **rule** consists of a **selector** followed by a **declaration block** which defines the style.
- The **selector** identifies the style, it gives it its name. Almost all HTML element names are potential selectors since styles are applied to HTML elements. Other selector names may be defined, these are called pseudo-classes.
- Curly braces ({ }) define the limits of a **declaration block**. A declaration block is composed of all the declarations which make up a style.
- A **declaration** consists of a property name, followed by a colon (:) and the values associated to the property. When there is more than one declaration for a style, they are separated by semicolons (;).
- In a way, CSS **properties** are commands which affect the formatting of the content. There are more than a hundred properties in the CSS2 specification.
- The **values** indicate how the properties must be applied on the content. Values are defined by units of measurement or, in other instances, the name of a value itself is enough to indicate the action to be executed.

Grouped selectors

It is also possible to group several selectors for the same style description.

Example:

H1, H2, H3, H4 {**color**: blue}

is the same as:

H1 {**color**: blue}

H2 {**color**: blue}

H3 {**color**: blue}

H4 {**color**: blue}

Selector-classes

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of Measurement](#)

It is possible to add a class to a selector. This way, the same element can have many descriptions and styles. This gives the author a degree of flexibility for formatting documents.

Example:

```
Q.fre {color: blue}
```

```
Q.eng {color: red}
```

The application of these styles is done by inserting the `class` attribute in the element's opening tag:

```
<Q CLASS="fre">element's content...
```

```
<Q CLASS="eng">element's content...
```

Pseudo-elements

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of Measurement](#)

There are four pseudo-elements. They permit formatting content impossible to identify with HTML language.

Pseudo-element	Description
<code>:first-line</code>	<p>Selects the first line of a particular element, for example, the first line of a paragraph.</p> <p>Example of the rule:</p> <p>P:first-line {color: blue}</p> <p>the first line of each paragraph will be displayed in blue.</p>
<code>:first-letter</code>	<p>Selects the first letter of a particular element, for example, the first letter of a paragraph.</p> <p>Example of the rule:</p> <p>P:first-line {font-size: 24pt}</p> <p>the first letter of each paragraph will be displayed in 24 point font size.</p>
<code>:after</code> <code>:before</code>	<p>These pseudo-elements allow inserting text or images before or after the element's text.</p>

Pseudo-classes

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of Measurement](#)

Pseudo-classes are, in fact, special classes which allow applying particular style effects on elements without having to apply the style on elements with a `class` attribute. Some of the effects are dynamic and appear during or after some action by the user.

Pseudo-class `:first-child`

`:first-child` The `:first-child` pseudo-class affects the first child element of another element.

Example of the rule:

```
DIV > P:first-child {color: blue}
```

Here it is important to note the syntax used to indicate a child element in a style rule.

The first selector indicates the parent element, the symbol `>` precedes the second selector for which the `:first-child` pseudo-class has been specified.

Consequently, every first "paragraph" child element of a `<DIV>` element will be displayed in blue in the document.

Pseudo-classes for links

`:link`
`:visited` These pseudo-classes allow defining a style for non-visited links and another for visited links.

Example of the rule:

```
A:link {color: blue}
```

```
A:visited {color: green}
```

Consequently, non-visited links will be displayed in blue and visited links will be displayed in green.

Dynamic pseudo-classes

F 6>These pseudo-classes allow defining style effects which appear after actions carried out by the user.

`:hover` Appears once the user points at the element:

Example of the rule:

```
A:hover {background-color: yellow}
```

will make the background color of a hyperlink turn yellow when the user points at it.

`:active` Appears when the user activates (clicks) on an element:

Example of the rule:

```
A:active {color: red}
```

will make the text color of a hyperlink turn red when the user clicks on it.

`:focus` Appears when the element obtains focus through the keyboard or the mouse pointer.

Example of the rule:

```
A:focus {font-size: larger}
```

will make the font size increase by a notch when the element obtains focus.

Language pseudo-classes

`:lang`

This pseudo-class allows defining the language to be used on a selector, when required by the properties used.

Example of the rule:

```
HTML:lang(fr) { quotes: '« ' '»' }
```

This rule makes the `quotes` property to display French quotation marks when they are used in the document.

Special rules

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of Measurement](#)

There are some CSS2 rules used to provide special information to the application which must read and interpret the style sheet. They are called AT-rules or @rules.

@import

The **@import** rule is used at the beginning of a style sheet when the author wants to import all the rules from another style sheet. This value must be a URL indicating the location and name of the style sheet.

Example of the rule:

```
@import url(http://www.network.com/styles.css)
```

It is **important** to mention that all rules of this type must be **declared before any other rule**.

It is possible to insert several **@import** rules one after the other.

@media

The **@media** rule allows defining for which media the following rules have been designed. There can be many **@media** rules in the same style sheet. Each of them must be placed above the pertinent style rules.

Example of the rule:

```
@media print  
{BODY {background-color: white}  
... ..
```

In this example, the following style rule applies to printers.

List of media and their names:

all	All media.
aural	Voice synthesizers.
braille	Braille reading media.
embossed	Braille printers.
handheld	Small screens, monochrome screens, etc.
print	Printers and print preview devices.
projection	Projectors, electronic slides.
screen	Computer screens.
tty	Teletype terminals.
tv	Television

@page

Defining the parameters of a **page box** is not absolutely necessary in a document unless you want to control certain special aspects concerning the latter's display.

The **@page** rule allows the author of a document to include instructions concerning the size, orientation, margins, etc. of a page box.

A page box is a zone containing two areas called **page area** and **margin area**. The page box acts as the initial containing box for all formatting up to the next page break.

The **@page** rule uses the following properties:

`size, margin, marks`

Example:

```
@page { size: 8.5in 11in; margin: 2in }
```

Left and right page properties are shown as follows:

```
@page :left { size: 8.5in 11in; margin: 2in }
```

```
@page :right { size: 8.5in 14in; margin: 2in }
```

It is also possible to specify properties for the first page of the document:

```
@page :first { size: landscape; margin: 2in }
```

Boxes

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

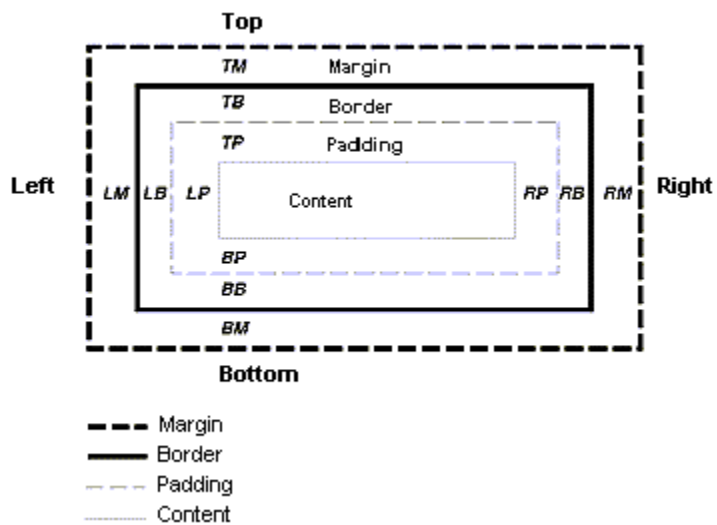
[Units of Measurement](#)

The use of boxes is an important concept when using CSS2. It allows defining an area in which you can apply different properties. It is therefore necessary to clearly understand the different aspects of this concept.

- 1- The contents of almost every element are inserted in boxes. A box can also be placed inside another box, and this one can also be placed inside another box, etc. A box containing another box is called the containing box of the second box.
- 2- Each box is composed of several named rectangles that play an important part.

These rectangles contain:

- margins
- borders
- padding area
- content box



Insert comments

[Index](#)

[Basic CSS Concepts](#)

[Units of Measurement](#)

It is possible to include comments in a style sheets, even inside a style declaration block , which are not interpreted by the browser and therefore no errors occur.

In a style sheet, comments begin with `*/`.

Example:

```
IMG { float: left } /* comment goes here */
```

CSS2 Glossary Reference

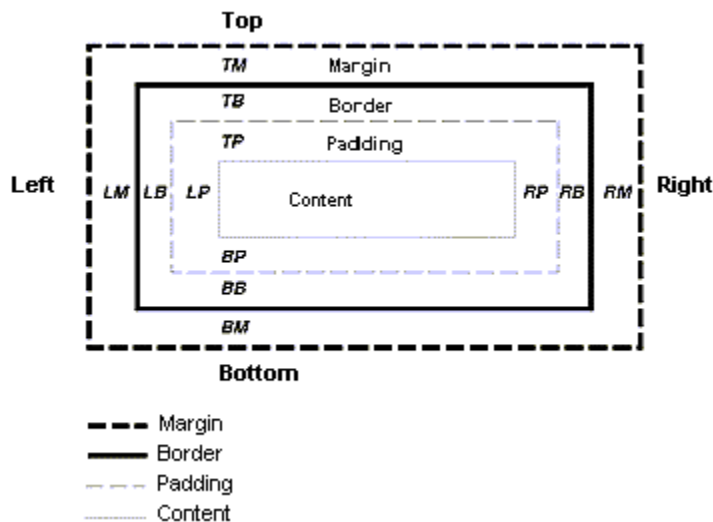
Boxes

The use of boxes is an important concept when using CSS2. It allows defining an area in which you can apply different properties. It is therefore necessary to clearly understand the different aspects of this concept.

1. The contents of almost every element are inserted in boxes. A box can also be placed inside another box, and this one can also be placed inside another box, etc. A box containing another box is called the containing box of the second box.
2. Each box is composed of several named rectangles that play an important part.

These rectangles contain:

- Margins
- Borders
- Padding area
- Content box



Containing box

A «containing box» is a box that contains another box. It is the containing box of a second box.

Element

In CSS2, the term «element» refers to an HTML element (<P>, <A>, , etc.)

Parent Element

An element can contain text as well as sub-elements (of other elements) in which case it is called a «Parent element».

Inline

An element is called «inline» or «inline level» since its contents does not create a new block, rather the contents are distributed in the line itself.

Block Level

An element is called a «block level» because its contents are preceeded and followed by a new line. Examples of these elements are P, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, blockquote.

Boxes

The use of boxes is an important concept when using CSS2. It allows defining an area in which you can apply different properties. It is therefore necessary to clearly understand the different aspects of this concept.

1. The contents of almost every element are inserted in boxes. A box can also be placed inside another box, and this one can also be placed inside another box, etc. A box containing another box is called the containing box of the second box.
2. Each box is composed of several named rectangles that play an important part.

These rectangles contain:

- Margins
- Borders
- Padding area
- Content box

Containing box

A «containing box» is a box that contains another box. It is the containing box of a second box.

Element

In CSS2, the term «element» refers to an HTML element (<P>, <A>, , etc.)

Parent Element

An element can contain text as well as sub-elements (of other elements) in which case it is called a «Parent element».

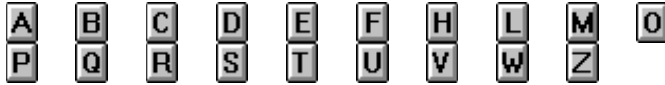
Inline

An element is called «inline» or «inline level» since its contents does not create a new block, rather the contents are distributed in the line itself.

Block Level

An element is called a «block level» because its contents are preceeded and followed by a new line. Examples of these elements are P, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, blockquote.

Alphabetic List of Properties



Basic CSS Concepts

Units of measurement

- A -

[azimuth](#)

- B -

[background](#)

[background-attachment](#)

[background-color](#)

[background-image](#)

[background-position](#)

[background-repeat](#)

[behavior](#) 

[border](#)

[border-bottom](#)

[border-bottom-color](#)

[border-bottom-style](#)

[border-bottom-width](#)

[border-collapse](#)

[border-color](#)

[border-left](#)

[border-left-color](#)

[border-left-style](#)

[border-left-width](#)

[border-right](#)

[border-right-color](#)

[border-right-style](#)

[border-right-width](#)

[border-spacing](#) 

[border-style](#)

[border-top](#)

[border-top-color](#)

[border-top-style](#)

[border-top-width](#)

[border-width](#)

[bottom](#)

- C -

[caption-side](#)

[clear](#)

[clip](#)

[color](#)

[content](#)
[counter-increments](#)
[counter-reset](#)
[cue](#)
[cue-after](#)
[cue-before](#)
[cursor](#)

- D -

[direction](#)
[display](#)

- E -

[elevation](#)
[empty-cells](#)


- F -

[filter](#) 
[float](#)
[font](#)
[font-family](#)
[font-size](#)
[font-size-adjust](#)
[font-stretch](#)
[font-style](#)
[font-variant](#)
[font-weight](#)

- H -

[height](#)

- L -

[layout-grid](#) 
[layout-grid-char](#) 
[layout-grid-char-spacing](#)
[layout-grid-line](#) 
[layout-grid-mode](#) 
[layout-grid-type](#)
[left](#)
[letter-spacing](#)
[line-break](#) 
[line-height](#)
[list-style](#)
[list-style-image](#)
[list-style-position](#)
[list-style-type](#)

- M -

[margin](#)
[margin-bottom](#)
[margin-left](#)
[margin-right](#)
[margin-top](#)
[marker-offset](#)
[marks](#)
[max-height](#)
[max-width](#)
[min-height](#)
[min-width](#)

- O -

[orphans](#)
[outline](#)
[outline-color](#)
[outline-style](#)
[outline-width](#)
[overflow](#)


- P -

[padding](#)
[padding-bottom](#)
[padding-left](#)
[padding-right](#)
[padding-top](#)
[page](#)
[page-break-after](#)
[page-break-before](#)
[page-break-inside](#)
[pause](#)
[pause-after](#)
[pause-before](#)
[pitch](#)
[pitch-range](#)
[play-during](#)
[position](#)

- Q -

[quotes](#)

- R -

[richness](#)
[right](#)
[ruby-align](#) 

[ruby-overhang](#) 
[ruby-position](#) 

- S -

[size](#)
[speak](#)
[speak-header](#)
[speak-numeral](#)
[speak-punctuation](#)
[speech-rate](#)
[stress](#)

- T -

[table-layout](#)
[text-align](#)
[text-decoration](#)
[text-indent](#)
[text-justify](#) 
[text-shadow](#)
[text-transform](#)
[top](#)

- U -

[unicode-bidi](#)

- V -

[vertical-align](#)
[visibility](#)
[voice-family](#)
[volume](#)

- W -

[white-space](#)
[widows](#)
[width](#)
[word-break](#) 
[word-spacing](#)

- Z -

[z-index](#)

