

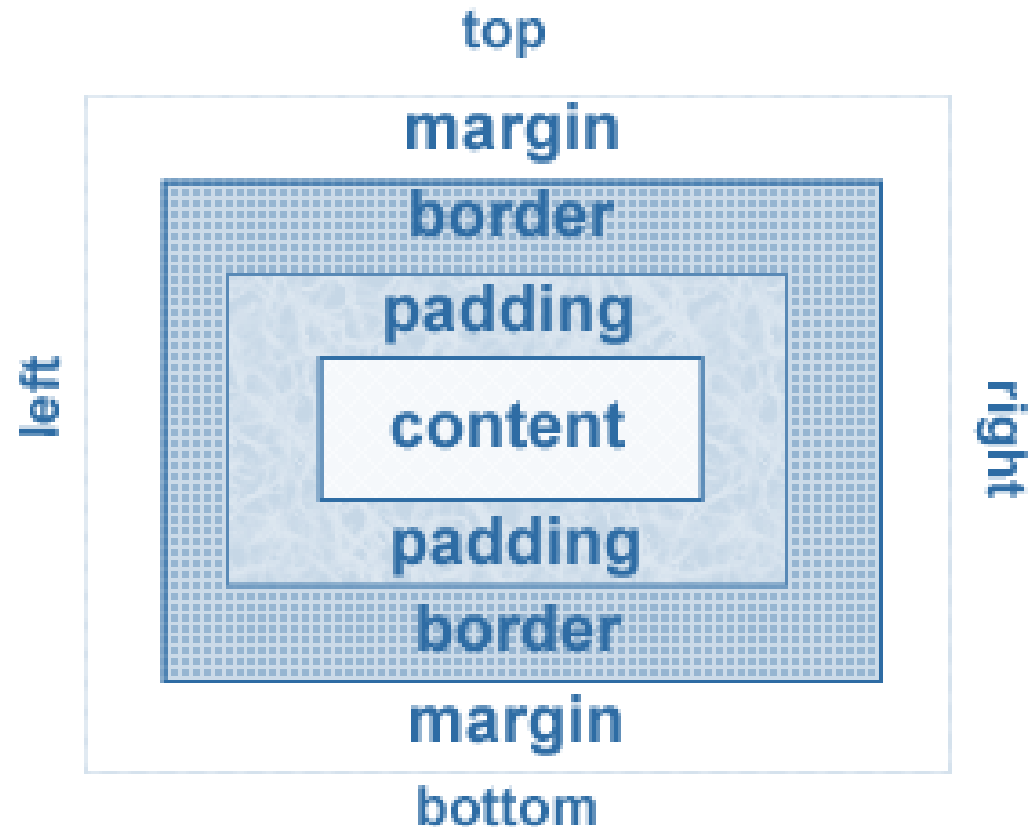
# The box model

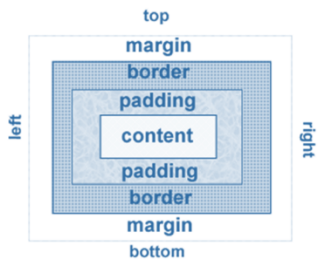
margin, padding and border



# 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

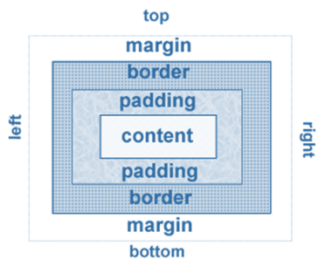
- The margin property
- Related properties:
  - margin-top, margin-right, margin-bottom, margin-left
- Configures empty space between the element and adjacent elements
- Syntax examples

```
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

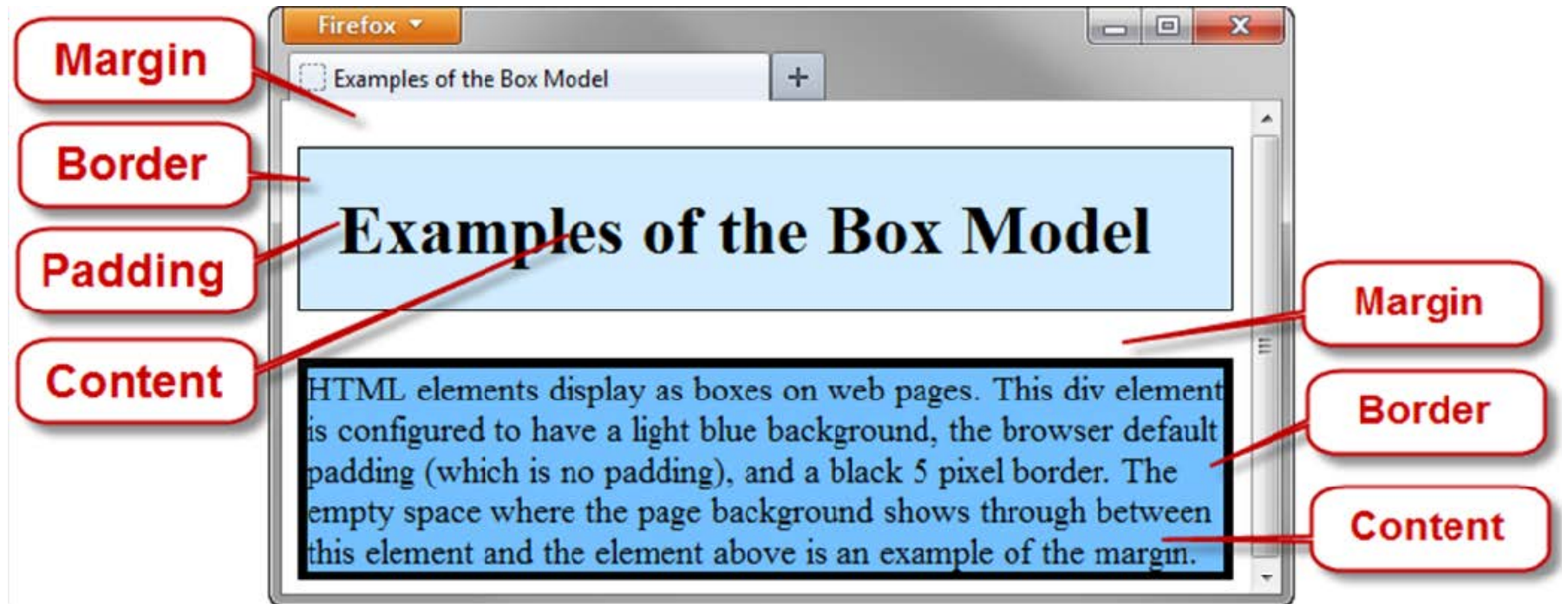
```
h1 { padding: 0; }
```

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

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

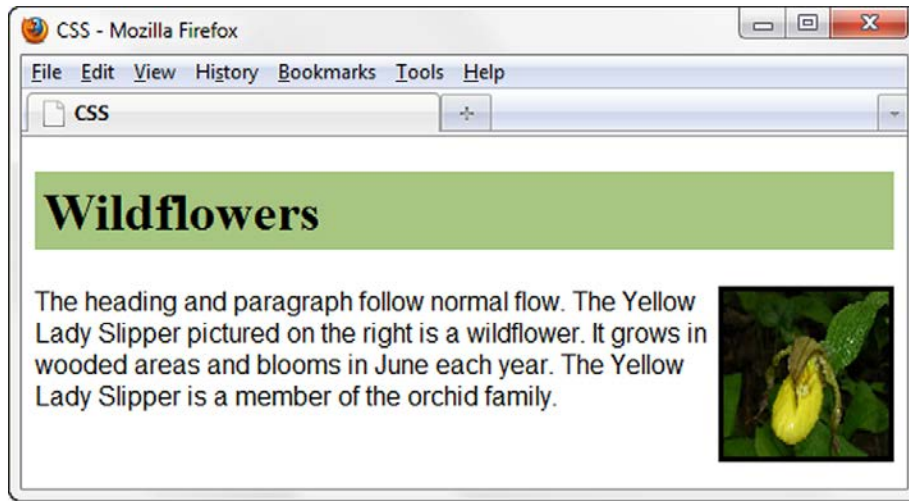
```
h1 { padding : 20px 30px 0 30px; }
```

# Box model in Action



# 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

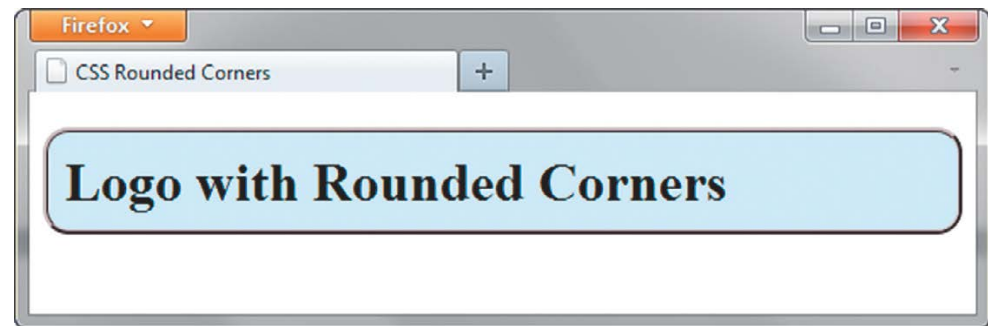
# CSS3 Rounded Corners

- **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;
```



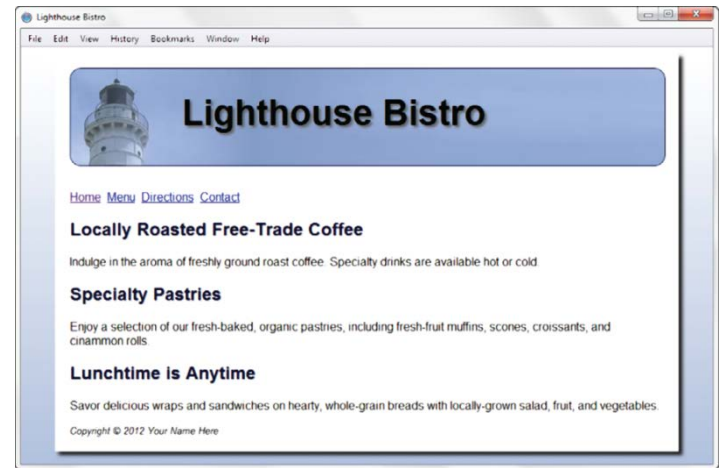
**Logo with Rounded Corners**

# CSS3 box-shadow Property

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

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

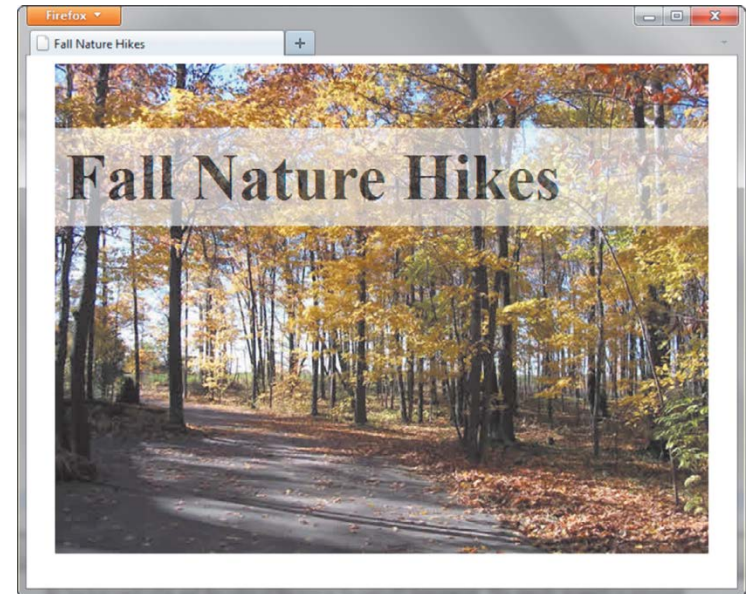
Optional keyword: inset



# 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

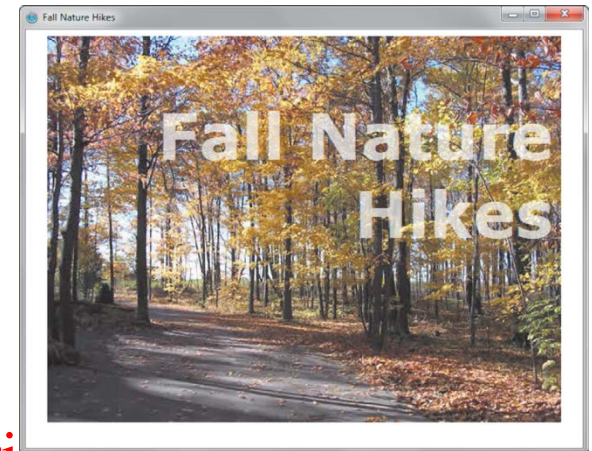
#FFFFFF rgb(255, 255, 255)	#FFFCC rgb(255, 255, 204)	#FFF99 rgb(255, 255, 153)	#FFF66 rgb(255, 255, 102)
#FFF33 rgb(255, 255, 51)	#FFF00 rgb(255, 255, 0)	#FFCCFF rgb(255, 204, 255)	#FFCCCC rgb(255, 204, 204)
#FFCC99 rgb(255, 204, 153)	#FFCC66 rgb(255, 204, 102)	#FFCC33 rgb(255, 204, 51)	#FFCC00 rgb(255,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

