

Introduction to CSS

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Course Title: Web Technologies



Dept. of Computer Science
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Lecture Outline



1. CSS Border
2. CSS Margin
3. CSS Padding
4. CSS Height Width

CSS Borders



- The CSS **border** properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border.
- The **border-style** property specifies what kind of border to display.
- The **border-width** property specifies the width of the four borders.
- The **border-color** property is used to set the color of the four borders.



Example

```
p.one {  
  border-style: solid;  
  border-color: red;  
}
```

```
p.two {  
  border-style: solid;  
  border-color: green;  
}
```

```
p.three {  
  border-style: dotted;  
  border-color: blue;  
}
```

Output:

Red border

Green border

Blue border

Explanation

- it is also possible to specify all the individual border properties in one property.
- The border property is a shorthand property for the following individual border properties:

border-width

border-style (required)

border-color

Example

```
p {  
  border: 5px solid red;  
}
```

Some text

Left Border

```
p {  
  border-left: 6px solid red;  
  background-color: lightgrey;  
}
```

Some text

CSS Margins



- The CSS **margin** properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.
- There are properties for setting the margin for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

margin-top

margin-right

margin-bottom

margin-left

- All the margin properties can have the following values:

auto - the browser calculates the margin

length - specifies a margin in px, pt, cm, etc.

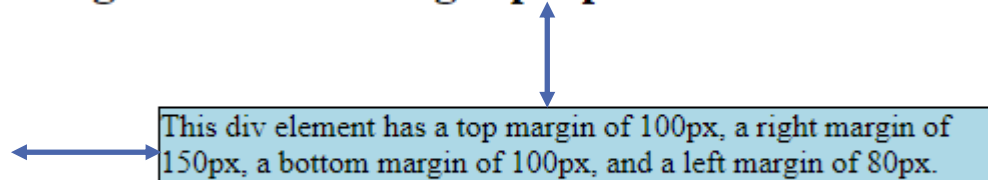
% - specifies a margin in % of the width of the containing element

inherit - specifies that the margin should be inherited from the parent element

Example

```
div {  
  border: 1px solid black;  
  margin-top: 50px;  
  margin-bottom: 100px;  
  margin-right: 150px;  
  margin-left: 80px;  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}
```

Using individual margin properties



CSS Padding



padding properties are used to generate space around an element's content.
setting the padding for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).
CSS has properties for specifying the padding for each side of an element:

padding-top

padding-right

padding-bottom

padding-left

All the padding properties can have the following values:

length - specifies a padding in px, pt, cm, etc.

% - specifies a padding in % of the width of the containing element

inherit - specifies that the padding should be inherited from the parent element

Example

```
div {  
  border: 1px solid black;  
  background-color: lightblue;  
  padding-top: 50px;  
  padding-right: 30px;  
  padding-bottom: 50px;  
  padding-left: 80px;  
}
```

This div element has a top padding of 50px, a right padding of 30px, a bottom padding of 50px, and a left padding of 80px.

CSS Height and Width



- The **height** and **width** properties are used to set the height and width of an element.
- The height and width properties do not include padding, borders, or margins. It sets the height/width of the area inside the padding, border, and margin of the element.

The height and width properties may have the following values:

auto - This is default. The browser calculates the height and width

length - Defines the height/width in px, cm etc.

% - Defines the height/width in percent of the containing block

initial - Sets the height/width to its default value

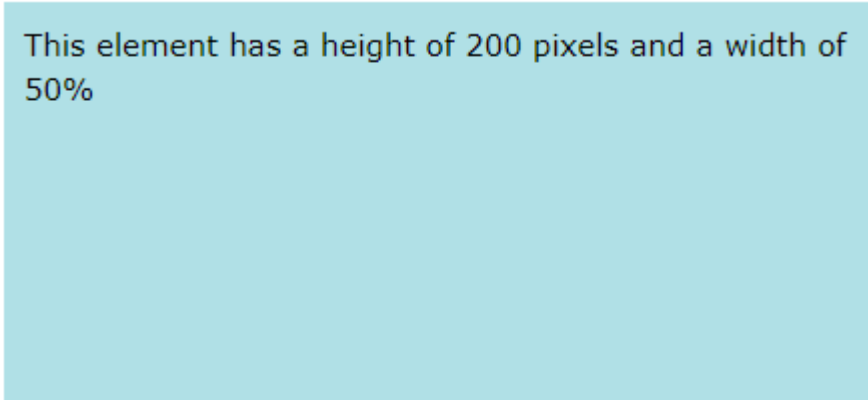
inherit - The height/width will be inherited from its parent value



External CSS

- `div {
 height: 200px;
 width: 50%;
 background-color: powderblue;
}`

This element has a height of 200 pixels and a width of 50%



External CSS

- An external style sheet can be written with a .css extension.
- The external .css file should not contain any HTML tags.

"**mystyle.css**"

```
body {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}
```

```
h1 {  
  color: navy;  
  margin-left: 20px;  
}
```



References

- MySQL - www.mysql.com
- W3Schools Online Web Tutorials- www.w3schools.com
- PHP Manual - www.php.net



Books

- Sams Teach Yourself Ajax JavaScript and PHP All in One; Phil Ballard and Michael Moncur;
- Sams Publishing; 2010
- JavaScript Phrasebook; Christian Wenz; Sams Publishing; 2007
- PHP and MySQL Web Development, 4/E; Luke Welling and Laura Thomson; AddisonWesley Professional; 2009
- JavaScript for Programmers Paul J. Deitel and Harvey M. Deitel; Prentice Hall; 2009