

Boxes in CSS

.

Responding to Users

:hover, :active, :focus

```
input {  
  padding: 6px 12px 6px 12px;  
  border: 1px solid #665544;  
  color: #ffffff;}  
input.submit:hover {  
  background-color: #665544;}  
input.submit:active {  
  background-color: chocolate;}  
input.text {  
  color: #cccccc;}  
input.text:focus {  
  color: #665544;}
```

RESULT



:hover

This is applied when a user hovers over an element with a pointing device such as a mouse. This has commonly been used to change the appearance of links and buttons when a user places their cursor over them. It is worth noting that such events do not work on devices that use touch screens (such as the iPad) because the screen is not able to tell when someone is hovering their finger over an element.

:active

This is applied when an element is being activated by a user; for example, when a button is being pressed or a link being clicked. Sometimes this is used to make a button or link feel more like it is being pressed by changing the style or position of the element slightly.

:focus

This is applied when an element has focus. Any element that you can interact with, such as a link you can click on or any form control can have focus.

Attribute Selectors

SELECTOR	MEANING	EXAMPLE
EXISTENCE	<code>[]</code> Matches a specific attribute (whatever its value)	<code>p[class]</code> Targets any <code><p></code> element with an attribute called <code>class</code>
EQUALITY	<code>[=]</code> Matches a specific attribute with a specific value	<code>p[class="dog"]</code> Targets any <code><p></code> element with an attribute called <code>class</code> whose value is <code>dog</code>
SPACE	<code>[~=]</code> Matches a specific attribute whose value appears in a space- separated list of words	<code>p[class~="dog"]</code> Targets any <code><p></code> element with an attribute called <code>class</code> whose value is a list of space-separated words, one of which is <code>dog</code>
PREFIX	<code>[^=]</code> Matches a specific attribute whose value begins with a specific string	<code>p[attr^="d"]</code> Targets any <code><p></code> element with an attribute whose value begins with the letter <code>"d"</code>
SUBSTRING	<code>[*=]</code> Matches a specific attribute whose value contains a specific substring	<code>p[attr*"do"]</code> Targets any <code><p></code> element with an attribute whose value contains the letters <code>"do"</code>
SUFFIX	<code>[\$=]</code> Matches a specific attribute whose value ends with a specific string	<code>p[attr\$"g"]</code> Targets any <code><p></code> element with an attribute whose value ends with the letter <code>"g"</code>

dimensions

width, height

```
<div>
  <p>The Moog company pioneered the commercial
    manufacture of modular voltage-controlled
    analog synthesizer systems in the early
    1950s.</p>
</div>
```

```
div.box {
  height: 300px;
  width: 300px;
  background-color: #bbbbaa;}
p {
  height: 75%;
  width: 75%;
  background-color: #0088dd;}
```

CS

RESULT

The Moog company pioneered the commercial manufacture of modular voltage-controlled analog synthesizer systems in the early 1950s.

```

<tr>
  <td></td>
  <td class="description">The Rhodes piano is an
    electro-mechanical piano, invented by Harold
    Rhodes during the fifties and later
    manufactured in a number of models ...</td>
  <td>$1400</td>
</tr>

```




SS

```

td.description {
  min-width: 450px;
  max-width: 650px;
  text-align: left;
  padding: 5px;
  margin: 0px;}

```

ESULT

Photo	Description	Price
	The Rhodes piano is an electro-mechanical piano, invented by Harold Rhodes during the fifties and later manufactured in a number of models, first in collaboration with Fender and after 1965 by CBS. It employs a piano-like keyboard with hammers that hit small metal tines, amplified by electromagnetic pickups.	\$1400
	The Wurlitzer electric piano is an electro-mechanical piano, created by the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company of Mississippi. The Wurlitzer company itself never called the instrument an "electric piano", instead inventing the phrase "Electronic Piano" and using this as a trademark throughout the production of the instrument. It employs a piano-like keyboard with hammers that hit small metal tines, amplified by electromagnetic pickups.	\$1600
	A Clavinet is an electronically amplified clavichord manufactured by the Hohner company. Each key uses a rubber tip to perform a hammer on a string, its distinctive bright staccato sound is often compared to that of an electric guitar. Various models were produced over the years, including the models I, II, L, C, D6, and E7.	\$1200

Limiting Width

min-width, max-width

min-height, max-height

```

<h2>Fender Mustang</h2>
<p>The Fender Mustang was introduced in 1964 as the
  basis of a major redesign of Fender's ...</p>
<h2>Fender Stratocaster</h2>
<p>The Fender Stratocaster or "Strat" is one of the
  most popular electric guitars of all time ...</p>
<h2>Gibson Les Paul</h2>
<p>The Gibson Les Paul is a solid body electric
  guitar that was first sold in 1952 ...</p>

```

```

h2, p {
  width: 400px;
  font-size: 90%;
  line-height: 1.2em;}
h2 {
  color: #0088dd;
  border-bottom: 1px solid #0088dd;}
p {
  min-height: 10px;
  max-height: 30px;}

```

Fender Mustang

The Fender Mustang was introduced in 1964 as the basis of a major redesign of Fender's student models then consisting of the Musicmaster and Duo-Sonic. It was originally popular in sixties surf music and attained cult status in the 1990s largely as a result of its use by a number of alternative rock bands.

Fender Stratocaster

The Fender Stratocaster or "Strat" is one of the most popular electric guitars of all time, and its design has been copied by many guitar makers. It was designed by Leo Fender, George Fullerton and Freddie Tavares in 1954.

Gibson Les Paul

The Gibson Les Paul is a solid body electric guitar that was first sold in 1952. The Les Paul was designed by Ted McCarty in collaboration with popular guitarist Les Paul, whom Gibson enlisted to endorse the new model. It is one of the most well-known electric guitar types in the world.

RESU

Overflowing Content

overflow

```
<h2>Fender Stratocaster</h2>
<p class="one">The Fender Stratocaster or "Strat"
  is one of the most popular electric guitars of
  all time, and its design has been copied by many
  guitar makers. It was designed by Leo... </p>
<h2>Gibson Les Paul</h2>
<p class="two">The Gibson Les Paul is a solid body
  electric guitar that was first sold in 1952.
  The Les Paul was designed by Ted McCarty... </p>
```

CSS

```
p.one {
  overflow: hidden;}
p.two {
  overflow: scroll;}
```

RESULT

Fender Stratocaster

The Fender Stratocaster or "Strat" is one of the most popular electric guitars of all time, and its design has been copied by many guitar makers.

Gibson Les Paul

The Gibson Les Paul is a solid body electric guitar that was first sold in 1952. The Les Paul was designed by



1

BORDER

Every box has a border (even if it is not visible or is specified to be 0 pixels wide). The border separates the edge of one box from another.

2

MARGIN

Margins sit outside the edge of the border. You can set the width of a margin to create a gap between the borders of two adjacent boxes.

3

PADDING

Padding is the space between the border of a box and any content contained within it. Adding padding can increase the readability of its contents.

If you specify a width for a box, then the borders, margin, and padding are added to its width and height.



WHITE SPACE & VERTICAL MARGIN

WITH MARGIN & PADDING

Moog

Moog synthesisers were created by Dr. Robert Moog under the company name Moog Music. Popular models include the Moog Modular, Minimoog, Micromoog, Moog Rogue, and Moog Source.

ARP

ARP Instruments Inc. was set up by Alan Peralman, and was the main competitor for Moog during the 1970's. Popular models include the Arp 2600 and the ARP Odyssey.

Sequential Circuits

Sequential Circuits Inc was founded by Dave Smith, and the company was pivotal in the creation of MIDI. Famous models include the Prophet 5, Prophet 600, and Pro-One.

WITHOUT MARGIN & PADDING

Moog

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ARP

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Sequential Circuits

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The padding and margin properties are very helpful in adding space between various items on the page.

Border Width

border-width

The `border-width` property is used to control the width of a border. The value of this property can either be given in pixels or using one of the following values:

`thin`
`medium`
`thick`

(You cannot use percentages with this property.)

You can control the individual size of borders using four separate properties:

`border-top-width`
`border-right-width`
`border-bottom-width`
`border-left-width`

You can also specify different widths for the four border values in one property, like so:

```
border-width: 2px 1px 1px 2px;
```

The values here appear in clockwise order: top, right, bottom, left.

chapter-13/border-width.html

HTML

```
<p class="one">Hohner's "Clavinet" is essentially an electric clavichord.</p>
<p class="two">Hohner's "Clavinet" is essentially an electric clavichord.</p>
<p class="three">Hohner's "Clavinet" is essentially an electric clavichord.</p>
```

CSS

```
p.one {
  border-width: 2px;}
p.two {
  border-width: thick;}
p.three {
  border-width: 1px 4px 12px 4px;}
```

RESULT

Hohner's "Clavinet" is essentially an electric clavichord.

Hohner's "Clavinet" is essentially an electric clavichord.

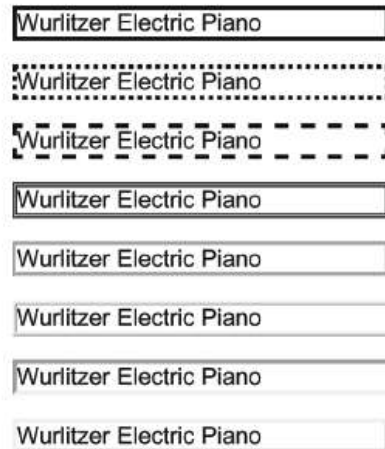
Hohner's "Clavinet" is essentially an electric clavichord.

```
<p class="one">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>
<p class="two">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>
<p class="three">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>
<p class="four">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>
<p class="five">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>
<p class="six">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>
<p class="seven">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>
<p class="eight">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>
```

CSS

```
p.one {border-style: solid;}
p.two {border-style: dotted;}
p.three {border-style: dashed;}
p.four {border-style: double;}
p.five {border-style: groove;}
p.six {border-style: ridge;}
p.seven {border-style: inset;}
p.eight {border-style: outset;}
```

RESULT



You can control the style of a border using the `border-style` property. This property can take the following values:

solid a single solid line

dotted a series of square dots (if your border is 2px wide, then the dots are 2px squared with a 2px gap between each dot)

dashed a series of short lines

double two solid lines (the value of the `border-width` property creates the sum of the two lines)

groove appears to be carved into the page

ridge appears to stick out from the page

inset appears embedded into the page

outset looks like it is coming out of the screen

hidden / **none** no border is shown

You can individually change the styles of different borders using:

border-top-style

border-left-style

border-right-style

border-bottom-style

Border Color

border-color

```
<p class="one">The ARP Odyssey was introduced in  
1972.</p>  
<p class="two">The ARP Odyssey was introduced in  
1972.</p>
```

```
p.one {  
  border-color: #0088dd;}  
p.two {  
  border-color: #bbbbaa #111111 #ee3e80 #0088dd;}
```

CSS

RESULT

The ARP Odyssey was
introduced in 1972.

The ARP Odyssey was
introduced in 1972.

Shorthand border

```
<p>Here is a simple chord sequence played on a  
Hammond organ through a Leslie speaker.</p>
```

The `border` property allows you to specify the width, style and color of a border in one property (and the values should be coded in that specific order).

SS

```
p {  
  width: 250px;  
  border: 3px dotted #0088dd;}
```

RESULT

Here is a simple chord sequence
played on a Hammond organ
through a Leslie speaker.

Padding padding

The **padding** property allows you to specify how much space should appear between the content of an element and its border.

```
<p>Analog synths produce a wave sound, whereas the  
sounds stored on a digital synth have been  
sampled and then turned into numbers.</p>  
<p class="example">Analog synths produce a wave  
sound, whereas the sounds stored on a digital  
synth have been sampled and then ... </p>
```

```
p {  
  width: 275px;  
  border: 2px solid #0088dd;}  
p.example {  
  padding: 10px;}
```

CS

RESULT

Analog synths produce a wave sound,
whereas the sounds stored on a digital
synth have been sampled and then
turned into numbers.

Analog synths produce a wave sound,
whereas the sounds stored on a digital
synth have been sampled and then
turned into numbers.

You can specify different values
for each side of a box using:

padding-top
padding-right
padding-bottom
padding-left

Or you can use a shorthand
(where the values are in
clockwise order: top, right,
bottom, left):

padding: 10px 5px 3px 1px;

Margin

margin

The **margin** property controls the gap between boxes. Its value is commonly given in pixels, although you may also use percentages or ems.

```
<p>Analog synthesizers are often said to have a  
  "warmer" sound than their digital counterparts.  
</p>  
<p class="example">Analog synthesizers are often  
  said to have a "warmer" sound than their digital  
  counterparts.</p>
```

CSS

```
p {  
  width: 200px;  
  border: 2px solid #0088dd;  
  padding: 10px;}  
p.example {  
  margin: 20px;}
```

RESULT

Analog synthesizers are
often said to have a
"warmer" sound than their
digital counterparts.

Analog synthesizers are
often said to have a
"warmer" sound than their
digital counterparts.

You can specify values for each
side of a box using:

`margin-top`
`margin-right`
`margin-bottom`
`margin-left`

You can also use the shorthand
(where the values are in
clockwise order: top, right,
bottom, left):
`margin: 1px 2px 3px 4px;`

Change Inline/Block display

```
<ul>
  <li>Home</li>
  <li>Products</li>
  <li class="coming-soon">Services</li>
  <li>About</li>
  <li>Contact</li>
</ul>
```

```
li {
  display: inline;
  margin-right: 10px;}
li.coming-soon {
  display: none;}
```

CS

RESULT

Home Products About Contact

inline

This causes a block-level element to act like an inline element.

block

This causes an inline element to act like a block-level element.

inline-block

This causes a block-level element to flow like an inline element, while retaining other features of a block-level element.

none

This hides an element from the page. In this case, the element acts as though it is not on the page at all (although a user could still see the content of the box if they used the **view source** option in their browser).

Hiding Boxes

visibility

```
<ul>
  <li>Home</li>
  <li>Products</li>
  <li class="coming-soon">Services</li>
  <li>About</li>
  <li>Contact</li>
</ul>
```

SS

```
li {
  display: inline;
  margin-right: 10px;}
li.coming-soon {
  visibility: hidden;}
```

RESULT

Home Products

About Contact

hidden

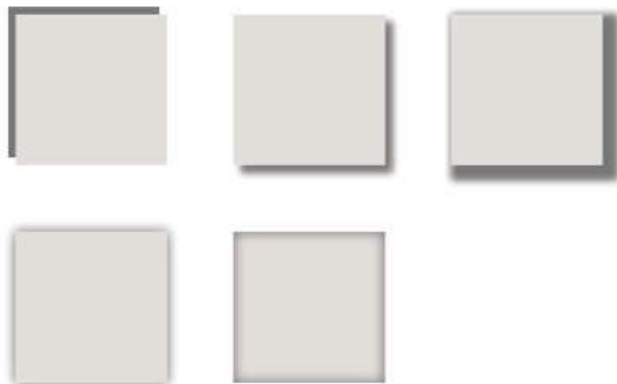
This hides the element.

visible

This shows the element.

If the visibility of an element is set to hidden, a blank space will appear in its place.

```
p.one {  
  -moz-box-shadow: -5px -5px #777777;  
  -webkit-box-shadow: -5px -5px #777777;  
  box-shadow: -5px -5px #777777;}  
p.two {  
  -moz-box-shadow: 5px 5px 5px #777777;  
  -webkit-box-shadow: 5px 5px 5px #777777;  
  box-shadow: 5px 5px 5px #777777;}  
p.three {  
  -moz-box-shadow: 5px 5px 5px 5px #777777;  
  -webkit-box-shadow: 5px 5px 5px 5px #777777;  
  box-shadow: 5px 5px 5px 5px #777777;}  
p.four {  
  -moz-box-shadow: 0 0 10px #777777;  
  -webkit-box-shadow: 0 0 10px #777777;  
  box-shadow: 0 0 10px #777777;}  
p.five {  
  -moz-box-shadow: inset 0 0 10px #777777;  
  -webkit-box-shadow: inset 0 0 10px #777777;  
  box-shadow: inset 0 0 10px #777777;}
```

RESULT

The `box-shadow` property allows you to add a drop shadow around a box. It works just like the `text-shadow` property that you met on page 288. It must use at least the first of these two values as well as a color:

HORIZONTAL OFFSET

Negative values position the shadow to the left of the box.

VERTICAL OFFSET

Negative values position the shadow to the top of the box.

BLUR DISTANCE

If omitted, the shadow is a solid line like a border.

SPREAD OF SHADOW

If used, a positive value will cause the shadow to expand in all directions, and a negative value will make it contract.

The `inset` keyword can also be used before these values to create an inner-shadow.

Chrome, Firefox, and Safari were quick to support this property using the `-moz-box-shadow` and `-webkit-box-shadow` properties. These are not in the CSS specification but using them can help this style to work in these browsers.

```
<p>Pet Sounds featured a number of unconventional instruments such as bicycle bells, buzzing organs, harpsichords, flutes, Electro-Theremin, dog whistles, trains, Hawaiian-sounding string instruments, Coca-Cola cans and barking dogs.</p>
```

CSS

```
p {  
  border: 5px solid #cccccc;  
  padding: 20px;  
  width: 275px;  
  text-align: center;  
  border-radius: 10px;  
  -moz-border-radius: 10px;  
  -webkit-border-radius: 10px;}
```

RESULT

Pet Sounds featured a number of unconventional instruments such as bicycle bells, buzzing organs, harpsichords, flutes, Electro-Theremin, dog whistles, trains, Hawaiian-sounding string instruments, Coca-Cola cans and barking dogs.

CSS 3: Rounded Corners border-radius

You can specify individual values for each corner of a box using:

`border-top-right-radius`
`border-bottom-right-radius`
`border-bottom-left-radius`
`border-top-left-radius`

You can also use a shorthand of these four properties (in clockwise order: top, right, bottom, left). For example:

`border-radius: 5px, 10px, 5px, 10px;`

HTML

chapter-13/elliptical-shapes.html

```
<p class="one"></p>
<p class="two"></p>
<p class="three"></p>
```

CSS

```
p.one {
  border-top-left-radius: 80px 50px;
  -moz-border-radius-top-left: 80px 50px;
  -webkit-border-radius-top-left: 80px 50px;}
p.two {
  border-radius: 1em 4em 1em 4em / 2em 1em 2em 1em;
  -moz-border-radius: 1em 4em 1em 4em
    / 2em 1em 2em 1em;
  -webkit-border-radius: 1em 4em 1em 4em
    / 2em 1em 2em 1em;}
p.three {
  padding: 0px;
  border-radius: 100px;
  -moz-border-radius: 100px;
  -webkit-border-radius: 100px;}
```

RESULT



Excircles

THE ANALOG SPECIALISTS

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We specialise in the sales and repair of classic keyboards,
in particular the Fender Rhodes, Wurlitzer EP200, and Hohner
Clavinet.