

When you're all done, the format will look like this:

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE TYPE="text/css">
<!--
```

Style Sheet information goes in here...

```
-->
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
```

Hey! Make With The Style Sheet Already, Bub!

This gets a little confusing, but there is a method to the madness. I'll give you the format to follow and you plug in what you want to work with.

Here's the basic format:

TAG {definition; definition; definition}

Here's what a line from this page's style sheet looks like:

H2 {font-size: 16pt; font-style: italic; font-family: arial}

OK - Lookie Here! There are a few things I want to point out:

• **The Definitions**

Below are 28 very common Style Sheet commands. You can put together a myriad of different looks with these. However, this is a list of less than half of those available. At the end, I'll give a couple of links to full lists of commands. But I'll bet these become your work-horses. Most of the other commands are overly specific.

1. *The FONT/TEXT Definitions:*

1. **font-family**

- Denotes typeface.
- H2 {font-family: arial}

2. **font-style**

- Denotes the style of the text.
Use normal, italic, small caps, or oblique for commands.
- H3 {font-style: small caps}

3. **font-size**

- Denotes the size of the text.
Specify in points (pt), inches (in), centimeters (cm), pixels (px), or percentage (%).
- H4 {font-size: 20pt}

4. **font-weight**

- Denotes text presence.
Specify in extra-light, light, demi-light, medium, bold, demi-bold, or extra-bold.
- A:link {font-weight: demi-light}

5. **font-variant**

- Denotes a variant from the norm.
Specify normal and small-caps
- H2: {font-variant: small-caps}

6. **text-align**

- Justifies the alignment of text.
Specify as left, center, or right
- H1 {text-align: center}

7. **text-decoration**

- Lets you decorate the text (duh).
Specify as italic, blink, underline, line-through, overline, or none.
- A:visited {text-decoration: blink}

8. **text-indent**

- Denotes margins. Most often used with the <P>. Make sure you use </P also!>
Specify in inches (in), centimeters (cm), or pixels (px).
- P {text-indent: 1in}

9. **word-spacing**

- Denotes the amount of spaces between words.
Specify in points (pt), inches (in), centimeters (cm), pixels (px), or percentage (%).
- P {word-spacing: 10px}

10. **letter-spacing**

- Denotes space between letters.
Specify in points (pt), inches (in), centimeters (cm), pixels (px), or percentage (%).
- P {letter-spacing: 2pt}

11. text-transform

- Denotes a transformation of the text.
Specify capitalize, uppercase, lowercase.
- B {text-transform: uppercase}

12. color

- Denotes color of text.
See [here](#) for a few color codes. If you use the six digit hex codes, make sure you place a hash mark (#) in front.
- H3 {color: #FFFFFF}

2. *The MARGIN/BACKGROUND Commands*

Note! When used with the "BODY" tag these commands affect the entire page!

1. margin-left

2. margin-right

3. margin-top

- Denotes space around the "page".
Specify in points (pt), inches (in), centimeters (cm), or pixels (px).
- BODY {margin-left: 2in}
- P {margin-right: 12cm}
- BODY {margin-top: 45px}

4. margin

- Denotes all three margin commands above in one command.
The pattern follows top, right, and then left.
- P {margin: 3in 4cm 12px} (*note no commas or semi-colons*)

5. line-height

- Denotes space between lines of text.
Specify in points (pt), inches (in), centimeters (cm), or pixels (px), or percentage (%).
- TEXT {line-height: 10px}

6. background-color

- Denotes page's background color.
Specify the color in hex or word codes, or use "transparent"
- BODY {background-color: #ffffff}

7. background-image

- Denotes the background image for pages.
Specify the image you want through that image's URL.
 - BODY {background-image:
http://www.page.com/dog.jpg}
8. **background-repeat**
- Denotes how the image will tile.
Specify repeat-x, repeat-y, or no-repeat.
 - BODY {background-repeat: repeat-y}
9. **background-attachment**
- Denotes how the image will react to a scroll.
Specify scroll, or fixed.
 - BODY {background-attachment: fixed}
3. ***The Positioning/Division Definitions:***
These commands come into play when you begin working with text and image [positioning](#). Note these examples are given using a specific item.
1. **position**
- Denotes the placement of an image or a division of the page.
Specify absolute for specific placement, or relative for a relative placement to other images.
 -
2. **left**
- Denotes amount of space allowed from the left of the browser screen when positioning an item.
Specify in points (pt), inches (in), centimeters (cm), pixels (px), or percentage (%).
 -
3. **top**
- Denotes amount of space allowed from the top of the browser screen when positioning an item.
Specify in points (pt), inches (in), centimeters (cm), pixels (px), or percentage (%).
 -
4. **width**
- Denotes width of image or page division.
Specify in points (pt), inches (in), centimeters (cm), pixels (px), or percentage (%).
 -
5. **height**

- Denotes height of image or page division. Specify in points (pt), inches (in), centimeters (cm), pixels (px), or percentage (%).
- ``

6. overflow

- If the item is too large for the height and width specified, this tells the page what to do with the overflow. Specify visible, hidden, or scroll.
- ``

7. z-index

- Denotes an item's position in the layering structure. The lower the number, the lower the layer. An image marker with a 20 would go overtop of an image marked with a 10. Specify by number.
- ``

For a full list of Style Sheet Commands, visit either of these great sites:

- [C-Net's Table of Style Sheet Commands](#)
- and there's always the World Wide Web Consortium's [Style Site](#)

What It All Looks Like

Here's the Style Sheet from this page:

```
<STYLE TYPE="type/css">
<!--
BODY {background: #FFFFFF}
A:link {color: #80FF00}
A:visited {color: #FF00FF}
H1 {font-size: 24pt; font-family: arial}
H2 {font-size: 18pt; font-family: braggadocio}
```

```
H3 {font size:14pt; font-family: desdemona}
-->
```

```
</STYLE>
```

What If I Want The Same Tag Handled Different Ways?

What you do it assign different "classes" of tags. Real simple. Look here:

```
H3.first {font-size: 20pt; color: #FF00FF}
H3.scnd {font size: 18pt; color #DD00FF}
```

See what I did? I labeled the H commands separately by adding a dot and then a suffix. I used "first" for the first type and "scnd" for the second type. You can use what ever you want. I like these determinants. When you place them on your page, you do this in the text:

```
<H3 CLASS="first">This will be affected as outlined in "H3.first"</H3>
<H3 CLASS="scnd">This will be affected as outlined in "H3.scnd"</H3>
```

```
<LINK REL=stylesheet HREF="http://www.your.page/fred.css"
TYPE="text/css">
```

Here's what's happening:

- **LINK** tells the browser something must be linked to the page.
- **REL=stylesheet** tells the browser that this linked thing is relative to this page as a style sheet.
- **HREF="---"** denotes where the browser will find the style sheet.
- **TYPE="text/css"** tells the browser that what it is reading is text that will act as a Cascading Style Sheet. If the document isn't text with a .css suffix - no dice.

```
<FONT STYLE="font-weight: extra light; font-family: courier">affected
text</FONT>
```