

# CSS

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## CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

# CSS BOX-MODEL

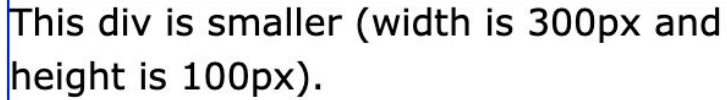
A box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

- **Margin:** is the property that gives space between elements. It can also be applied to the top, right, bottom, and left.
- **Border:** is drawn between the margin and the padding of a box.
- **Padding:** is the space surrounding the content. Is transparent.
- **Content:** the content of the box where text and images appear.

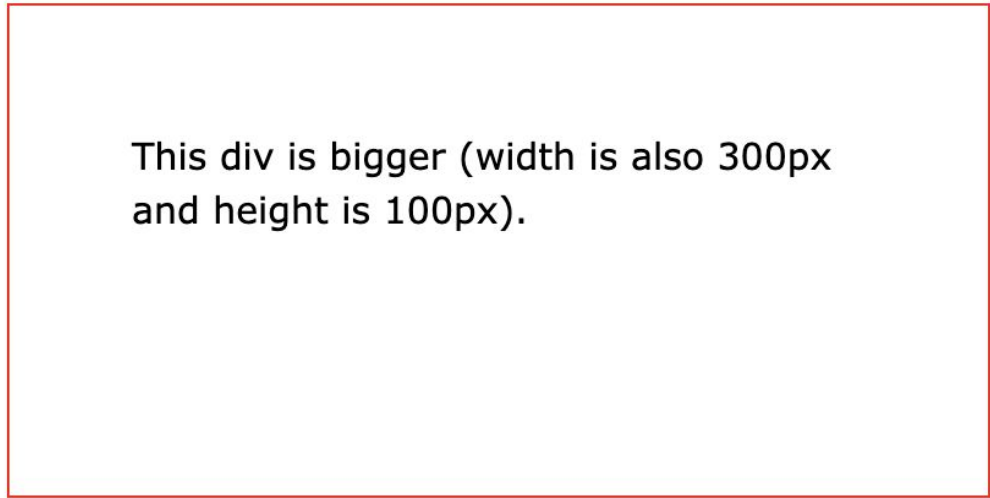
# BOX-MODEL



The following illustration shows two `<div>` elements with the same specified width and height but the red div has also a padding of 50px around



This div is smaller (width is 300px and height is 100px).



This div is bigger (width is also 300px and height is 100px).

# BOX-SIZING

This property allows us to include the padding and border in an element's total width and height.

By default, the width and height of an element is calculated like this:

$\text{width} + \text{padding} + \text{border} = \text{actual width of an element}$

$\text{height} + \text{padding} + \text{border} = \text{actual height of an element}$

When you set the width/height of an element, the element often appears bigger than you have set (because the element's border and padding are added to the element's specified width/height).

# Box-sizing: border-box;

The code below ensures that all elements are sized in this more intuitive way. Applying this at the top of your css so it applies to all elements is safe and wise:

```
* {  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```

# DISPLAY: BLOCK;

- Appears on a new line underneath the preceding element.
- Will be 100% width unless specified otherwise
- Block elements: header, main, section, article, aside, div, footer, etc.

Block!

Block!

Block!

Block!

# DISPLAY: INLINE;

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- Does not start on a new line.
- Takes only as much room as necessary.
- Does not respect margin and padding.
- Inline elements: span, em, a, code, img, cite, button, textarea, etc.

Inline! Inline! Inline! Inline!



# DISPLAY: INLINE-BLOCK;

- 
- Not a default value.
  - It is the middle ground between inline and block.
  - It allows to set the width and height on the element.
  - The margins are also respected.
  - Doesn't add a line break after the element so the element can sit next to other elements.

Inline-block!

Inline-block!

Inline-block!

Inline-block!

# BACKGROUND IMAGES

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BACKGROUND IMAGES ARE USED FOR DECORATION NOT CONTENT BUT FOR ACCESSIBILITY IF THE IMAGE DISPLAYS IMPORTANT INFORMATION YOU CAN ADD THIS IN HTML:

```
<span class="background-image" role="img" aria-label="[place alt text here]"> </span>
```

# BACKGROUND-POSITION

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SETS THE STARTING POSITION OF A BACKGROUND IMAGE.

BY DEFAULT THE IMAGE IS PLACED AT THE TOP - LEFT CORNER.

`background-position: center;`

`background-position: left center;`

`background-position: center top;`

`background-position: right top;`

# BACKGROUND-SIZE

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SPECIFIES THE SIZE OF THE BACKGROUND IMAGES.

**background-size: auto;** It's the default value, the image is displayed in its original size.

**background-size: cover;** Resize the background image to cover the entire container, even if it has to stretch the image or cut a little bit off one of the edges

**background-size: contain;** Resize the background image to make sure the image is fully visible

# BACKGROUND-REPEAT

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PROPERTY SETS IF/HOW A BACKGROUND IMAGE WILL BE REPEATED.

**background-repeat: repeat;** The background image is repeated both vertically and horizontally. (Default)

**background-repeat: repeat-x;** The background image is repeated only horizontally.

**background-repeat: repeat-y;** The background image is repeated only vertically.

**background-repeat: non-repeat;** The background image is not repeated.

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ANY QUESTIONS?