CSS
(II) CONTAINERE

Sa intelegem CSS

- Cheia pentru a intelege CSS-ul este sa ne imaginam ca in jurul fiecarui **element HTML** exista un **container invizibil.**

- Figura de mai jos ilustreaza o pagina de baza HTML.

The Cottage Garden

The *cottage garden* is a distinct style of garden that uses an informal design, dense plantings, and a mixture of ornamental and edible plants.

The Cottage Garden originated in England and its history can be traced back for centuries, although they were re-invented in 1870's England, when stylized versions were formed as a reaction to the more structured and rigorously maintained English estate gardens

The earliest cottage gardens were more practical than their modern descendants with an emphasis on vegetables and herbs, along with some fruit trees.

Sa intelegem CSS

➢ **CSS permite crearea unor *reguli* care controleaza modul in care fiecare container (si continutul containerelor) este prezentat.**

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Dimensiunile containerelor: height si width

- Proprietatile **height** si **width**.

- Pentru a specifica dimensiunile unui container:
  - **auto** (valoarea default ; browserul calculeaza latimea si inaltimea)
  - **px, cm, %**, etc..

HTML

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

CSS

```css
div.box {
 height: 300px;
 width: 300px;
 background-color: #bbbbaa;}

p {
 height: 75%;
 width: 75%;
 background-color: #0088dd;}
```

Limitarea LATIMII: min-width si max-width

- **Unele pagini se extind si se ingusteaza in functie de dimensiunea ecranului.**

HTML
```
<tr>
  <td>
    <img src="images/rhodes.jpg" width="200"
        height="100" alt="Fender Rhodes" />
  </td>
  <td class="description">The Rhodes piano...</td>
<td>$1400</td>
</tr>
```

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

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 ...	$1400
	The Rhodes piano is an electro-mechanical piano, invented by Harold Rhodes during the fifties and later manufactured in a number of models ...	$1600

Diferenta intre width si max-width in cazul imaginilor

CSS -var1

img {

  max-width: 100%; }

CSS –var2

img {

  width: 100%;}

CSS-var3

img {

  max-width: 100%;}

Var 1 – containerul este mai mare decat dimensiunea naturala a imaginii

Var 2 – imaginea este scalata/marita la dimesiunea containerului (imaginea nu este afisata la dimensiunea ei nativa)

Var3 – containerul este mai mic decat dimensiunea nativa a imaginii (imaginea nu este afisata la dimensiunea ei nativa)

Limitarea latimii si a inaltimii unui container

Proprietatea **max-width** suprascrie proprietatea **width**,
Proprietatea **min-width** va suprascrie intotdeauna **max-width.**

```
.wrapper1 {
   width: 100%;
   max-width: 20em;  /* va avea o latime de cel mult 20em*/ }


.wrapper2 {
   min-width: 50em;  /* suprascrie max-width */
   width: 100%;
   max-width: 20em; }
```

Proprietatea **max-height** suprascrie proprietatea **height.**
Proprietatea **min-height** va suprascrie intotdeauna **max-height.**

```
.wrapper3 {
   height: 50px;
   max-height: 20px; /* va avea o inaltime de cel mult 20px: suprascrie height */ }

.wrapper4 {
   min-height: 400px; /* suprascrie height si max-height */
   height: 200px;
   max-height: 300px; }
```

Box Model

Fiecare element este reprezentat de o **cutie dreptunghiulara**. **Modelul "Cutie" (box model) descrie** spatiul total ocupat de un element, impartit in 4 dimensiuni din exterior spre interior:

- **Margin**
- **Border**
- **Padding**
- **Content**

MARGIN, BORDER si PADDING

➢ Fiecare container are trei proprietati care pot fi ajustate pentru a controla modul in care containerul este afisat:
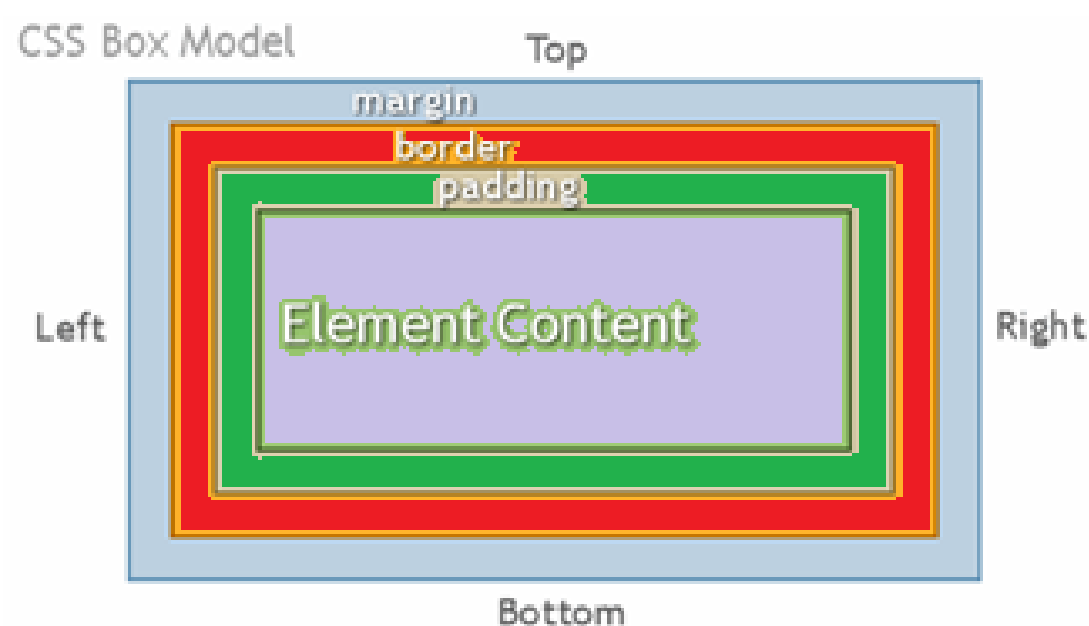
3

MARGIN

Marginile se refera la spatiul din exteriorul border-ului.

2

BORDER

Fiecare container are un border

1

PADDING

Padding este distanta dintre bordura unui container si continutul acestuia.

Exemplu 1

WITHOUT MARGIN and PADDING! The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

WITH PADDING! The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

WITH MARGIN! The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

WITH PADDING si MARGIN! The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

Exemplu 2

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'x. 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.

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Proprietatea padding

- **Valori**: px, em, rem, % etc.

- Se pot specifica diferite valori pentru fiecare parte a containerului: padding-top | padding-right| padding-bottom | padding-left

- Mod prescurtat (top, right, bottom, left):

    padding: 10px 5px 3px 1px;

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 ...

HTML
<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>

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

Cum sa citim varianta prescurtata

Valorile specificate sunt aplicate pornind dinspre partea superioara (top) si apoi se continua in jurul tuturor muchiilor in sensul acelor de ceasornic.
Daca lipseste o valoare pentru o margine atunci se presupune fie ca are valoarea exacta a marginii opuse, fie este singura valoare disponibila.
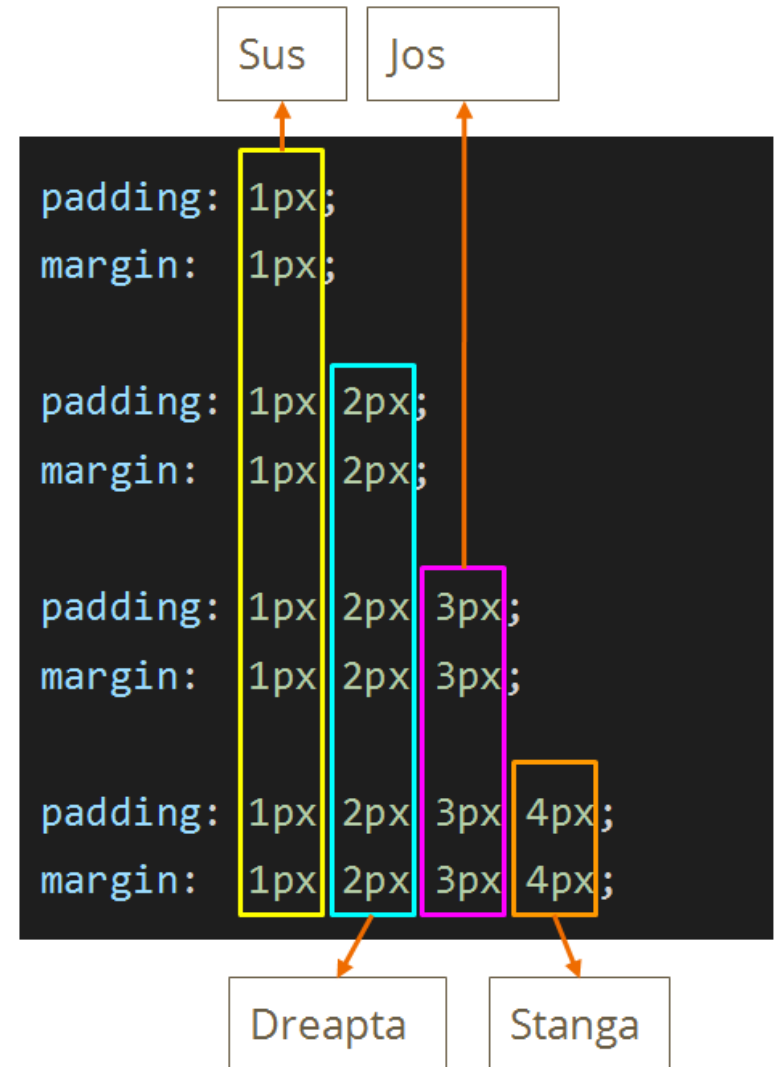
Daca toate cele **patru valori** sunt prezente atunci valorile corespund pozitiilor: top, right, bottom, left.

O valoare - toate marginile au aceleasi valori.

Doua valori - *top* si *bottom*: 1px;

               right si *left* : 2px.

Trei valori - *top* 1px; *right* si *left*: 2px;   *bottom* 3px.

Latimea unei borduri border-width

- Proprietatea **border-width** este utilizata pentru a controla latimea unei borduri.

- Valori: *pixeli* sau thin | medium |thick

- Se pot specifica diferite valori pentru fiecare parte a bordurii folosind proprietatile:
  border-**top**-width | border-**right**-width | border-**bottom**-width | border-**left**-width

- Mod prescurtat (top, right, bottom, left):
  border-width: 10px 5px 3px 1px;

HTML
<p class="one">Hohner's "Clavinet"....</p>
<p class="two">Hohner's "Clavinet"...</p>
<p class="three">Hohner's "Clavinet"...</p>

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

REZULTAT

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

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

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

Stilul bordurii border-style

```
div {
    border-style:  solid;
}
```

Stilurile diferitelor border-uri pot fi modificate individual:
- border-top-style | border-left-style | border-right-style |border-bottom-style

none	groove
dotted	ridge
dashed	inset
solid	outset
double	
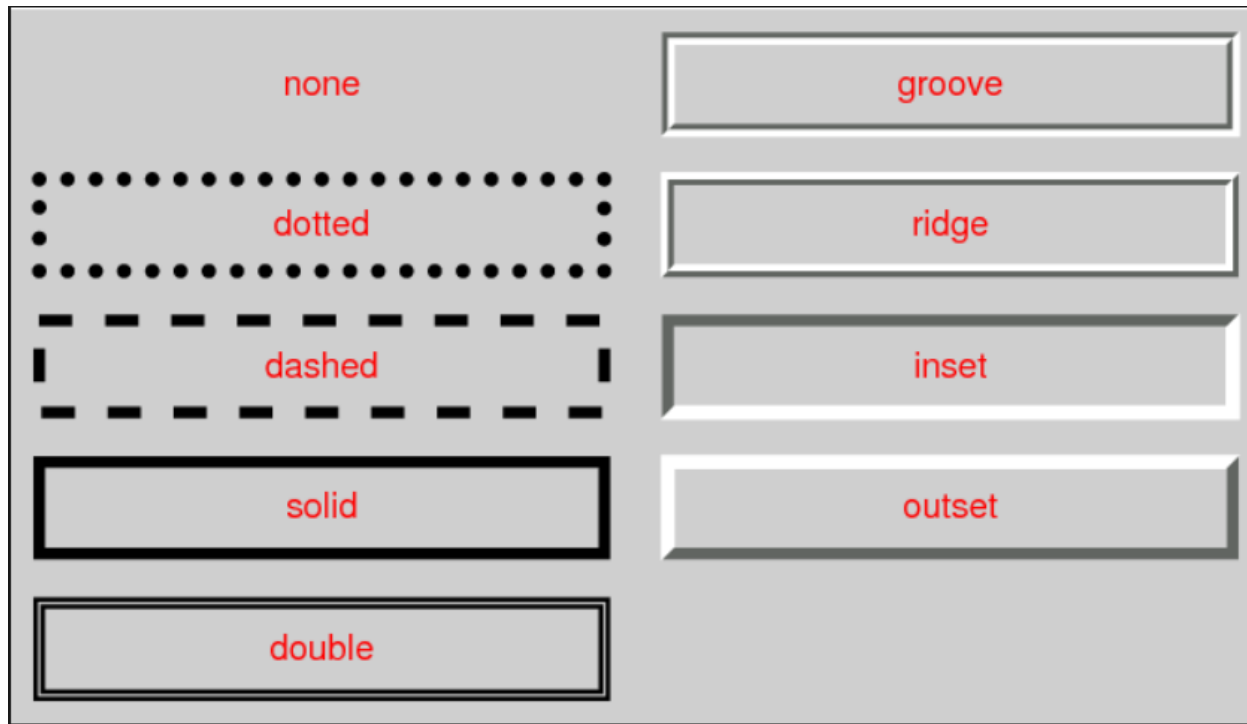
Culoarea bordurii border-color

- Culoarea unei borduri poate fi specificata folosind: valori RGB, RGBA, coduri Hex, nume de culori, etc

- Se pot specifica diferite culori pentru fiecare parte a bordurii folosind proprietatile:

  border-**top**-color; border-**right**-color; border-**bottom**-color; border-**left**-color

- Mod prescurtat (**top**, **right**, **bottom**, **left**):

  border-color: #bbbbaa #111111 #ee3e80 #fff;

HTML
<p class="one">The ARP Odyssey …</p>
<p class="two">The ARP Odyssey ….</p>

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

REZULTAT

The ARP Odyssey was introduced in 1972.

The ARP Odyssey was introduced in 1972.

Proprietatea border

➢ Proprietatea **border** permite specificarea intr-o singura proprietate a *latimii*, *stilului* si a *culorii* bordurii (valorile trebuie specificate in aceasta ordine).

➢ Se pot specifica diferite valori pentru fiecare parte a bordurii folosind proprietatile:

- border-top |border-right | border-bottom |border-left

HTML

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

CSS

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

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

Proprietatea margin

- Valori posibile: **length (px,pt,cm,etc) | % |inherit**

- Se pot specifica diferite valori pentru fiecare parte a containerului: margin-top, margin-right, margin-bottom, margin-left.

- Mod prescurtat pentru specificarea proprietatilor :

    margin: 1px 2px 3px 4px;

    margin: 1px 2px 3px ;

    margin: 1px 2px ;

HTML

```
<p>Analog synthesizers …</p>
<p class="example">Analog synthesizers…</p>
```

CSS

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

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

REZULTAT

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

Continut

Este afectat de proprietățile CSS: **width, height, min-width** si **min-height**.

Proprietatea **box-sizing** modifica modul in care browserul calculeaza latimea si inaltimea totala a elementelor.

Dacă este setata la valoarea default (**content-box**), atunci dimensiunea intregului element este afectată asa cum este mentionat mai sus.

Daca este setata la valoarea **border-box** atunci latimea si inaltimea vor include continutul, paddingul si bordura, astfel incat aceste proprietati suplimentare nu vor mai conta in raport cu dimensiunea totala a elementului.

HTML: <div id="wrapper"> test </div>

CSS:

```
#wrapper {
    border: ▶ 2px solid ■red;
    box-sizing: border-box;
    padding: ▶ 10px 5px;
    margin: ▶ 5px;
    width: 200px;
    background-color: ☐yellow;
}
```

```
div {
    display: block;
}
```
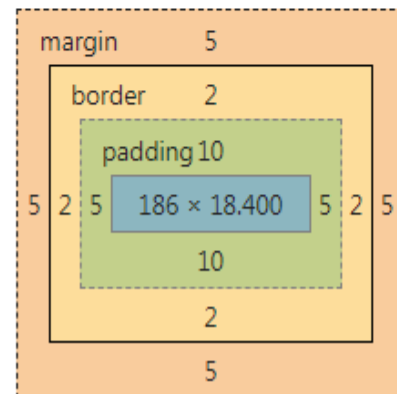
Stilurile implicite ale browser-elor

Stilurile user-agent definesc stilurile **implicite** ce sunt setate elementelor de catre browser, atunci cand nu exista definit niciun alt stil CSS in cadrul documentul curent

Stilurile implicite difera de la browser la browser!!! Acesta este motivul pentru care se foloseste **normalizarea** foilor de stil CSS

De exemplu, marginile, padding-urile si dimensiunea fonturilor difera de obicei si, de aceea, programatorii le reseteaza la o valoare cunoscuta sau la 0

```css
* {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  box-sizing: border-box;
}


html {
  font-size: 16px;
  font-family: sans-serif;
}
```

Centrarea continutului

Pentru a centra un container pe o pagina:

- ❑ **margin-left: auto**
- ❑ **margin-right: auto**

Variante mai scurte:

- ❑ **margin:** 0px **auto** 0px **auto**;
- ❑ **margin:** 0 **auto**;
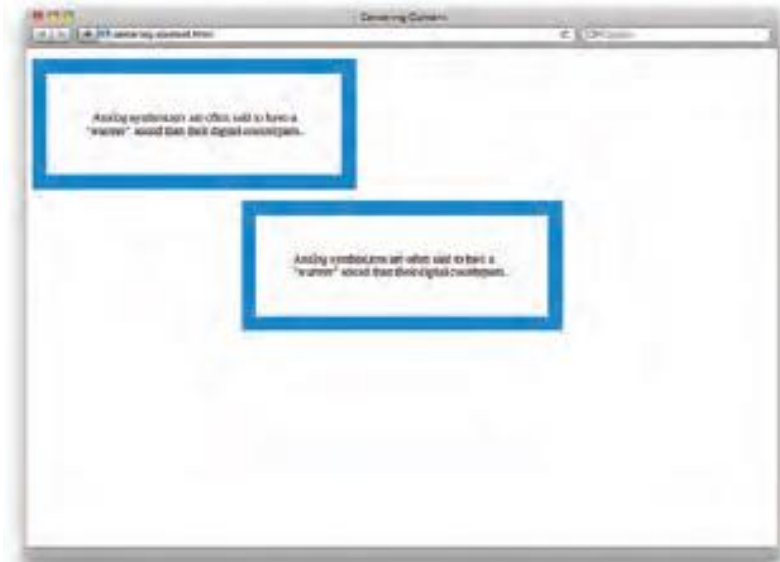
HTML
<p>Analog synthesizers...</p>
<p class="example">Analog synthesizers ....</p>

CSS
body {
    text-align: center;}
p {
    width: 300px; /* width-ul trebuie setat*/
    padding: 50px;
    border: 20px solid #0088dd;}

p.example {
    margin: 10px auto 10px auto;
    text-align: left;}

Modificarea blocurilor inline/block display

- Proprietatea **display** permite transformarea unui element **inline** intr-un element **bloc** sau invers.

- Valorile posibile pentru aceasta proprietate:
    - ❖ **inline**
    - ❖ **block**
    - ❖ **inline-block**
    - ❖ **none**

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

CSS
```
li {
 display: inline;
 margin-right: 10px;}

li.coming-soon {
 display: none;}
```

REZULTAT: Home   Products   About   Contact

Elemente inline – **padding** si **margin**

- Proprietatea **padding** poate fi aplicata elementelor **inline** insa doar **padding-left** si **padding-right** vor avea efect asupra elementelor alaturate.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet   consect etuer   adipi scing elit sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tinunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volut. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

- Proprietatea **margin** poate fi aplicata elementelor **inline** insa doar **margin-left** si **margin-right** vor avea efect asupra elementelor alaturate.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet   consect etuer   adipi scing elit sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tinunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volut. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Intrebari

❖ Care este cea mai **apropiata** proprietate a continutului, **margin** sau **padding**?

❖ Care este ordinea valorilor pentru proprietatile **margin** si **padding** in modul prescurtat de scriere CSS, de exemplu margin: 10px 5px 3px 8px;?

❖ Daca doriti ca o mai mare portiune cu culoare de background sa fie afisata, ce proprietate trebuie modificata, **margin** sau **padding**?

❖ Cum se seteaza valorile proprietatilor **margin-top** si **margin-bottom** ale unui element inline?

❖ **Adevarat** sau **Fals**: valorile proprietatilor **margin** si **padding** pot fi specificate in procente?

❖ Atunci cand valoarea proprietatii margin este specificata in procente, care este valoare de referinta din care se calculeaza procentajul?

❖ Care este intentia programatorului atunci cand acesta utilizeaza setarea 'margin: 0 auto' sau 'margin-right:auto; margin-left:auto;'?

❖ Care este cea mai **indepartata** proprietate a continutului, **margin** sau **border**?

Ascunderea containerelor visibility

➢ Proprietatea poate lua 2 valori:
  ▪ **hidden** : ascunde elementul
  ▪ **visible**: afiseaza elementul (valoarea default)
  ▪ **inherit**

REZULTAT

Home Products   About Contact

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

CSS
```
li {
  display: inline;
  margin-right: 10px;}

li.coming-soon {
  visibility: hidden;}
```

Intrebari

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>

</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Cerinta 1. Ascunde elementul <h1>. Acesta ar trebui sa ocupe acelasi spatiu ca si pana acum.

Cerinta 2. Ascunde elementul <h1>. Acesta ar trebui sa nu ocupe niciun spatiu.

Intrebari

Cerinta 1. Afiseaza elementele listei ca elemente **inline.**

```
<ul>
<li>Apple</li>
<li>Orange</li>
<li>Pear</li>
</ul>
```

- Apple
- Orange
- Pear

→ Apple Orange Pear

Cerinta 2. Afiseaza elementele <strong> ca elemente **bloc**.

```
<p>This is a
<strong> paragraph</strong>,
with some words more
<strong>important</strong> than
others </p>
```

This is a **paragraph**, with some words more **important** than others

This is a
paragraph
, with some words more
important
than others

CSS3: Rotunjirea colturilor border-radius

➢ Valoarea indica dimensiunea razei in pixeli:

length|%|initial|inherit;

➢ Se pot specifica diferite valori pentru fiecare parte a containerului:

border-**top-right**-radius | border-**bottom-right**-radius | border-**bottom-left**-radius | border-**top-left**-radius

➢ Se poate folosi si un mod prescurtat:

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

HTML

<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: 260px;
 border-radius: 10px; }

REZULTAT:

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.

Border Radius Generator

http://border-radius.com/

(II) LISTE, TABELE si FORMULARE

Stilurile marcajelor de lista
list-style-type

➢ Proprietatea **list-style-type** seteaza tipul de **marcator**.

➢ **Liste neordonate:**

```
   none
●  disc
○  circle
■  square
```

➢ **Liste ordonate:**

```
decimal
1 2 3

decimal-leading-zero
01 02 03

lower-alpha
a b c

upper-alpha
A B C

lower-roman
i. ii. iii.

upper-roman
I II III
```

HTML
```
<ol>
  <li>Life</li>
  <li>Nature</li>
  <li>Love</li>
  <li>Time and Eternity</li>
  <li>The Single Hound</li>
</ol>
```

CSS
```
ol {
  list-style-type: lower-roman;}
```

Emily Dickinson

REZULTAT
    i. Life
   ii. Nature
  iii. Love
  iv. Time and Eternity
   v. The Single Hound

Marcarea cu imagini a listelor
list-style-image

HTML

```
<h2>Arthur Rimbaud</h2>
<ul>
    <li>Ophelia</li>
    <li>To Music</li>
    <li>A Dream for Winter</li>
    <li>Vowels</li>
</ul>
```

CSS

```
ul {
    list-style-image: url("arrow4.jpg");}


li {

    margin: 10px 0px 0px 0px;}
```

REZULTAT

Arthur Rimbaud

- Ophelia
- To Music
- A Dream for Winter
- Vowels

Pozitionarea marcajului de lista
list-style-position

➢ Proprietatea stabileste pozitia marcatorului de lista: in interiorul listei sau in exteriorul acesteia.

➢ Aceasta proprietate poate lua doua valori: **outside** (default value)| **inside**

```
ul.a {
    list-style-position: inside;
}

ul.b {
    list-style-position: outside;
}
```

The following list has list-style-position: inside:

- Earl Grey Tea - A fine black tea
- Jasmine Tea - A fabulous "all purpose" tea
- Honeybush Tea - A super fruity delight tea

The following list has list-style-position: outside:

- Earl Grey Tea - A fine black tea
- Jasmine Tea - A fabulous "all purpose" tea
- Honeybush Tea - A super fruity delight tea

Inside:

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca-cola

Outside:

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca-cola

TABELE

Proprietatile unui tabel

- **width**
- **padding**
- **text-transform**
- **letter-spacing**, **font-size**

- **border-top**, **border-bottom**
- **text-align**
- **background-color**
- **:hover**

First Edition Auctions

AUTHOR	TITLE	RESERVE PRICE	CURRENT BID
E.E. Cummings	Tulips & Chimneys	$2,000.00	$2,642.50
Charles d'Orleans	Poemes		$5,866.00
T.S. Eliot	Poems 1909 - 1925	$1,250.00	$8,499.35
Sylvia Plath	The Colossus		$1031.72

Proprietatile unui tabel

HTML

```html
<h1>First Edition Auctions</h1>
<table>
    <tr>
      <th>Author</th>
      <th>Title</th>
      <th class="money">Reserve
        Price</th>
      <th class="money">Current Bid</th>
    </tr>


    < tr>…</tr>


    <tr class="even" >
      <td>Charles d'Orleans</td>
      <td>Poemes</td>
      <td class="money"></td>
      <td class="money">$5,866.00</td>
    </tr>
    ….
</table>
```

CSS

```css
body {
      font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
      color: #111111;}

table {
      width: 600px;}

 th, td {
      padding: 7px 10px 10px 10px;}

th {
      text-transform: uppercase;
      letter-spacing: 0.1em;
      font-size: 90%;
      border-bottom: 2px solid #111111;
      border-top: 1px solid #999;
      text-align: left;}

tr.even {
      background-color: #efefef;}

tr:hover {
      background-color: #c3e6e5;}

.money {
      text-align: right;}
```

Bordura in jurul celulelor goale
empty-cells

➤ Proprietatea **empty-cells** se poate folosi pentru a specifica daca bordura unei **celule goale** ar trebui sau nu afisata.

➤ Poate lua urmatoarele valori:
- **show** (**default)** | **hide** | **inherit**

```
table.one {
empty-cells: show; }
```



```
table.two {
empty-cells: hide; }
```

Spatierea celulor
border-spacing, border-collapse

Proprietatea **border-spacing** permite controlarea distantei dintre celule adiacente.

- **border - spacing:** *length*|**initial**| **inherit**;

Proprietatea **border-collapse**.

Valorile posibile sunt:

- **collapse**

- **separate**

```
table.one {
border-spacing: 5px 15px;}
```



```
table.two {
border-collapse: collapse;}
```



```
table.three {
border-collapse: separate;}
(valoarea default)
```

Intrebari

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html> <head> <style>

</style> </head>
<body>
<table>
 <tr>
  <th>Firstname</th><th>Lastname</th>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td>Peter</td> <td>Griffin</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td>Lois</td><td>Griffin</td>
 </tr>
</table>
</body></html>
```

Firstname	Lastname
Peter	Griffin
Lois	Griffin

Cerinta 1 : Adauga o regula CSS a.i tabelul sa aiba o bordura simpla.

Cerinta 2: Seteaza latimea tabelului la 100%.

Cerinta 3: Seteaza ca textul din interiorul coloanelor <td> sa fie afisat la dreapta.

Cerinta 4: Seteaza un padding de 15 px pt elementele <th>

Cerinta 5: Seteaza backgroundul albastru pentru elementelor <th> .

FORMULARE

Stilizarea formularelor
Stilizarea campurilor de text

HTML
```
<input type="email" name="email" id="email" />
<input type="text" name="twitter" id="twitter" />
```

- **font-size**; **color**; **background-color; border**; **border-radius**

- **:focus** – utilizata pentru a schimba culoarea de fundal a elementului input atunci cand este utilizat

- **:hover**

- **background-image:** url(<path>)

- **background-position:** value

- **background-repeat**: repeat (default)|repeat-x|repeat-y|no-repeat|initial|inherit;

REZULTAT

CSS
```
input#email {
    background-image: url("email.png");}

input#twitter {
     background-image: url("twitter.png");}

input {
    font-size: 120%;
    color: #5a5854;
    background-color: #f2f2f2;
    border: 1px solid #bdbdbd;
    border-radius: 5px;
    padding: 5px 5px 5px 30px;
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    background-position: 8px 9px;
    display: block;
    margin-bottom: 10px;}

input:focus {
    background-color: #ffffff;
    border: 1px solid #b1e1e4;}
```

Stilizarea elementelor fieldset si a legendelor

➢ Cele mai utilizate proprietati ale acestor elemente:

- **width; color; background-color; border**;
  border-radius; padding

PORNIM de la:

REZULTAT

CSS
fieldset {
   width: 200px;
   border: 1px solid #dcdcdc;
   border-radius: 10px;
   padding: 20px;
}

legend {
   background-color: #efefef;
   border: 1px solid #dcdcdc;
   border-radius: 10px;
   padding: 10px 20px;
   text-transform: uppercase;}

Alinierea formularelor

- **Problema**: etichetele (elementele <label>) pentru elementele unui formular sunt de diferite marimi.

PORNIM de la:

Vrem sa ajungem la :

Username:

Email:

Gender: ◉ Male ◉ Female

Register

Username:

Email:

Gender: ◉ Male ◉ Female

Register

Cod HTML

```html
<form action="example.php" method="post">

  <div>
    <label for="name" class="title">Username:</label>
    <input type="text" id="name" name="name" />
  </div>

  <div>
    <label for="email" class="title">Email:</label>
    <input type="email" id="email" name="email" />
  </div>

  <div>
    <span class="title">Gender:</span>
    <input type="radio" name="gender" id="male" value="M" />
    <label for="male">Male</label>

    <input type="radio" name="gender" id="female" value="F" />
    <label for="female">Female</label><br />
  </div>

  <div>
    <input type="submit" value="Register" id="submit" />
  </div>

</form>
```

Alinierea formularelor
CSS

CSS

```
.title {
    display: inline-block;  /* Varianta 1*/
    /*float:left;*/  /* Varianta 2*/
    width: 100px;
    text-align: right;
    padding-right: 10px;}

div {
    width: 260px;
    margin: 10px;
    padding-bottom: 10px;}

div #submit {
     float: right;}
```

REZULTAT

Username: [   ]

Email: [   ]

Gender: ○ Male ○ Female

[Register]

Cursoare cursor

HTML

            Walt Whitman

CSS

a { cursor: move;}

Cursoare cursor

➢Cele mai utilizate valori pentru aceasta proprietate:

auto		progress		alias	
default		wait		copy	
none		cell		move	
context-menu		crosshair		no-drop	
help		text			
pointer		vertical-text		not-allowed	

Documentatie

[Text Styling (MDN)](#)

[CSS Values and Units (MDN)](#)

[Box Model (MDN)](#)

Old but very good positioning tutorial: http://www.barelyfitz.com/screencast/html-training/css/positioning/

CSS positioning interactive: https://medium.freecodecamp.com/css-positioning-explained-by-building-an-ice-cream-sundae-831cb884bfa9 & https://www.rtfmanual.io/csssundae/

Learn layout: http://learnlayout.com/

[Position (MDN)](#) & [Positioning example (MDN)](#)

[A Guide To Flexbox (CSS Tricks)](#)

END