




# CSS Box Model

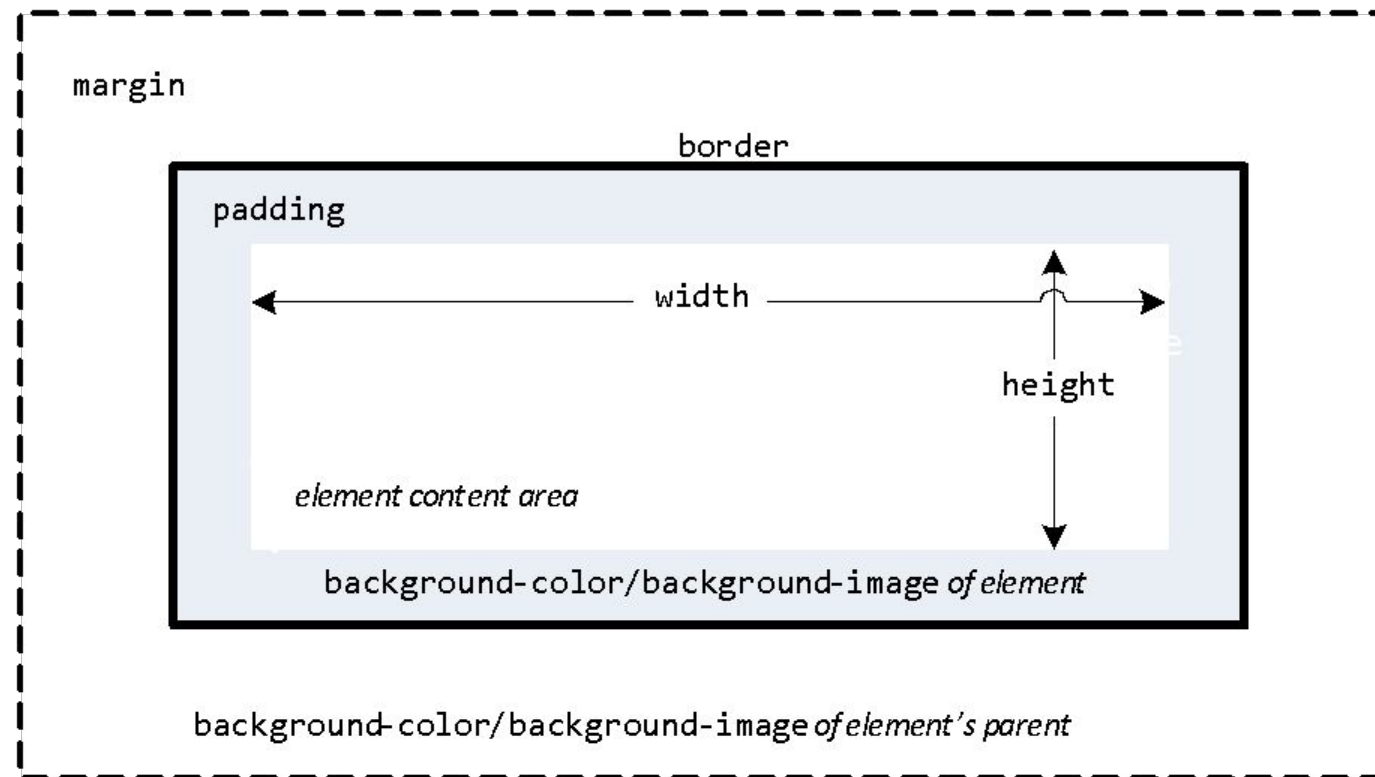
Cascading  
Style  
Sheets



# CSS box model

- Background
- Width & height
- Margins & padding
- Borders
- Centering content
- Changing display type (block vs. inline)

# The Box Model

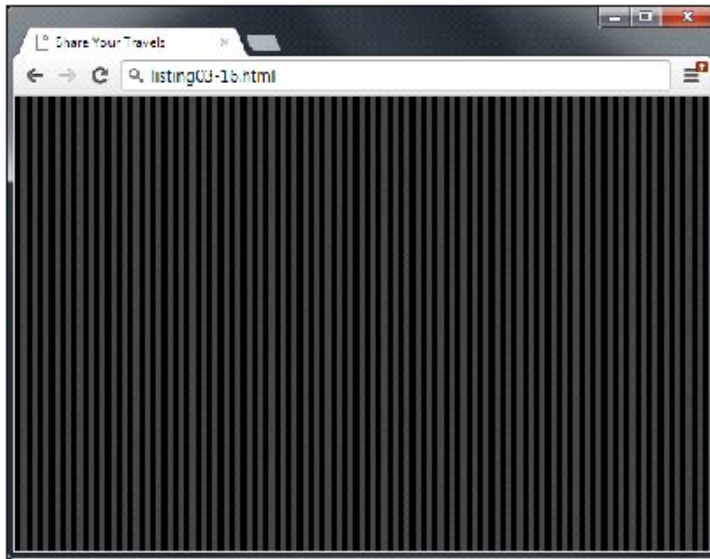


Every CSS rule begins with a selector. The selector identifies which element or elements in the HTML document will be affected by the declarations in the rule. Another way of thinking of selectors is that they are a pattern which is used by the browser to select the HTML elements that will receive

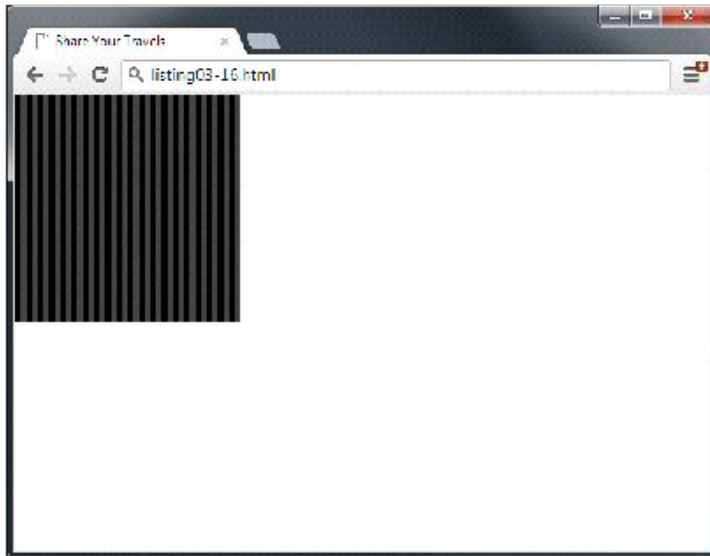
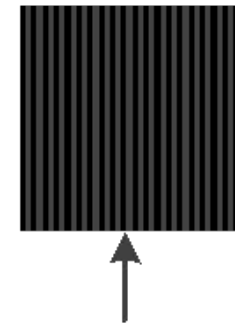
# Background Properties

Property	Description
<b>background</b>	A combined shorthand property that allows you to set the background values in one property. While you can omit properties with the short-hand, do remember that any omitted properties will be set to their default value.
<b>background-attachment</b>	Specifies whether the background image scrolls with the document (default) or remains fixed. Possible values are: fixed, scroll.
<b>background-color</b>	Sets the background color of the element.
<b>background-image</b>	Specifies the background image (which is generally a jpeg, gif, or png file) for the element. Note that the URL is relative to the CSS file and not the HTML. CSS3 introduced the ability to specify multiple background images.
<b>background-position</b>	Specifies where on the element the background image will be placed. Some possible values include: bottom, center, left, and right. You can also supply a pixel or percentage numeric position value as well. When supplying a numeric value, you must supply a horizontal/vertical pair; this value indicates its distance from the top left corner of the element.
<b>background-repeat</b>	Determines whether the background image will be repeated. This is a common technique for creating a tiled background (it is in fact the default behavior). Possible values are: repeat, repeat-x, repeat-y, and no-repeat.
<b>background-size</b>	New to CSS3, this property lets you modify the size of the background image.

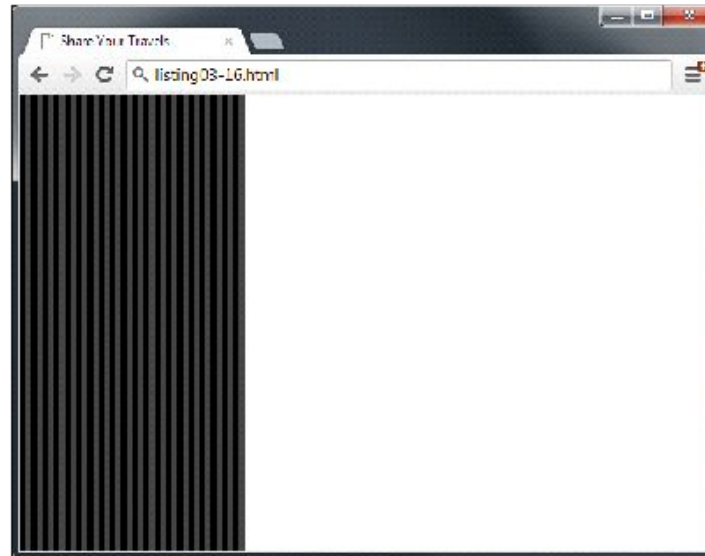
# Background Repeat



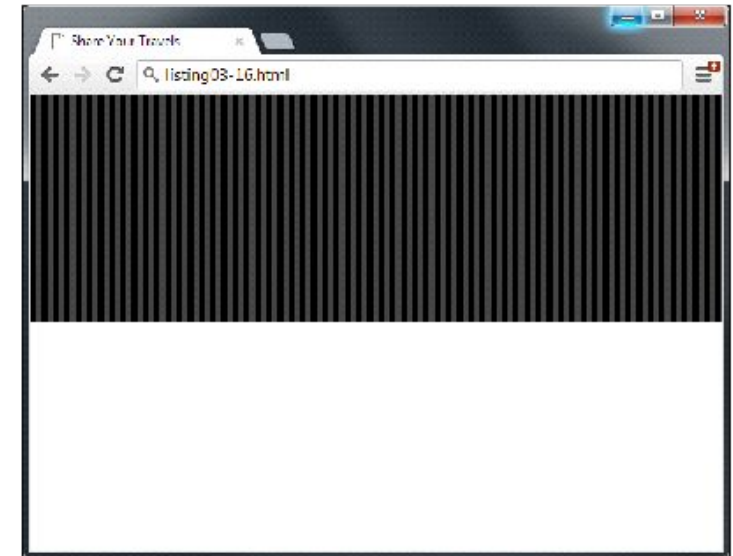
`background-image: url(../images/backgrounds/body-background-tile.gif);`  
`background-repeat: repeat;`



`background-repeat: no-repeat;`

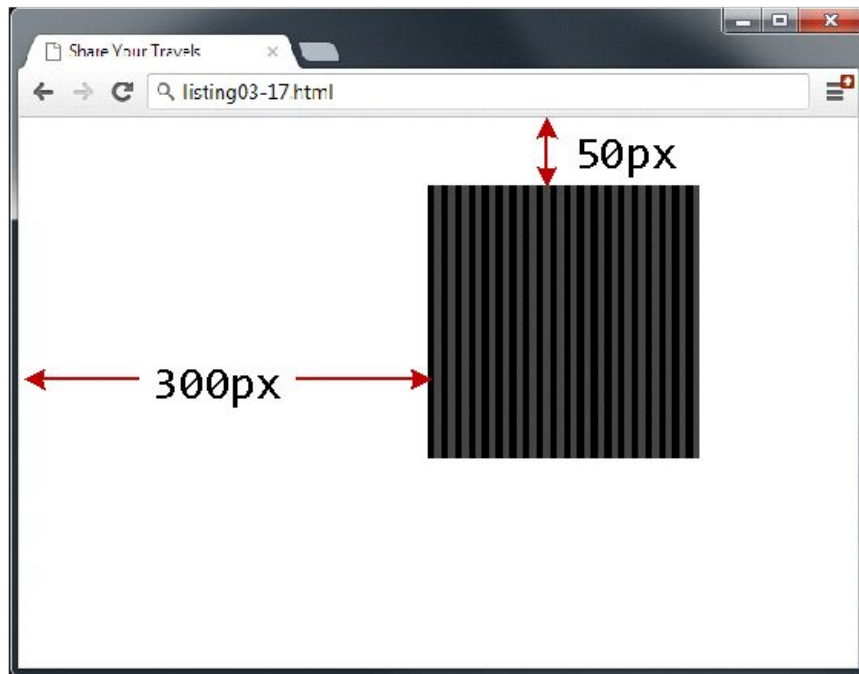


`background-repeat: repeat-y;`



`background-repeat: repeat-x;`

# Background Position



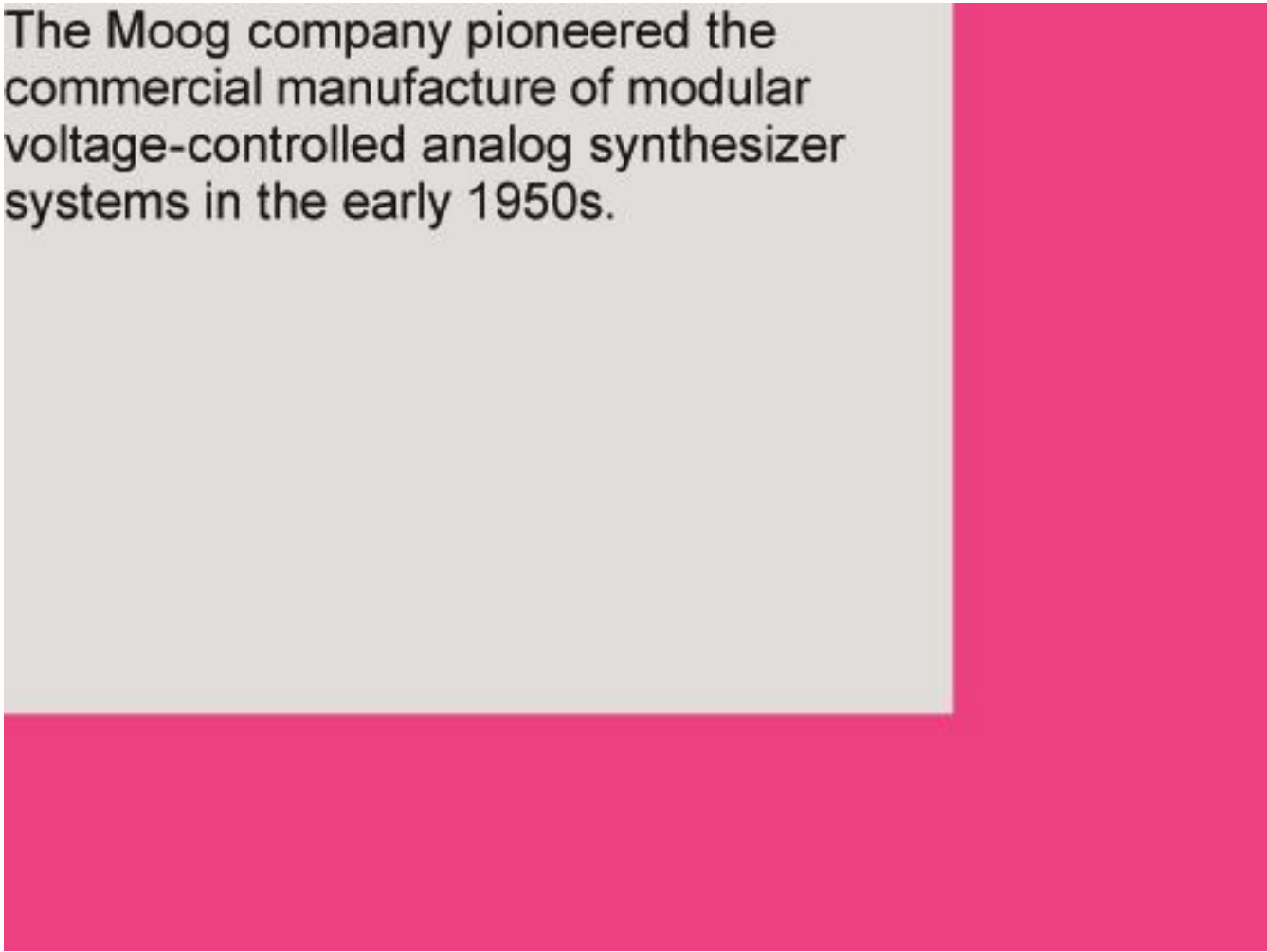
```
body {  
    background: white url(../images/backgrounds/body-background-tile.gif) no-repeat;  
    background-position: 300px 50px;  
}
```

# Width and Height

```
div {  
  height: 300px;  
  width: 400px;  
  background-color: pink;}  
  
p {  
  height: 75%;  
  width: 75%;  
  background-color: grey;}
```

# Width and Height

The Moog company pioneered the commercial manufacture of modular voltage-controlled analog synthesizer systems in the early 1950s.





# Width and Height

Only block-level elements and non-text inline elements such as images have a **width** and **height** that you can specify.

By default the width of and height of elements is the actual size of the content.

For text,

- this is determined by the font size and font face;

For images,

- the width and height of the actual image in pixels determines the element box's dimensions.

# Width and Height

Since the width and the height refer to the size of the content area, by default, the total size of an element is equal to not only its content area, but also to the sum of its padding, borders, and margins.

# BORDER, MARGIN, PADDING

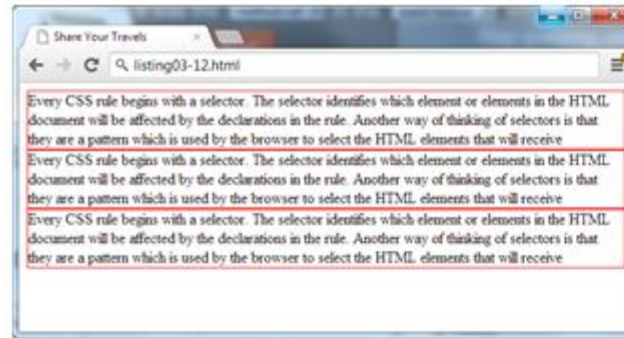


**BORDER**

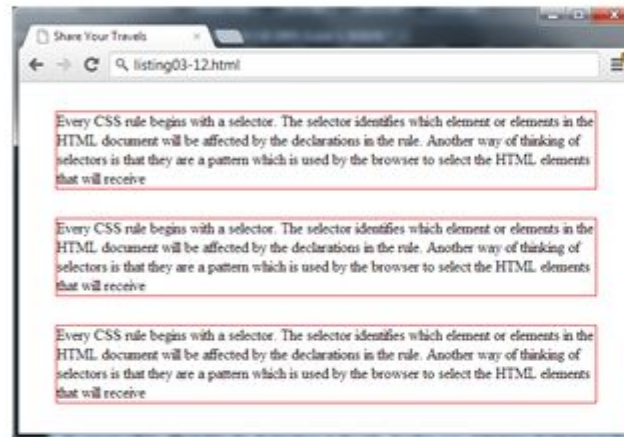
**MARGIN**

**PADDING**

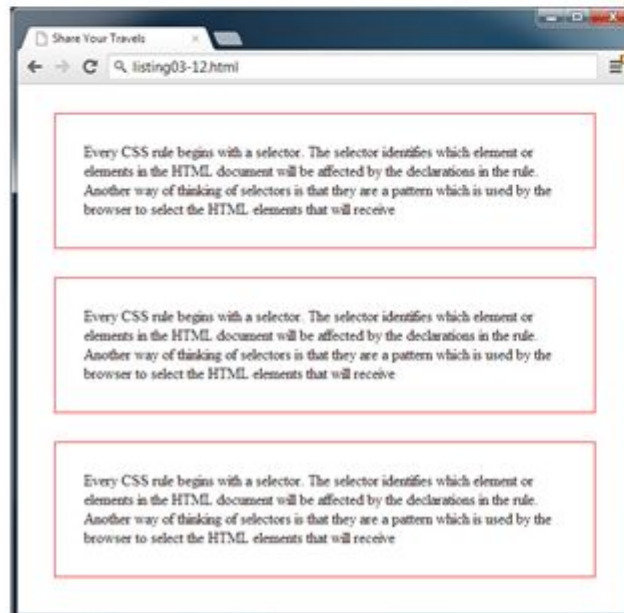
# Margins and Padding



```
p {  
  border: solid 1pt red;  
  margin: 0;  
  padding: 0;  
}
```



```
p {  
  border: solid 1pt red;  
  margin: 30px;  
  padding: 0;  
}
```

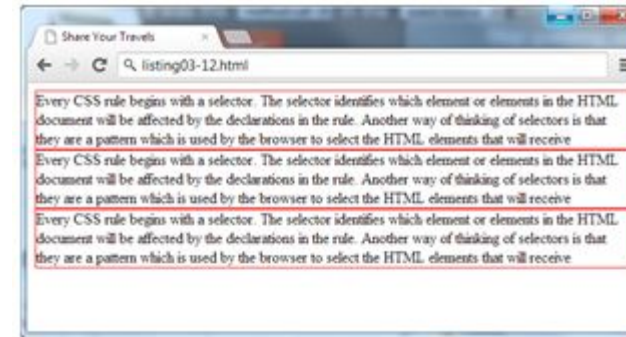


```
p {  
  border: solid 1pt red;  
  margin: 30px;  
  padding: 30px;  
}
```

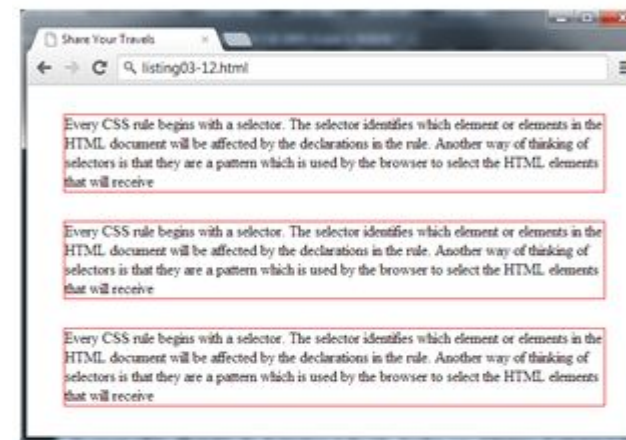
# Margins

Did you notice that the space between paragraphs one and two and between two and three is the same as the space before paragraph one and after paragraph three?

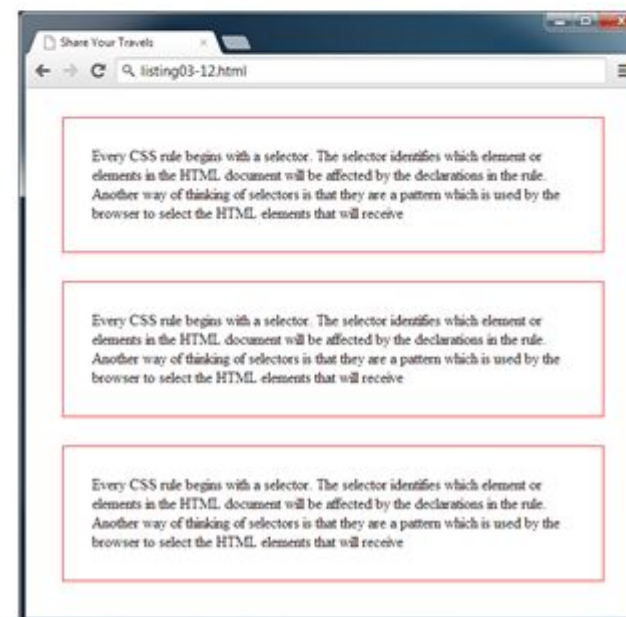
This is due to the fact that adjoining vertical margins collapse.



```
p {  
  border: solid 1pt red;  
  margin: 0;  
  padding: 0;  
}
```



```
p {  
  border: solid 1pt red;  
  margin: 30px;  
  padding: 0;  
}
```



```
p {  
  border: solid 1pt red;  
  margin: 30px;  
  padding: 30px;  
}
```

# Borders

Borders provide a way to visually separate elements.

You can put borders around all four sides of an element, or just one, two, or three of the sides.

# Borders

Property	Description
<b>border</b>	A combined shorthand property that allows you to set the style, width, and color of a border in one property. The order is important and must be: <b>border-style border-width border-color</b>
<b>border-style</b>	Specifies the line type of the border. Possible values are: solid, dotted, dashed, double, groove, ridge, inset, and outset.
<b>border-width</b>	The width of the border in a unit (but not percents). A variety of keywords (thin, medium, etc) are also supported.
<b>border-color</b>	The color of the border in a color unit.
<b>border-radius</b>	The radius of a rounded corner.
<b>border-image</b>	The URL of an image to use as a border.

# Shortcut notation

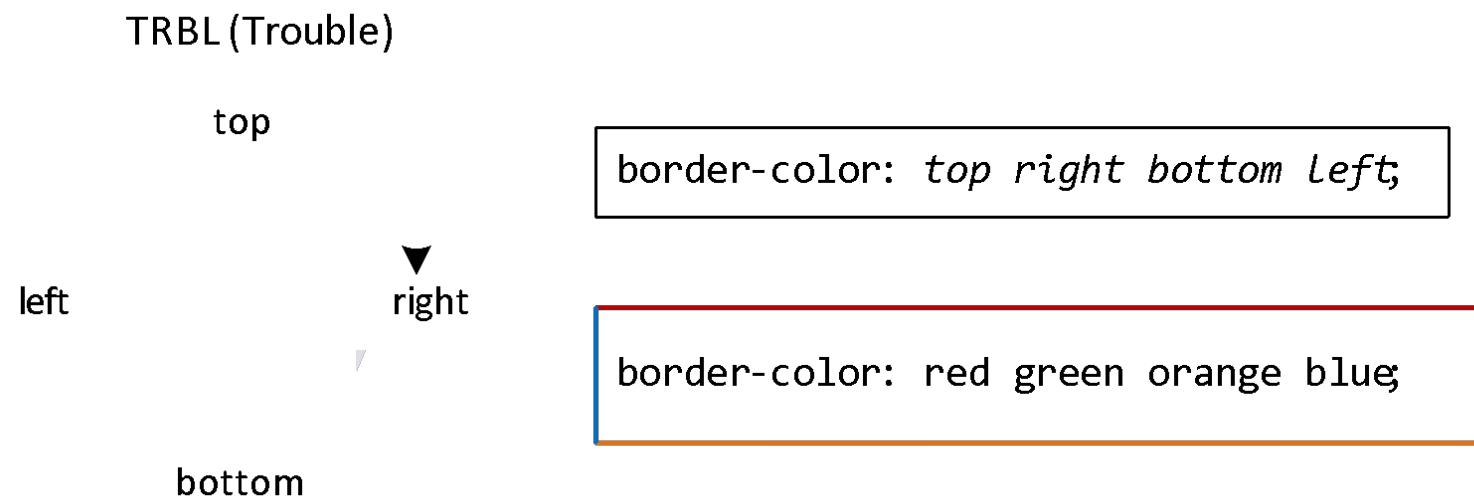
With border, margin, and padding properties, there are long-form and shortcut methods to set the 4 sides

```
border-top-color: red;      /* sets just the top side */
border-right-color: green;  /* sets just the right side */
border-bottom-color: yellow; /* sets just the bottom side */
border-left-color: blue;    /* sets just the left side */

border-color: red;          /* sets all four sides to red */

border-color: red green orange blue; /* sets all four sides differently */
```

When using this multiple values shortcut, they are applied in clockwise order starting at the top.  
Thus the order is: **top right bottom left**.





# BORDER WIDTH

## border-width

```
p.one {  
    border-width: 2px; }
```

```
p.two {  
    border-width: thick; }
```

```
p.three {  
    border-width: 1px 4px 12px 4px; }
```

Hohner's "Clavinet" is essentially an electric clavichord.

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# BORDER STYLE

## border-style

```
p.one {border-style: solid;}
p.two {border-style: dotted;}
p.three {border-style: dashed;}
p.four {border-style: double;}
p.five {border-style: groove;}
p.six {border-style: ridge;}
p.seven {border-style: inset;}
p.eight {border-style: outset;}
```

Wurlitzer Electric Piano

Wurlitzer Electric Piano

Wurlitzer Electric Piano

Wurlitzer Electric Piano

Wurlitzer Electric Piano

Wurlitzer Electric Piano

Wurlitzer Electric Piano

Wurlitzer Electric Piano

# BORDER COLOR

## border-color

```
p.one {  
  border-color: #0088dd; }
```

```
p.two {  
  border-color: #bbbbbaa #111111 #ee3e80  
  #0088dd; }
```

The ARP Odyssey was introduced in 1972.

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# BORDER SHORTHAND

## border

```
p {  
  width: 250px;  
  border: 3px dotted #0088dd; }
```

Here is a simple chord sequence  
played on a Hammond organ  
through a Leslie speaker.



# CSS3: ROUNDED CORNERS

## border-radius

```
p {  
  border: 5px solid #ee3e80;  
  padding: 20px;  
  width: 275px;  
  -moz-border-radius: 10px;  
  -webkit-border-radius: 10px;  
  border-radius: 10px; }
```

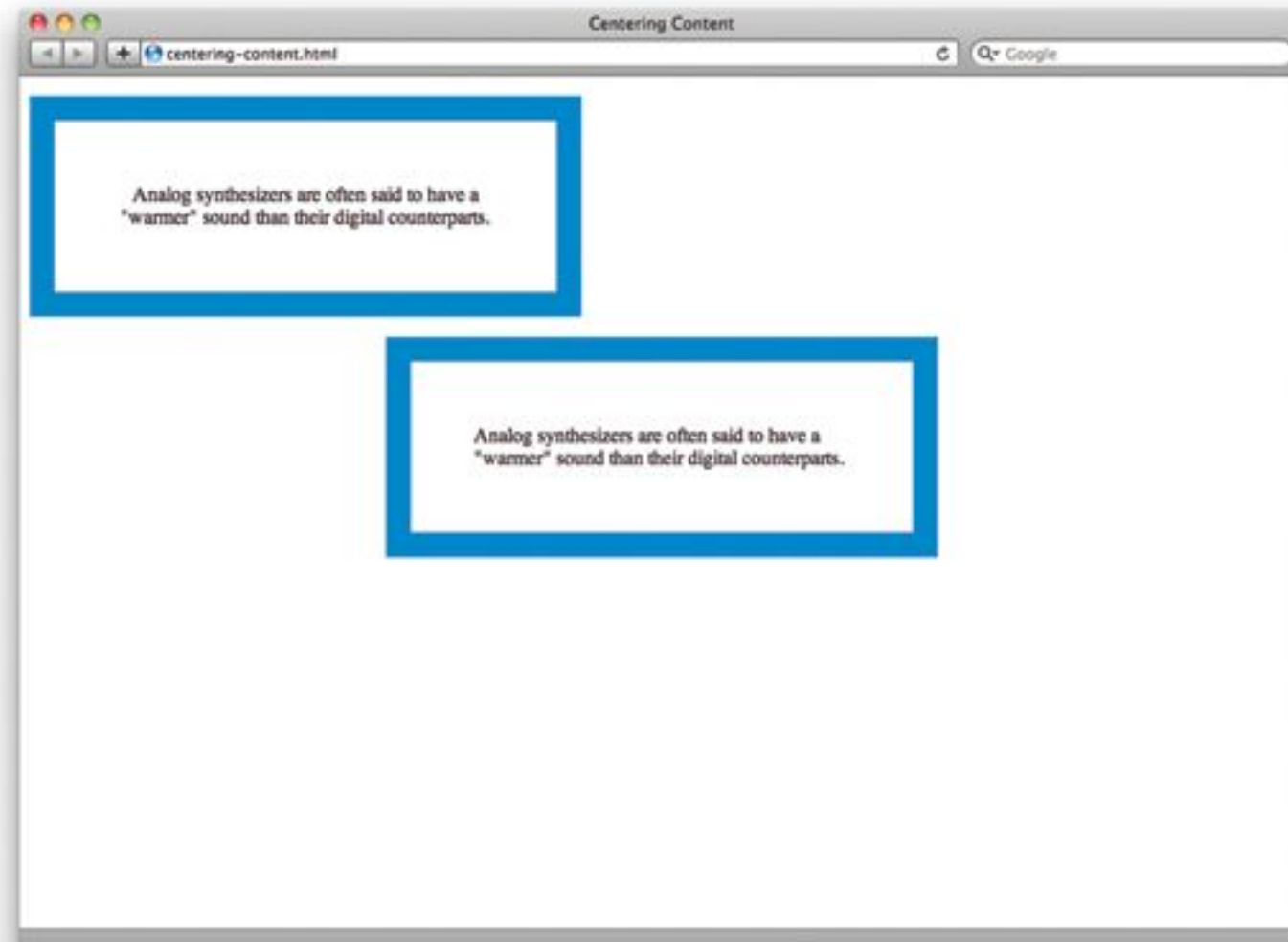
Pet Sounds featured a number of unconventional instruments such as bicycle bells, buzzing organs, harpsichords, flutes, Electro-Theremin, dog whistles, trains, Hawaiian-sounding string instruments, Coca-Cola cans and barking dogs.

# CENTERING CONTENT

```
body {  
    text-align: center;  
p {  
    width: 300px;  
    padding: 50px;  
    border: 20px solid #0088dd;  
p.example {  
    margin: 10px auto 10px auto;  
    text-align: left;}
```

# CENTERING CONTENT

```
body {  
    text-align: center;}  
  
p {  
    width: 300px;  
    padding: 50px;  
    border: 20px solid #0088dd;}  
  
p.example {  
    margin: 10px auto 10px auto;  
    text-align: left;}
```



# CHANGE INLINE / BLOCK display

```
li {  
  display: inline-block;  
  margin-right: 10px;}
```

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