



CSS Cheat Sheet



Version: 10 - Last revision date: 2014-11-12

Content Blocks

How to make **rounded corners** for text elements:

```
.mobisit-contentblock-cls {  
    border-radius: 10px;  
}
```

You can change the “10px” to any other number for having different corners (“5px” for example makes them less rounded, “20px” makes them more rounded)

How to change the **margin** for text elements:

```
.mobisit-contentblock-cls {  
    margin: 10px;  
}
```

How to change the **padding** for text elements:

```
.mobisit-contentblock-cls {  
    padding: 10px;  
}
```



On-page menus

How to make **rounded corners** for the first menu element:

```
.mobisit-menulist-cls
.first-child {
    border-radius: 10px;
}
```

You can change the “10px” to any other number for having different corners (“5px” for example makes them less rounded, “20px” makes them more rounded)

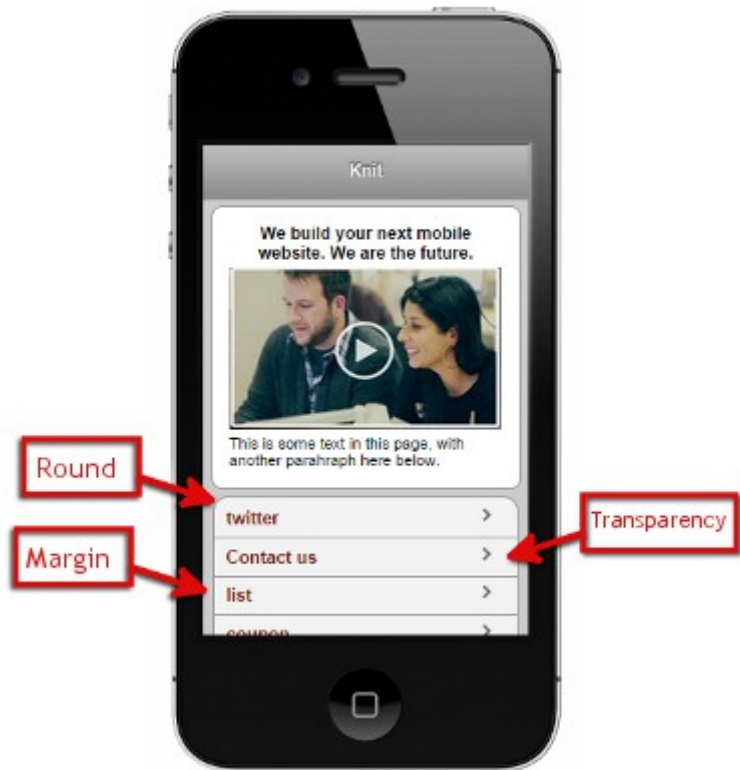
How to change the **margin** of the menu list:

```
.mobisit-menulist-cls {
    margin: 10px;
}
```

How to change the **transparency** of the background color of the menu list:

```
.mobisit-menulist-cls {
    background-color: rgba(255,255,255,0.5)
}
```

We are using here the RGBA notation where the first 3 numbers (255, 255, 255) are the Red, Green, and Blue values (corresponding to a color of #ffffff - “white”) while the last number (0.5) is the opacity of the color in a scale from 0 (completely transparent) to 1 (no transparency). In this case we are saying “use a white background with an opacity of 50%”

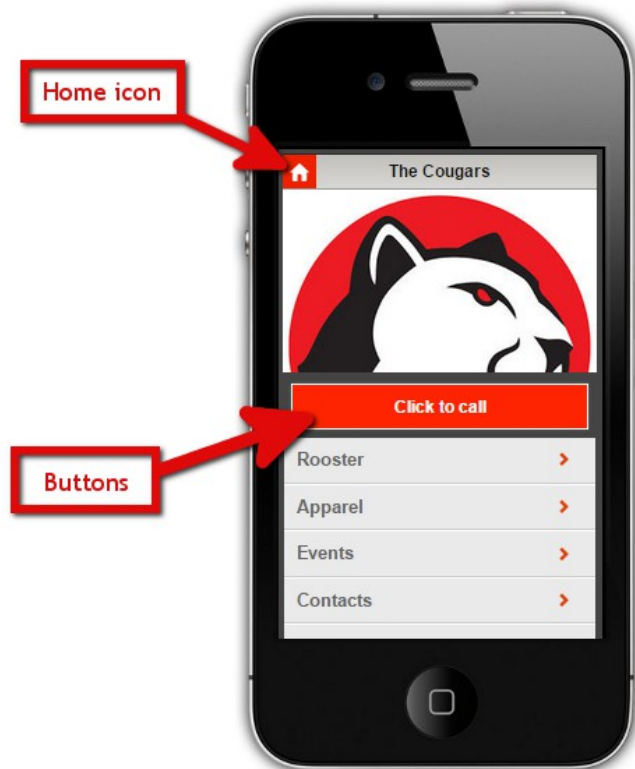


Home Icon

How to change the **background color** for the home icon:

```
.left-header-home {  
  background-color:  
    #00ff00 !important;  
}
```

You can change the “#00ff00” (green) to any other RGB color code. Please add the “!important” keyword at the end of the row to make this work.



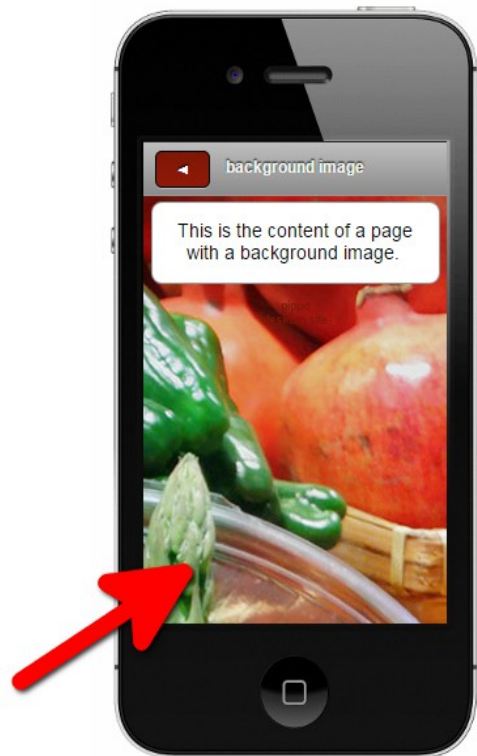
Background Image

The background image is applied to the <body> element of the page so you can target that element when applying CSS rules such as “background-repeat”, “background-position” and so on.

For example, here is a list of rules you can apply:

```
body {  
    background-position: 0% 0% !important;  
    background-repeat: no-repeat !important;  
    background-size: 50% !important;  
}
```

You find more info about the properties of the background image here: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background>



Page buttons

How to change the **background color** for the (click-to-call and other) buttons:

```
.clicktocallbutton {  
    background-color:  
        #00ff00 !important;  
}
```

You can change the “#00ff00” (green) to any other RGB color code. Please add the “!important” keyword at the end of the row to make this work.

How to change the **width** of page buttons (and images enclosed):

```
.clicktocallbutton {  
    width: 25% !important;  
}
```

You can change the width to a different percentage or to pixels (e.g.: “100px” for 100 pixels)



How to change the **alignment** of page buttons (and images enclosed):

```
.clicktocallbutton {  
    text-align: left !important;  
}
```

You can change the alignment to “left”, “center”, “right”. Default is “center”

To change the **margins**, for example centering a button like the one on the second row in the image, you need to:

- remove floating
- add a margin

This is the required CSS:

```
.clicktocallbutton {  
    float: none !important;  
    margin: 0em auto !important;  
}
```

NOTE: using the code above will cause the CSS rules to be applied to all buttons in

your site. You can target specific buttons using the “id” property, which is composed with the word “button_” plus the number of the button, starting from 1 at the top.

For example, to access the 3rd button (the one named “Yelp reviews”) in the image above you you could use the following CSS syntax:

```
#button_3 {  
  width: 50% !important;  
  float: none !important;  
  margin: 0em auto !important;  
}
```