

UNIT II - CSS

Mrs.V.Mareeswari
Assistant Professor
School of Information Technology and Engineering
VIT University

Cabin No:SJT 210-A30

Topics

☐ Introduction to Cascading Style Sheets

☐ Inline Styles

☐ Style Sheets

☐ Grouping & Short Hand Properties

☐ Inheritances

☐ Classes

☐ Link

☐ Cascading Styles

☐ Dynamic Style.

CSS Basic
CSS Introduction
CSS Syntax
CSS Id & Class
CSS How to insert

CSS Styling
Styling Backgrounds
Styling Text
Styling Fonts
Styling Links
Styling Lists
Styling Tables

CSS Box Model
CSS Box Model
CSS Border
CSS Margin
CSS Padding

CSS Advanced
CSS Grouping/Nesting
CSS Positioning

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

- CSS are a way to control the look and feel of your HTML documents in an organized and efficient manner.
- CSS defines HOW HTML elements are to be displayed.
- Development of large web sites, where fonts and color information were added to every single page, became a long and expensive process.
- To solve this problem, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) created CSS.
- In HTML 4.0, all formatting could be removed from the HTML document, and stored in a separate CSS file.
- Styles are normally saved in external .css files. External style sheets enable you to change the appearance and layout of all the pages in a Web site, just by editing one single file!

CSS Parts

- A CSS rule has two main parts: a selector, and one or more declarations:

Selector

Declaration

Declaration

h1

{color:blue; font-size:12px;}

Property

Value

Property

Value

- The selector is normally the HTML element you want to style.
- Each declaration consists of a property and a value.
- The property is the style attribute you want to change. Each property has a value.
- A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration groups are surrounded by curly brackets.

Comments

- Comments are ignored by browsers.

```
/*This is a comment*/
p
{
text-align:center;
/*This is another comment*/
color:black;
font-family:arial;
}
```

5

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

CSS Demo

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
body
{ background-color:#d0e4fe; }
h1
{ color:orange;
text-align:center; }
p
{ font-family:"Times New Roman";
font-size:20px; }
</style> </head>

<body>
<h1>CSS example!</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

6

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

The id Selector

The id selector is used to specify a style for a single, unique element.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
#para1
{ text-align:center;
color:red; }
#para2
{ text-align:right;
color:blue; }
</style> </head>

<body>
<p id="para1">Hello World!</p>
<p>This paragraph is not affected by the
style.</p>
<p id="para2"> The id selector uses the
id attribute of the HTML element, and
is defined with a "#". The style rule
below will be applied to the element
with id="para2" </p>
</body>
</html>
```

7

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

The class Selector

- It is used to specify a style for a group of elements.
- It uses the HTML class attribute, and is defined with a "."
- Eg: `.center {text-align:center;}`
- You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class.
- Eg: `p.center {text-align:center;}`

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
.redcenter
{ text-align:center;
color:red; }
</style></head>
<body>
<h1 class="redcenter">Center-
aligned heading</h1>
<p class="redcenter">Center-
aligned paragraph.</p>
</body></html>
```

8

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Three Ways to Insert CSS

- External style sheet
- Internal style sheet
- Inline style

9

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

External Style Sheet

- An external style sheet is ideal when the style is applied to many pages. With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire Web site by changing one file. Each page must link to the style sheet using the `<link>` tag.

```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css" />
</head>
```

- An external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file should not contain any html tags. Your style sheet should be saved with a .css extension.

```
hr{color:sienna;}
p {margin-left:20px;}
body {background-image:url("images/back40.gif");}
```

- **Note:** Do not leave spaces between the property value and the units! "margin-left:20 px"

10

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Internal Style Sheet

- An internal style sheet should be used when a single document has a unique style. You define internal styles in the head section of an HTML page, by using the `<style>` tag, like this:

```
<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    hr {color:red;}
    p {margin-left:20px;}
    body {background-image:url("images/back40.gif");}
  </style>
</head>
```

11

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Inline Styles

- An inline style loses many of the advantages of style sheets by mixing content with presentation.
- To use inline styles you use the style attribute in the relevant tag. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.

```
<p style="color:red;margin-left:20px"> This is a paragraph. </p>
```

12

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Multiple Style Sheets

- If some properties have been set for the same selector in different style sheets, the values will be inherited from the more specific style sheet.
- For example, properties for the h3 selector:

External style sheet

```
h3
{
color:red;
text-align:left;
font-size:8pt;
}
```

Internal style sheet

```
h3
{
text-align:right;
font-size:20pt;
}
```

internal style sheet
also links to the
external style sheet
as final:

```
color:red;
text-align:right;
font-size:20pt;
```

13

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Cascading Order

- Browser default
- External style sheet
- Internal style sheet (in the head section)
- Inline style (inside an HTML element)
- So, an inline style (inside an HTML element) has the highest priority, which means that it will override a style defined inside the <head> tag, or in an external style sheet, or in a browser (a default value).
- **Note:** If the link to the external style sheet is placed after the internal style sheet in HTML <head>, the external style sheet will override the internal style sheet!

14

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

CSS - Background Properties

- CSS background properties are used to define the background effects of an element.
- CSS properties used for background effects:
 - background-color
 - background-image
 - background-repeat
 - background-attachment
 - background-position

15

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

background-color

- body {background-color:#b0c4de;}
- p {background-color:#e0ffff;}
- div {background-color:#b0c4de;}
- h4 { background-color: white; }
- ul { background-color:rgb(149, 206, 145); }

16

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

background-image

- By default, the image is repeated so it covers the entire element
`body {background-image:url("paper.gif");}`
- You can have a background image repeat vertically (y-axis), horizontally (x-axis), in both directions, or in neither direction.
`p { background-image: url("smallPic.jpg");
background-repeat: repeat; }`
`h4 { background-image: url("../smallPic.jpg");
background-repeat: repeat-y; }`
`ol { background-image: url("../image/smallPic.jpg");
background-repeat: repeat-x; }`
`ul { background-image: url("c:/IWP/image/smallPic.jpg");
background-repeat: no-repeat; }`

17

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Background-attachment

- You may choose to have your background scroll naturally, or to have it in a fixed position.
- `body {
background-image: url(smallPic.jpg);
background-attachment: fixed; }`
- `body {
background-image: url(smallPic.jpg);
background-attachment: scroll; }`

18

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

background-position

- If you would like to define where exactly an image appears within an HTML element, you may use CSS's background-position.
- Three different ways of defining position:
 - length, percentages, and keywords.
- `p { background-image: url(smallPic.jpg);
background-position: 20px 10px; }`
`h4 { background-image: url(smallPic.jpg);
background-position: 30% 30%; }`
`ol { background-image: url(smallPic.jpg);
background-position: top center; }`
- The location of the image will be (A)px from the left of the screen and (B)px from the top of the screen.

19

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Background - Shorthand property

- To shorten the code, it is also possible to specify all the properties in one single property. This is called a shorthand property.
`body {background:#ffffff url("img_tree.png") no-repeat right top;}`
- When using the shorthand property the order of the property values are:
 - background-color
 - background-image
 - background-repeat
 - background-attachment
 - background-position
- It does not matter if one of the property values is missing, as long as the ones that are present are in this order.

20

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

CSS – Text Properties

Text Color

- The color property is used to set the color of the text.

```
body{color:blue;}
h1{color:#00ff00;}
h2 {color:rgb(255,0,0);}
```

Text Alignment

- The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.
- Text can be centered, or aligned to the left or right, or justified.
- When text-align is set to "justify", each line is stretched so that every line has equal width, and the left and right margins are straight (like in magazines and newspapers).

```
h1 {text-align:center;}
p.main {text-align:justify;}
```

21

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Text Decoration

- The text-decoration property is used to set or remove decorations from text.

```
h1 {text-decoration:overline;}
h2 {text-decoration:line-through;}
h3 {text-decoration:underline;}
h4 {text-decoration:blink;}
```

a {text-decoration:none;} → remove underlines from links

- Note:** The "blink" value is not supported in IE, Chrome, or Safari.

22

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Text Transformation

It can be used to turn everything into uppercase or lowercase letters, or capitalize the first letter of each word.

p {text-transform:uppercase;} → lowercase or capitalize

Text Indentation

It is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text.

p {text-indent:50px;}

Word Spacing

It is used to specify the exact value of the spacing between your words.

p { word-spacing: 10px; }

Letter Spacing

It is used to specify the exact value of the spacing between your letters.

p { letter-spacing: 3px; }

23

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Font Properties

Font Family

- If the name of a font family is more than one word, it must be in quotation marks, like font-family: "Times New Roman".
- More than one font family is specified in a comma-separated list:

p{font-family:"Times New Roman";}

Font Style

- This property has three values:
 - normal - The text is shown normally
 - italic - The text is shown in italics
 - oblique - The text is "leaning" (oblique is very similar to italic, but less supported)

p{font-style:normal;}

24

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Font Size - sets the size of the text.

```
p {font-size:14px;}
p {font-size:0.875em;} /* 14px/16=0.875em */
p { font-size: 20%; }
```

- The default text size in browsers is 16px. So, the default size of 1em is 16px.

Font Color

```
h4 { color: red; }
```

Font Weight

- If you want to control the weight of your font (its thickness), using font weight is the best way to go about it.
- You only use font-weight in multiples of 100 (e.g. 200, 300, etc) . The values range from 100 (thin)-900 (thick).

```
p { font-weight: 100; }
ul { font-weight: bolder; }
```

- Available key terms for font-weight: bold or bolder, lighter and normal.

Font Variant - allows you to convert your font to all small caps.

```
p { font-variant: small-caps; }
```

25

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Link Properties

- The four links states are:

1. a:link - a normal, unvisited link
2. a:visited - a link the user has visited
3. a:hover - a link when the user mouses over it
4. a:active - a link the moment it is clicked

```
a:link {color:#FF0000;} /* unvisited link */
a:visited {color:#00FF00;} /* visited link */
a:hover {color:#FF00FF;} /* mouse over link */
a:active {color:#0000FF;} /* selected link */
```

- When setting the style for several link states, there are some order rules:

a:hover **MUST** come after a:link and a:visited
a:active **MUST** come after a:hover

26

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Text Decoration

```
a:link {text-decoration:none;}
a:visited {text-decoration:none;}
a:hover {text-decoration:underline;}
a:active {text-decoration:underline;}
```

Background Color

The background-color property specifies the background color for links:

```
a:link {background-color:#B2FF99;}
```

27

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

```
<html> <head>
<style type="text/css">
a.one:link {color:#ff0000;}
a.one:visited {color:#0000ff;}
a.one:hover {color:#ffcc00;}
a.two:link {color:#ff0000;}
a.two:visited {color:#0000ff;}
a.two:hover {font-size:150%;}
a.three:link {color:#ff0000;}
a.three:visited {color:#0000ff;}
a.three:hover {background:#66ff66;}
a.four:link {color:#ff0000;}
a.four:visited {color:#0000ff;}
a.four:hover {font-family:monospace;}
a.five:link { color:#ff0000;
text-decoration:none;}
a.five:visited {color:#0000ff;
text-decoration:none;}
a.five:hover {text-decoration:underline;}
a.six:link,a.six:visited
{ display:block;
font-weight:bold;
color:#FFFFFF;
background-color:#98bf21;
width:120px;
text-align:center;
padding:4px;
text-decoration:none;}
a.six:hover,a.six:active
{ background-color:#7A991A;
text-decoration:underline;}
</style> </head>
```

28

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

<body>
<p>Mouse over the links to see them change layout.</p>
<p>This link
changes color</p>
<p>This link
changes font-size</p>
<p>This link
changes background-color</p>
<p>This link
changes font-family</p>
<p>This link
changes text-decoration</p>
<p>This
link changes Box Color</p>
</body></html>

29VMAREESWARI / AP / SITE8 July 2014

List Properties

PropertyDescription
• list-style-image → Specifies an image as the list-item marker
• list-style-position → Specifies if the list-item markers should appear inside or outside the content flow
• list-style-type → Specifies the type of list-item marker
• list-style → Sets all the properties for a list in one declaration

30VMAREESWARI / AP / SITE8 July 2014

<html> <head>
<style type="text/css">
ul.a {list-style-type:circle;}
ul.b {list-style-type:disc;}
ul.c {list-style-type:square;}
ol.f {list-style-type:decimal;}
ol.g {list-style-type:decimal-leading-zero;}
ol.n {list-style-type:lower-alpha;}
ol.q {list-style-type:lower-roman;}
ol.r {list-style-type:upper-alpha;}
ol.t {list-style-type:upper-roman;}
ol.u {list-style-type:none;}
ol.v {list-style-image:url("sqpurple.gif");}
</style> </head>
<body>
<ul class="a">
Circle type
<ul class="b">
Disc type

31VMAREESWARI / AP / SITE8 July 2014

<ul class="c">
Square type
<ol class="f">
Decimal type
<ol class="g">
Decimal-leading-zero type

<ol class="n">
Lower-alpha type

<ol class="q">
Lower-roman type

<ol class="r">
Upper-alpha type

<ol class="t">
Upper-roman type

<ol class="u">
None type

<ol class="v">
Image type

</body> </html>

32VMAREESWARI / AP / SITE8 July 2014

Table Properties

Table Borders

```
table, th, td
{
border: 1px solid red;
}
```

- Notice that the table in the example above has double borders. This is because both the table and the th/td elements have separate borders.
- To display a single border for the table, use the border-collapse property.

33

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Collapse Borders

- The border-collapse property sets whether the table borders are collapsed into a single border or separated:

```
table
{
border-collapse: collapse;
}
table, td, th
{
border: 1px solid red;
}
```

34

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Table Width and Height

- Width and height of a table is defined by the width and height properties.

```
table
{
width: 100%;
}
th
{
height: 50px;
}
```

Table Text Alignment

- The text in a table is aligned with the text-align and vertical-align properties.
- The text-align property sets the horizontal alignment, like left, right, or center

```
td
{
text-align: right;
}
```

- The vertical-align property sets the vertical alignment, like top, bottom, or middle:

```
td
{
height: 50px;
vertical-align: bottom;
}
```

35

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Table Padding

- To control the space between the border and content in a table, use the padding property on td and th elements:

```
td
{
padding: 15px;
}
```

Table Color

- The example below specifies the color of the borders, and the text and background color of th elements:

```
table, td, th
{
border: 1px solid green;
}
th
{
background-color: green;
color: white;
}
```

36

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

```

<html> <head>
<style type="text/css">
table
{
border-collapse:collapse;
width:50%; }
th
{
height:50px;
vertical-align:center; }
td
{
text-align:right; }
table,th,td
{
border:1px solid red;
}
</style> </head>

<body>
<table>
<tr>
<th>Student Name</th>
<th>Seminar Topic</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhusuthanan P</td>
<td>Internet, Intranet and
WWW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roopa S</td>
<td>Internet Protocols</td>
</tr>
</table> </body> </html>

```

37 V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE 8 July 2014

BOX MODEL

In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout. It is essentially a box that wraps around HTML elements.

- **Margin** - Clears an area around the border. The margin does not have a background color, it is completely transparent .
- **Border** - A border that goes around the padding and content. The border is affected by the background color of the box.
- **Padding** - Clears an area around the content. The padding is affected by the background color of the box.
- **Content** - The content of the box, where text and images appear.

38 V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE 8 July 2014

Width and Height of an Element

- When you set the width and height properties of an element with CSS, you just set the width and height of the **content area**.
- The total width of an element should be calculated like this:
Total element width = width + left padding + right padding + left border + right border + left margin + right margin
- The total height of an element should be calculated like this:
Total element height = height + top padding + bottom padding + top border + bottom border + top margin + bottom margin
- Example:


```
width:250px;
padding:10px;
border:5px solid gray;
margin:10px;
```

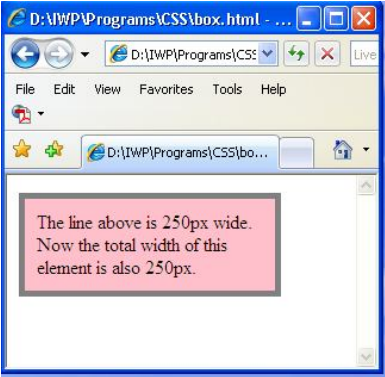
39 V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE 8 July 2014

Browsers Compatibility Issue

- The example above does not display properly in IE8 and earlier versions.
- IE8 and earlier versions includes padding and border in the width, if a **DOCTYPE is NOT declared**.
- To fix this problem, just add a DOCTYPE to the first line of HTML page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
```

40 V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE 8 July 2014



```

<html> <head>
<style type="text/css">
div.ex
{
    width:220px;
    padding:10px;
    border:5px solid gray;
    margin:0px;
    background-color:pink;
}
</style> </head><body>
<div class="ex">The line above is
250px wide.<br />
Now the total width of this element is
also 250px.</div>
</body> </html>

```

41 V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE 8 July 2014

Border Properties

It allows you to specify the style and color of an element's border.

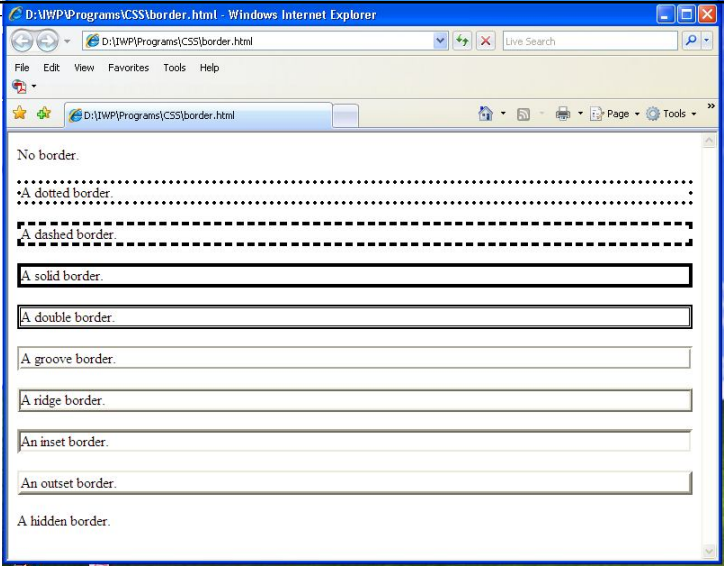
Border Style

- The border-style property specifies what kind of border to display.
- Dotted
- Dashed
- Solid
- Double
- Groove
- Ridge
- Inset
- outset

Border Color

- The border-color property is used to set the color of the border. The color can be set by:
- You can also set the border color to "transparent".
- Note:** The "border-color" property does not work if it is used alone. Use the "border-style" property to set the borders first.

42 V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE 8 July 2014



43 V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE 8 July 2014

Border - Individual sides

- In CSS it is possible to specify different borders for different sides.

```

p
{
    border-top-style:dotted;
    border-right-style:solid;
    border-bottom-style:dotted;
    border-left-style:solid;
}

```

- The border-style property can have from one to four values.

Example:

- **border-style:dotted solid double dashed;**
 - top border is dotted
 - right border is solid
 - bottom border is double
 - left border is dashed
- **border-style:dotted solid double;**
 - top border is dotted
 - right and left borders are solid
 - bottom border is double
- **border-style:dotted solid;**
 - top and bottom borders are dotted
 - right and left borders are solid
- **border-style:dotted;**
 - all four borders are dotted

44 V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE 8 July 2014

Margin

- The margin clears an area around an element (outside the border). The margin does not have a background color, and is completely transparent.
- The top, right, bottom, and left margin can be changed independently using separate properties. A shorthand margin property can also be used, to change all margins at once.

margin-top:100px;
margin-bottom:100px;
margin-right:50px;
margin-left:50px;

45

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Margin - Shorthand property

Example:

- **margin:25px 50px 75px 100px;**
 - top margin is 25px
 - right margin is 50px
 - bottom margin is 75px
 - left margin is 100px
- **margin:25px 50px 75px;**
 - top margin is 25px
 - right and left margins are 50px
 - bottom margin is 75px
- **margin:25px 50px;**
 - top and bottom margins are 25px
 - right and left margins are 50px
- **margin:25px;**
 - all four margins are 25px

46

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Padding

- The padding clears an area around the content (inside the border) of an element. The padding is affected by the background color of the element.
- The top, right, bottom, and left padding can be changed independently using separate properties. A shorthand padding property can also be used, to change all paddings at once.

padding-top:25px;
padding-bottom:25px;
padding-right:50px;
padding-left:50px;

47

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Padding - Shorthand property

Example:

- **padding:25px 50px 75px 100px;**
 - top padding is 25px
 - right padding is 50px
 - bottom padding is 75px
 - left padding is 100px
- **padding:25px 50px 75px;**
 - top padding is 25px
 - right and left paddings are 50px
 - bottom padding is 75px
- **padding:25px 50px;**
 - top and bottom paddings are 25px
 - right and left paddings are 50px
- **padding:25px;**
 - all four paddings are 25px

48

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Grouping Selectors

```
h1
{
color:green;
}
h2
{
color:green;
}
p
{
color:green;
}
```

- To minimize the code, you can group selectors.
- Separate each selector with a comma.



```
h1,h2,p
{
color:green;
}
```

49

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Nesting Selectors

- It is possible to apply a style for a selector within a selector.

```
p → style is specified for all p elements
{
color:blue;
text-align:center;
}
```

```
.marked → style is specified for all elements with class="marked"
{
background-color:red;
}
```

```
.marked p → style is specified only for p elements within elements with
class="marked"
{
color:white;
}
```

50

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

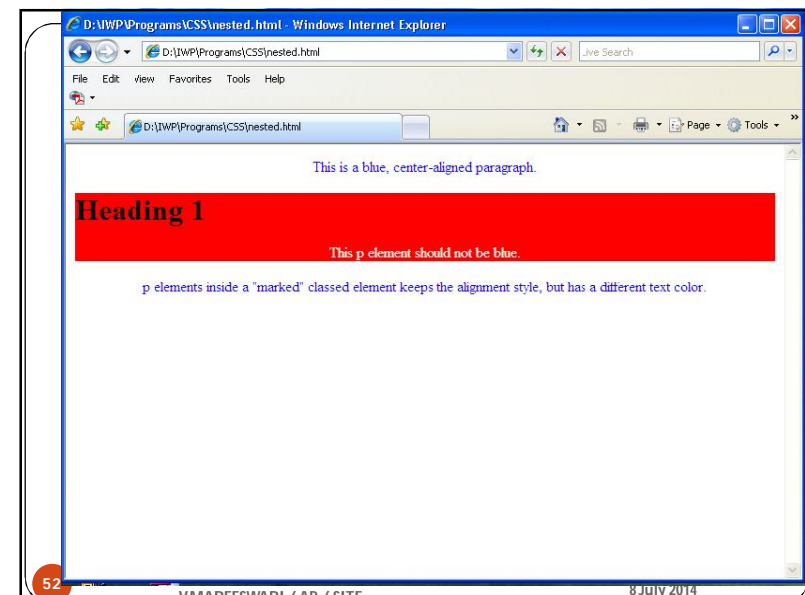
```
<html> <head>
<style type="text/css">
p
{
color:blue;
text-align:center;
}
.marked
{
background-color:red;
}
.marked p
{
color:white;
}
</style> </head>
```

```
<body>
<p> This is a blue, center-aligned
paragraph.</p>
<div class="marked">
<h1> Heading 1 </h1>
<p> This p element should not be
blue.</p>
</div>
<p> p elements inside a "marked"
classed element keeps the
alignment style, but has a
different text color.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

51

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014



52

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Positioning

- The CSS positioning properties allow you to position an element. It can also place an element behind another, and specify what should happen when an element's content is too big.
- Elements can be positioned using the top, bottom, left, and right properties. However, these properties will not work unless the position property is set first. They also work differently depending on the positioning method.
- There are four different positioning methods.
 1. Static
 2. Fixed
 3. Relative
 4. Absolute

53

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Static Positioning

- HTML elements are positioned static by default. A static positioned element is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page.
- Static positioned elements are not affected by the top, bottom, left, and right properties.

54

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Fixed Positioning

- An element with fixed position is positioned relative to the browser window.
- It will not move even if the window is scrolled:

```
p.pos_fixed
{
  position:fixed;
  top:30px;
  right:5px;
}
```

- **Note:** IE7 and IE8 support the fixed value only if a !DOCTYPE is specified.
- Fixed positioned elements are removed from the normal flow. The document and other elements behave like the fixed positioned element does not exist.
- Fixed positioned elements can overlap other elements.

55

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Relative Positioning

- A relative positioned element is positioned relative to its normal position.
- ```
h2.pos_left
{
 position:relative;
 left:-20px;
}
```
- The content of relatively positioned elements can be moved and overlap other elements, but the reserved space for the element is still preserved in the normal flow.
- ```
h2.pos_top
{
  position:relative;
  top:-50px;
}
```
- Relatively positioned elements are often used as container blocks for absolutely positioned elements.

56

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Absolute Positioning

- An absolute position element is positioned relative to the first parent element that has a position other than static. If no such element is found, the containing block is <html>:

```
h2
{
  position:absolute;
  left:100px;
  top:150px;
}
```

- Absolutely positioned elements are removed from the normal flow. The document and other elements behave like the absolutely positioned element does not exist.
- Absolutely positioned elements can overlap other elements.

57

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

Overlapping Elements

- When elements are positioned outside the normal flow, they can overlap other elements.
- The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element (which element should be placed in front of, or behind, the others).
- An element can have a positive or negative stack order:

```
img
{
  position:absolute;
  z-index:-1
}
```

- An element with greater stack order is always in front of an element with a lower stack order.
- **Note:** If two positioned elements overlap, without a z-index specified, the element positioned last in the HTML code will be shown on top.

58

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014

HTML Tag

- The tag is used to group inline-elements in a document.
- The tag provides no visual change by itself.
- The tag provides a way to add a hook to a part of a text or a part of a document.
- When the text is hooked in a element you can add styles to the content, or manipulate the content with for example JavaScript.

```
<p>My mother has <span style="color:lightblue;font-weight:bold">light blue</span> eyes and my father has <span style="color:darkolivegreen;font-weight:bold">dark green</span> eyes.</p>
```

59

V.MAREESWARI / AP / SITE

8 July 2014