

CSS Rules

HTML-5.com is an HTML User's Guide and quick reference of HTML elements and attributes for web developers who code HTML web pages, not only for HTML 5 but for HTML coding in general, with demos and examples of HTML code plus a cheat sheet for web developers.

[HTML-5.com](#) > itemscopehttp://data-vocabulary.org/Breadcrumb<span
[itemprop="title">HTML 5](#) > itemscopehttp://data-vocabulary.org/Breadcrumb

CSS Rules

[``](#)

If you find this helpful, please click the [Google !\[\]\(003082e50e3009141f59bd5df831749f_img.jpg\) Button](#) to the left, if it is white, to make it turn blue. Thank you! (It also helps find this page again more easily.)

CSS Rules

[back to top](#)

The `@font-face` CSS Rule

- font-family: sans-serif; font-size: 16pt; font-style: normal; font-weight: normal
- font-family: Tuffy; font-size: 16pt; font-style: normal; font-weight: normal
- font-family: Tuffy; font-size: 16pt; font-style: oblique; font-weight: normal
- font-family: Tuffy; font-size: 16pt; font-style: italic; font-weight: normal
- font-family: Tuffy; font-size: 16pt; font-style: normal; font-weight: bold
- font-family: Tuffy; font-size: 16pt; font-style: oblique; font-weight: bold
- font-family: Tuffy; font-size: 16pt; font-style: italic; font-weight: bold

There are four `@font-face` rules, one for each font file. The extra `font-style: oblique` styles in the examples look like the italic styles, but are actually a slanted transformation of the glyphs from the normal upright type face referenced in the `font-style: normal` `@font-face` rules. In other font faces, particularly serif fonts, the true italic font style may have a different appearance from the oblique font style.

Some places to get fonts:

- The Tuffy font used in the examples here are available at [Thatcher's Fonts](#)
- [Typodermic Fonts](#) has commercially available fonts and an older set of [Larabie Fonts](#)

[back to top](#)

The `@import` CSS Rule

An `@import` rule specifies the URL of an external style sheet to be imported. It can also include a media query expression consisting of a media type, one or more parenthesized media feature expressions, or both, separated by the conjunction `and`:

```
@import url(style-sheet-url) media-type and (media-feature:value);
```

The <dfn>media query</dfn> expressions that can be used in `@import` rules are the same as the ones used in [@media](#) rules.

[back to top](#)

The `@media` Rule

A `@media` rule can include one or more media query expressions, separated by commas, each consisting of a media type, one or more parenthesized media feature expressions, or both, separated by the conjunction `and`:

```
@media media-type and (media-feature:value) { ... }
```

The styles inside the braces will only be applied in situations that match the media query.

Media Types in Media Queries

Continuous media types

- `@media braille { ... }`
- `@media screen { ... }`
- `@media speech { ... }`
- `@media tty { ... }`

Hybrid (continuous or paged) media types

- `@media all { ... }` (default)
- `@media handheld { ... }`
- `@media tv { ... }`

Paged media types

- `@media embossed { ... }`
- `@media print { ... }`
- `@media projection { ... }`

These <dfn>media query</dfn> values can also be used in the [@import](#) CSS Rule, the [media attribute](#) of the [<style>](#) tag and the [media attribute](#) of the [<link>](#) tag.

Media Features in Media Queries

width, height

device-width, device-height

orientation

aspect-ratio

device-aspect-ratio

color

color-index

monochrome

resolution

scan

grid

[back to top](#)

THE END