



Lecture - 5

CSS Properties

Course Code: CIS 133 & 133 L

Course Title: Website Development
Essential

Course Leader: Md. Faruk Hosen

Overview

- CSS Background
- CSS Border
- CSS Display

CSS Background

CSS background property is used to define the background effects on element.

1. background-color

The background-color property is used to specify the background color of the element.

```
h2,p{background-color: #b0d4de; }
```

2. background-image

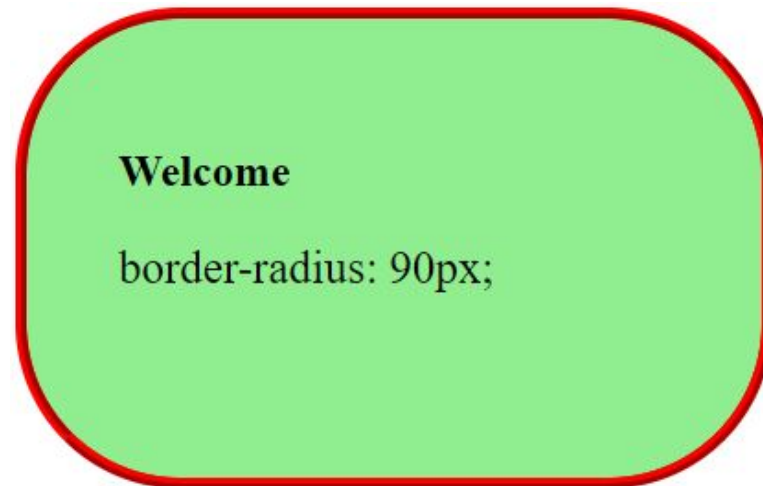
The background-image property is used to set an image as a background of an element. By default the image covers the entire element.

```
body {  
background-image: url("paper1.gif");  
}
```

CSS Border

The CSS border properties are use to specify the style, color and size of the border of an element. The CSS border properties and their probable values are given below.

- border-style: none, dotted, dashed, solid, double
- border-color: #ffff or rgb(255,255,255)
- border-width: 20px or 50% or 10cm
- border-radius: 90px



CSS Border

Let's see what happens when we provide a single value, two values, three values, and four values to this property.

1. If we provide a single value (such as **border-radius: 30px;**) to this property, it will set all corners to the same value.
2. When we specify two values (such as **border-radius: 20% 10% ;**), then the first value will be used for the top-left and bottom-right corners, and the second value will be used for the top-right and bottom-left corners.
3. When we use three values (such as **border-radius: 10% 30% 20%;**) then the first value will be used for the top-left corner, the second value will be applied on top-right, and bottom-left corners and the third value will be applied to the bottom-right corner.
4. Similarly, when this property has four values (**border-radius: 10% 30% 20% 40%;**) then the first value will be the radius of top-left, the second value will be used for the top-right, the third value will be applied on bottom-right, and the fourth value is used for bottom-left.

CSS Display

CSS display property is used to control the layout of the element. It specifies how the element is displayed.

CSS display values:

Display: **inline**; **inline-block**; **block**; **none**;

1. CSS display **inline**

The inline element takes the required width only. It doesn't force the line break so the flow of text doesn't break in inline example.

2. CSS display **inline-block**

The CSS display inline-block element is very similar to inline element but the difference is that you are able to set the width and height.

CSS Display

Display: **inline**; **inline-block**; **block**; **none**

3. CSS display **block**

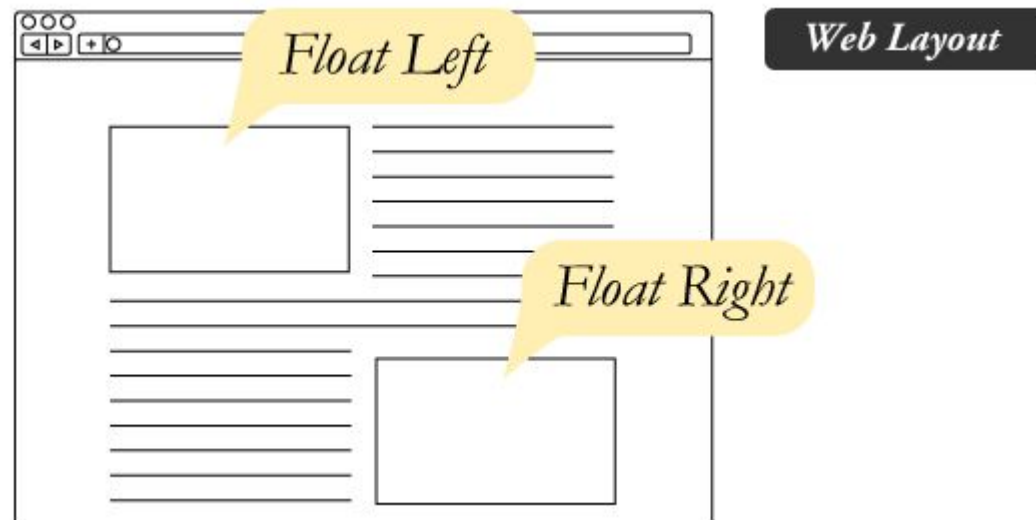
The CSS display block element takes as much as horizontal space as they can. Means the block element takes the full available width. They make a line break before and after them.

4. CSS display **none**

The "none" value totally removes the element from the page. It will not take any space.

CSS Float

The CSS float property is a positioning property. It is used to push an element to the left or right, allowing other element to wrap around it. It is generally used with images and layouts.



How float property works

Elements are floated only horizontally. So it is possible only to float elements left or right, not up or down.

- A floated element may be moved as far to the left or the right as possible. Simply, it means that a floated element can display at extreme left or extreme right.
- The elements after the floating element will flow around it.
- The elements before the floating element will not be affected.
- If the image floated to the right, the texts flow around it, to the left and if the image floated to the left, the text flows around it, to the right.

CSS Float Property Values

Values	Description
none	It specifies that the element is not floated, and will be displayed just where it occurs in the text. this is a default value.
left	It is used to float the element to the left.
right	It is used to float the element to the right.

CSS Margin

- CSS Margin property is used to define the space around elements. It is completely transparent and doesn't have any background color. It clears an area around the element.
- Top, bottom, left and right margin can be changed independently using separate properties. You can also change all properties at once by using shorthand margin property.

CSS Margin Properties

Property	Description
margin	This property is used to set all the properties in one declaration.
margin-left	it is used to set left margin of an element.
margin-right	It is used to set right margin of an element.
margin-top	It is used to set top margin of an element.
margin-bottom	It is used to set bottom margin of an element.

CSS margin Example

```
p.ex {margin-top: 50px;  
      margin-bottom: 50px;  
      margin-right: 100px;  
      margin-left: 100px; }
```

<p>This paragraph is not displayed with specified margin. </p>

<p class="ex">This paragraph is displayed with specified margin.</p>

Output:

This paragraph is not displayed with specified margin.

This paragraph is displayed with specified margin.

CSS Padding

- CSS Padding property is used to define the space between the element content and the element border.
- It is different from CSS margin in the way that CSS margin defines the space around elements. CSS padding is affected by the background colors. It clears an area around the content.
- Top, bottom, left and right padding can be changed independently using separate properties. You can also change all properties at once by using shorthand padding property.

CSS Padding Properties

Property	Description
padding	It is used to set all the padding properties in one declaration.
padding-left	It is used to set left padding of an element.
padding-right	It is used to set right padding of an element.
padding-top	It is used to set top padding of an element.
padding-bottom	It is used to set bottom padding of an element.

CSS Padding

```
p.padding { padding-top: 50px;  
            padding-right: 100px;  
            padding-bottom: 150px;  
            padding-left: 200px; }
```

<p>This is a paragraph with no specified padding.</p>

<p class="padding">This is a paragraph with specified paddings.</p>

Output:

This is a paragraph with no specified padding.

This is a paragraph with specified paddings.

CSS Positioning

- The CSS position property is used to set position for an element. it is also used to place an element behind another and also useful for scripted animation effect.
- You can position an element using the top, bottom, left and right properties. These properties can be used only after position property is set first. A position element's computed position property is relative, absolute, fixed or sticky.

CSS Relative Positioning

The relative positioning property is used to set the element relative to its normal position.

Code:

```
h2.pos_left {  
    position: relative;  
    left: -30px;}
```

```
h2.pos_right {  
    position: relative;  
    left: 30px;}
```

```
<h2 class="pos_left">This heading is positioned left  
according to its normal position</h2>
```

```
<h2 class="pos_right">This heading is positioned right  
according to its normal position</h2>
```

CSS Relative Positioning

Output:

This is a heading with no position

This heading is positioned left according to its normal position

This heading is positioned right according to its normal position

CSS Absolute Positioning

With the absolute positioning, you can place an element anywhere on a page.

Code:

```
h2 {
```

```
    position: absolute;
```

```
    left: 150px;
```

```
    top: 250px;}
```

```
<h2>This heading has an absolute position</h2>
```

```
<p> The heading below is placed 150px from the left and 250px from the  
top of the page.</p>
```