

## Positioning with CSS

### CSS box

A CSS box is specified by the properties *margin*, *border*, *padding*, *width*, and *height*.

These (except for width and height, which are both innermost) are listed in order, from outside to inside.

When you are positioning items that take up space, remember that the entire box is what you are positioning, not just the content.

The padding area will be coloured by the background colour, but the margin area will take its colour from the parent environment.

### Margin, border, padding properties

Margin, border, and padding have individual settings for each side (top, right, bottom, left), which can be set simultaneously or separately.

#### Separately:

```
TH {  
    border-top: 5px;  
    border-right: 4px;  
    border-bottom: 3px;  
    border-left: 2px;  
}
```

#### Four-value syntax:

```
TH {  
    border: 5px 4px 3px 2px;  
}
```

Values are specified clockwise from top (i.e. top, right, bottom, left).

### Two-value syntax:

```
TH {  
    border: 5px 10px;  
}
```

In this case, the first number is taken for the vertical sides (top and bottom), and the second is taken for the horizontal sides (left and right).

### Three-value syntax:

The first number is top, the second is the horizontal sides, and the last is the bottom.

## Normal flow

There is a normal flow of positioning, which can be overridden with CSS.

Unless specified otherwise, things are positioned according to the normal flow. He hasn't really explained, but I think it's in order of appearance in the code.

## Float positioning

Like in textbooks or newspapers, float positioning will wrap text around images (the image has the float property).

There is only float:left and float:right, there is no float:centre.

The float property only affects text after it.

## Fixed, relative, absolute positioning

Fixed positioning means that things stay in the same place and are unaffected by scrolling. You must specify the position relative to two of the screen sides.