

Lecture 15

CSS



CSS Lists

In HTML, there are two main types of lists:

- **unordered lists ()** - the list items are marked with bullets
- **ordered lists ()** - the list items are marked with numbers or letters

The **list-style-image** property specifies an image as the list item marker. The **list-style-position** property specifies the position of the list-item markers (bullet points). The **list-style-type:none** property can also be used to remove the markers/bullets.

```
ul {  
  list-style-image: url('sqpurple.gif');  
}
```

CSS Table Style

To control the space between the border and the content in a table, use the padding property on `<td>` and `<th>` elements:

```
th, td {  
  padding: 15px;  
  text-align: left;  
}
```

A responsive table will display a horizontal scroll bar if the screen is too small to display the full content. Add a container element (like `<div>`) with `overflow-x:auto` around the `<table>` element to make it responsive:

```
<div style="overflow-x:auto;">  
  <table>  
    ... table content ...  
  </table>  
</div>
```

CSS Layout - Overflow

The CSS overflow property controls what happens to content that is too big to fit into an area. The **overflow** property specifies whether to clip the content or to add scrollbars when the content of an element is too big to fit in the specified area. The overflow property has the following values:

- **visible** - Default. The overflow is not clipped. The content renders outside the element's box
- **hidden** - The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible
- **scroll** - The overflow is clipped, and a scrollbar is added to see the rest of the content
- **auto** - Similar to scroll, but it adds scrollbars only when necessary

The overflow property only works for block elements with a specified height.

overflow: visible

By default, the overflow is visible, meaning that it is not clipped and it renders outside the element's box:

```
div {  
  width: 200px;  
  height: 65px;  
  background-color: coral;  
  overflow: visible;  
}
```



overflow: hidden

With the hidden value, the overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content is hidden:

```
div {  
  overflow: hidden;  
}
```



overflow: scroll

Setting the value to scroll, the overflow is clipped and a scrollbar is added to scroll inside the box. Note that this will add a scrollbar both horizontally and vertically (even if you do not need it):

```
div {  
  overflow: scroll;  
}
```



overflow: auto

The auto value is similar to scroll, but it adds scrollbars only when necessary:

```
div {  
  overflow: auto;  
}
```



overflow-x and overflow-y

The overflow-x and overflow-y properties specifies whether to change the overflow of content just horizontally or vertically (or both):

overflow-x specifies what to do with the left/right edges of the content.

overflow-y specifies what to do with the top/bottom edges of the content.

```
div {  
    overflow-x: hidden; /* Hide horizontal scrollbar */  
    overflow-y: scroll; /* Add vertical scrollbar */  
}
```

CSS Layout - float and clear

The CSS float property specifies how an element should float. The CSS clear property specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side. The float property is used for positioning and formatting content e.g. let an image float left to the text in a container. The float property can have one of the following values:

- **left** - The element floats to the left of its container
- **right** - The element floats to the right of its container
- **none** - The element does not float (will be displayed just where it occurs in the text). This is default
- **inherit** - The element inherits the float value of its parent