

### Quick Summary: Commonly-used CSS Properties

Note: this table only describes a few possible values for each property. See the textbook for a more complete list of possible values.

Property	Possible Values
font-family	comma-separated list of fonts to use, or one or more of the five standard font families: serif, sans-serif, monospace, cursive, fantasy
font-size	<i>length unit</i>   <i>percentage</i>   larger   smaller   xx-small   x-small   small   medium   large   x-large   xx-large
line-height	multiplier   percentage   length (em) measurement
font-weight	normal   bold   bolder   100-900 (by 100s)
font-style	normal   italic   oblique
font-variant	normal   small-caps
font	<i>font-style font-weight font-variant font-size/line-height font-family</i>
text-indent	<i>length unit</i>   <i>percentage</i>
text-align	left   right   center   justify
text-decoration	none   underline   overline   line-through
text-transform	none   capitalize   lowercase   uppercase
text-shadow	<i>horizontal-offset vertical-offset blur-radius color</i>
list-style-type	none   disc   circle   square   decimal   lower-alpha   upper-alpha   lower-roman   upper-roman   lower-greek
list-style-position	inside   outside
list-style-image	<i>url</i>   none
color	numeric or named color value (see below for details)
background-color	numeric or named color value (see below for details)
background-image	<i>url</i>   none
background-repeat	repeat   repeat-x   repeat-y   no-repeat
border	<i>width style color</i>

Property	Possible Values
<code>border-style</code>	none   dotted   dashed   solid   double
<code>padding</code>	<i>top right bottom left</i> (percentage or length unit)
<code>margin</code>	<i>top right bottom left</i> (percentage or length unit)
<code>float</code>	left   right   none
<code>clear</code>	left   right   both   none
<code>position</code>	static   relative   absolute   fixed
<code>top</code>	<i>length unit</i>   <i>percentage</i> (used to specify the details of the positioning; all values are offsets from the respective edge of the page)
<code>right</code>	
<code>bottom</code>	
<code>left</code>	

## Specifying color

Colors can be specified in several ways:

1. Using predefined names (e.g., "orange" or "navy")
2. Using hexadecimal values after a hash mark (there are three parts — red, green, and blue — each of which ranges from 00 to FF) (e.g., #45A79D)
  - a. If *all* of the components are doubled hexadecimal digits (e.g., FF or 11), you can simply write each digit once, so #FF2277 becomes #F27
3. By specifying integer values (between 0 and 255) for each of the color components in an `rgb()` tag: `rgb(123, 45, 153)`
4. By specifying percentage values in an `rgb()` tag: `rgb(100%, 25%, 73%)`