CM1040 Web Development Week 9 Lecture Note

Notebook:	Web Development		
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Cornell Notes	**Topic:** Positioning in CSS	Course: BSc Computer Science
		Class: Web Development CM1040[Lecture]
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Essential Question:

How do we position content with CSS?

Questions/Cues:

- What is the box model in CSS?
- What is the box border and box decorations?
- How can we measure distance with CSS?
- What is the position property?

Notes

- Box model = CSS builds each element within its own box, by default this box is invisible, but various properties of the box can be defined as can the spaces between the boxes
    - It's how the space is occupied by the element
    - For example, the paragraph tag placed on a page to contain some text, CSS is ready to place a visible border around the text if properties such as color and border width are defined. If the border is wrapped too tightly around the text, it can difficult to read, so padding (the space inside the box around the text to the inside of the border) can be defined around the text within the box. Then to make sure that there is space between the paragraph tag and other elements on the page, a margin (the space element border on the outside and the next element) can be defined around the element border
        - A margin exists any and all HTML elements, including user-defined div and span elements
- Box border/decorations = Each of the top, bottom, right and left side of the border can be defined on its own with different colors, styles, and widths. The corners can be defined to be curved and the radius of the curves can be specified.
    - To further style the box, an outline can applied outside the border or an image can be applied to define the appearance of the border
    - The internal appearance, whether it has a visible border or not, can be defined by setting a background color, a background image or a combination of images and colors blended or overlaid.

- - Further emphasis can be made by adding a shadow to the box
- CSS distance = the location of a point on a webpage can be measured as an absolute distance from the top left hand corner of the page or it can be measured as a distance relative to the properties of the display or page elements.
  - If the webpage is a copy of a map or scale drawing, the absolute distances can be defined in cm, mm, or inches
  - If page is being designed using typographical conventions, the distances can be defined using a unit of points, where there 72 points in an inch or a unit known as a pica, where one pica is the size of a 12 point font
  - If the page is designed for display on a screen, distances can defined as pixels where there are 96 pixels in an inch
    - The display space is also known as the viewport
- Position property = can be attributed to an HTML element or block. The position property can be defined to fix an element within a page as the page is scrolled, within a parent element, to stay in the same place on the display as the page is scrolled, or to change its position depending on other conditions around the element
  - Further detailed alignment of the elements within the parent container element is provided by the CSS float property. Attributes of the float property ensure that the enclosed element is positioned to the left, right, top, or bottom of the container
  - Positioning can done using the x and y coordinates relative to the top-left corner or the container, or page. It is possible to position above or below other elements using the z-plane (3rd coordinate)

Summary

In this week, we learned about the box model, box border, position property and etc.