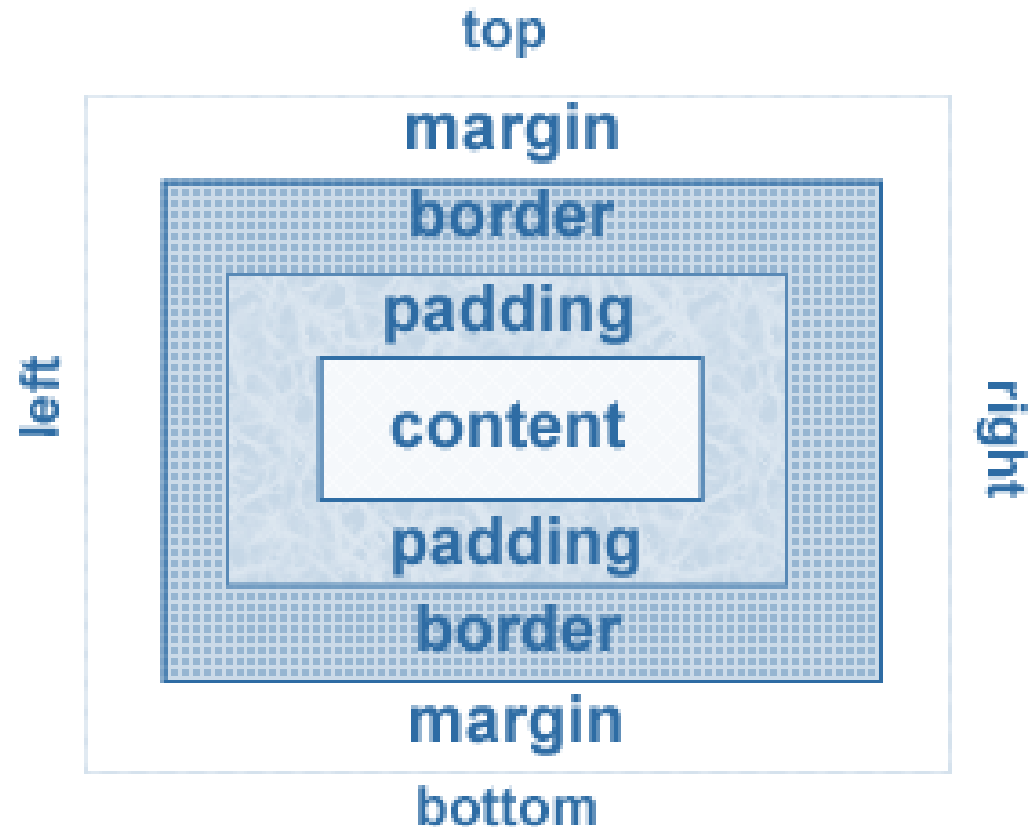


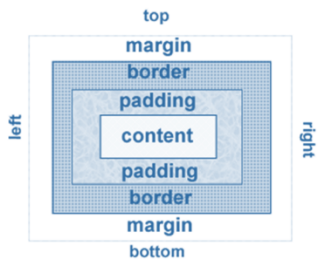
The box model

margin, padding and border

The Box Model

- **Content**
 - Text & web page elements in the container
- **Padding**
 - Area between the content and the border
- **Border**
 - Between the padding and the margin
- **Margin**
 - Determines the empty space between the element and adjacent elements





Configure Margin with CSS

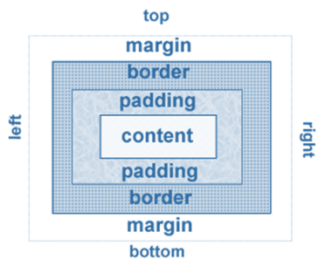
- The margin property
- Related properties:
 - margin-top, margin-right, margin-bottom, margin-left
- Configures empty space between the element and adjacent elements
- Syntax examples

```
h1 { margin: 0; }
```

```
h1 { margin: 20px 10px; }
```

```
h1 { margin: 10px 30px 20px; }
```

```
h1 { margin: 20px 30px 0 30px; }
```



Configure Padding with CSS

- The padding property
- Related properties:
 - padding-top, padding-right, padding-bottom, padding-left
- Configures empty space between the content of the HTML element (such as text) and the border

- Syntax examples

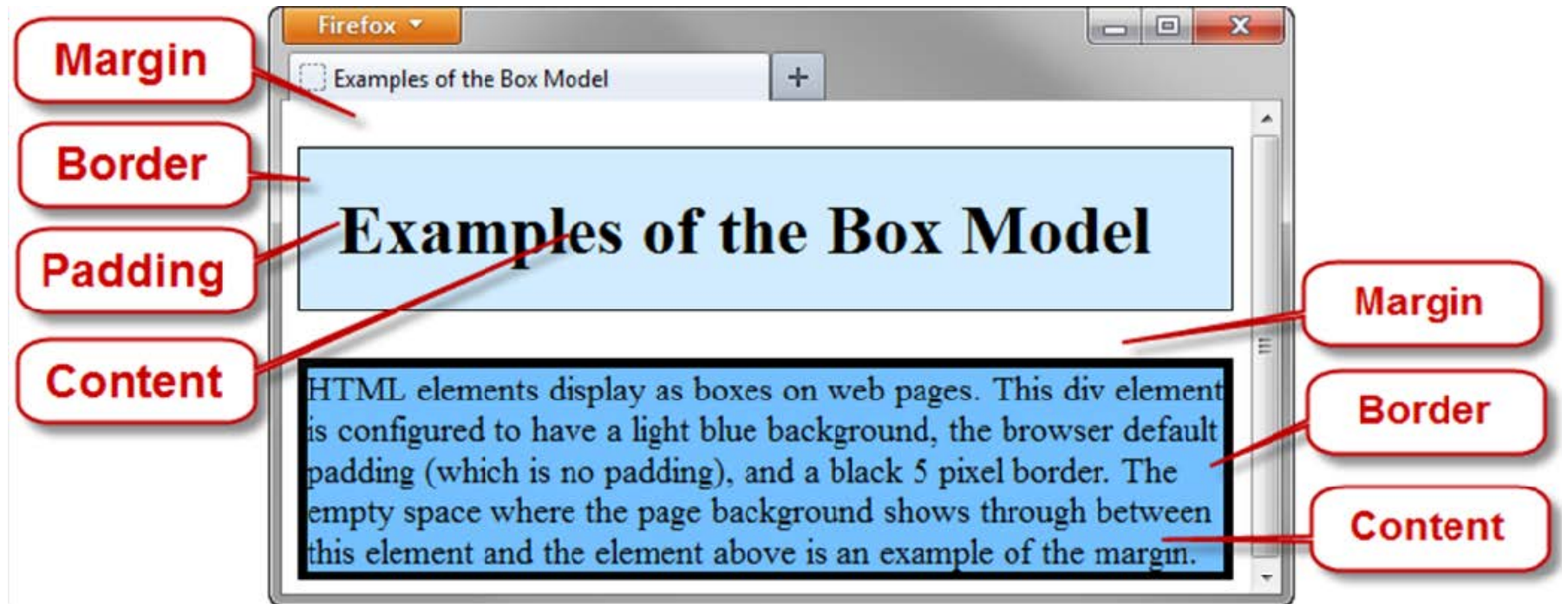
```
h1 { padding: 0; }
```

```
h1 { padding : 20px 10px; }
```

```
h1 { padding : 10px 30px 20px; }
```

```
h1 { padding : 20px 30px 0 30px; }
```

Box model in Action



Centering Page Content with CSS

```
<body>
  <div class="container">
    Hello World!
  </div><!-- .container-->
</body>
```

```
.container {
  margin: 0 auto;
  width: 960px;
}
```

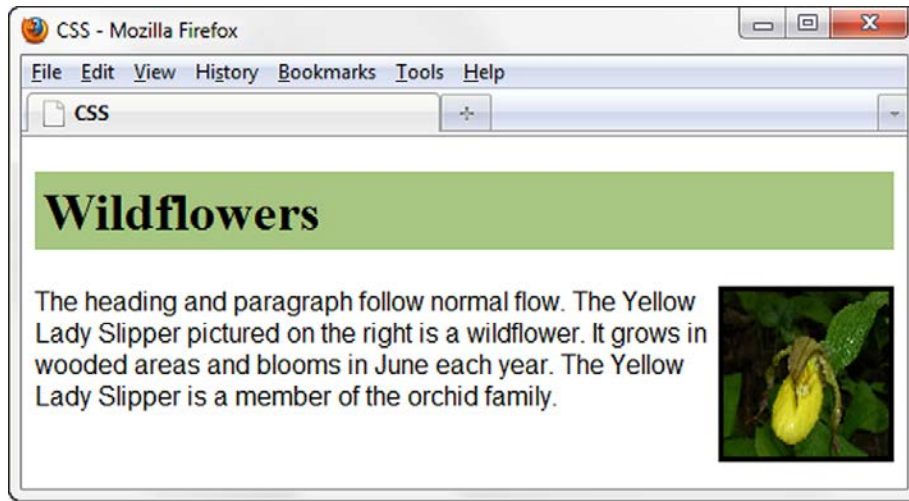
or, to be “responsive”...

```
.container {
  margin: 0 auto;
  width: 80%;
  max-width: 1200px;
  min-width: 520px;
}
```



The Float Property

float Property



```
h1 { background-color:#cccccc;  
      padding:5px;  
      color: #000000;  
}  
p { font-family:Arial,sans-serif; }  
.side-image { float:right;  
              margin: 0 0 5px 5px;  
              border: 1px solid #000000;  
}
```

- Elements that seem to “float” on the right or left side of either the browser window or another element are often configured using the float property.

clear Property

The h2 text is displayed in normal flow.



- Useful to “clear” or terminate a float
- Values are left, right, and both



clear: left;
was applied to the h2.
Now the h2 text
displays AFTER the
floated image.

The background does not extend as far as you'd expect.



overflow Property

- Intended to configure the display of elements on a Web page.
- However, it is useful to “clear” or terminate a float before the end of a container element
- Values are auto, hidden, and scroll



overflow: auto;
was applied to the div
that contains the image
and paragraph.
Now the background
extends and the h2 text
displays AFTER the
floated image.

CSS3 / Advanced CSS

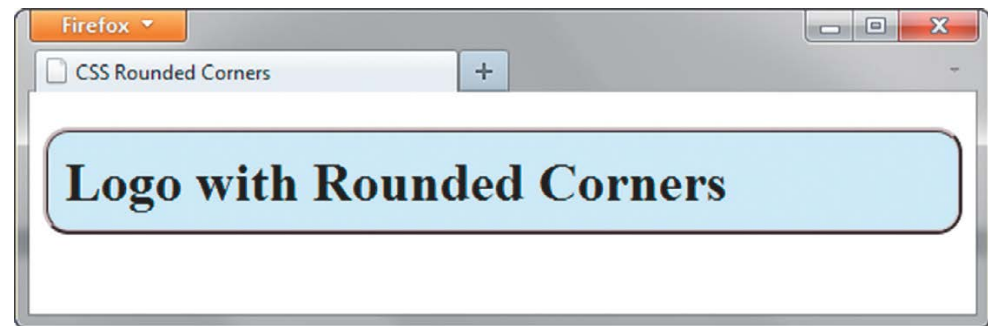
CSS3 Rounded Corners

- **border-radius property**

- Configures the horizontal radius and vertical radius of the corner
- Numeric value(s) with unit (pixel or em) or percentage

- **Example**

```
h1 { border-radius: 15px; }
```




Examples of Rounded Corners

- One value for border-radius configures all four corners

Example:

`border-radius: 15px;`




Logo with Rounded Corners

- Four values for border-radius configure each corner separately
Ordered by top left, top right, bottom right, bottom left

Example:

`border-radius: 15px 30px 100px 5px;`



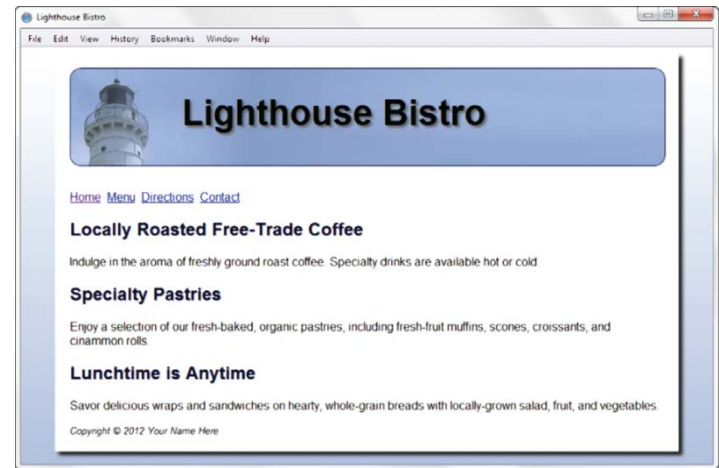
Logo with Rounded Corners

CSS3 box-shadow Property

- Configure the horizontal offset, vertical offset, blur radius, and valid color value
- Example:

```
#wrapper { box-shadow: 5px 5px 5px #828282; }
```

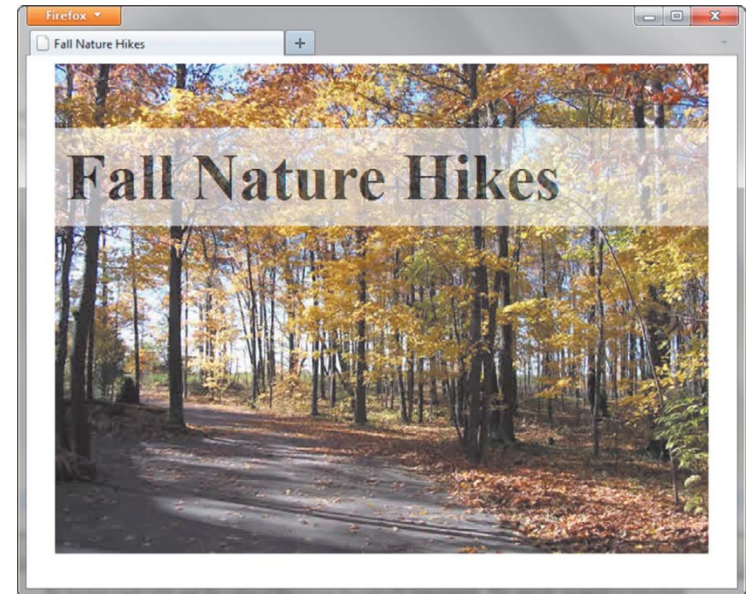
Optional keyword: inset



CSS3 opacity Property

- Configure the opacity of the element
- Opacity range:
 - 0 Completely Transparent
 - 1 Completely Opaque
- horizontal offset,
vertical offset, blur radius,
and valid color value
- Example:

```
h1 { background-color: #FFFFFF;  
      opacity: 0.6; }
```



RGBA Color

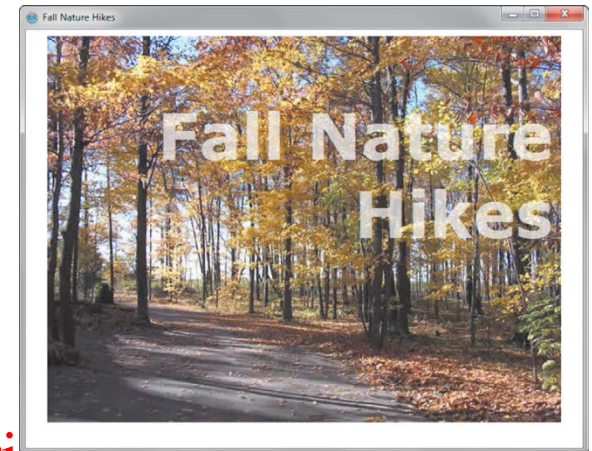
#FFFFFF rgb(255, 255, 255)	#FFFCC rgb(255, 255, 204)	#FFF99 rgb(255, 255, 153)	#FFF66 rgb(255, 255, 102)
#FFF33 rgb(255, 255, 51)	#FFF00 rgb(255, 255, 0)	#FFCCFF rgb(255, 204, 255)	#FFCCCC rgb(255, 204, 204)
#FFCC99 rgb(255, 204, 153)	#FFCC66 rgb(255, 204, 102)	#FFCC33 rgb(255, 204, 51)	#FFCC00 rgb(255, 204, 0)
#FF99FF rgb(255, 153, 255)	#FF99CC rgb(255, 153, 204)	#FF9999 rgb(255, 153, 153)	#FF9966 rgb(255, 153, 102)

Four values are required:

- red color, green color, blue color, and alpha(transparency)
 - The values for red, green, and blue must be decimal values from 0 to 255.
 - The alpha value must be a number between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque).

•Example:

```
h1 { color: #ffffff;  
      color: rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.7);  
      font-size: 5em; padding-right: 10px;  
      text-align: right;  
      font-family: Verdana, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}
```



CSS3 Gradients

- Gradient: a smooth blending of shades from one color to another
- Use the background-image property
 - linear-gradient()
 - radial-gradient()

- Example:

background-color: #8FA5CE;

background-image:

-webkit-gradient(linear, left top, left bottom, from(#FFFFFF), to(#8FA5CE));

background-image: -moz-linear-gradient(top, #FFFFFF, #8FA5CE);

filter: progid:DXImageTransform.Microsoft.gradient

(startColorstr=#FFFFFF, endColorstr=#8FA5CE);

linear-gradient(#FFFFFF, #8FA5CE);

