# Class 4 Notes

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# Test 1 – Graded

Grades are available on Lea.

# Review - practice

1) Demonstrate the use of attribute value and hover

img  {border: 5px solid red;  padding: 10px;}

img:hover {border: 5px solid green;  padding: 30px;}

img[alt]          {border: 5px solid blue; }

img[alt^="happy"] {border: 5px solid red;}

img[alt^="happy"] {display: none;}

# Practice – Multiple backgrounds

Default is repeat

repeat-x   - repeats along the x-axis

repeat-y  - repeats along the y-axis

no-repeat

# Background-attachment

Default value is scroll

The background will scroll with the content.

Bottom refers to the bottom of page content.


Fixed

The background will remain fixed while the content scrolls over it.

Bottom refers to the bottom of viewport.

# Position

Default position is static.

Relative – position will be offset relative to the original position

Absolute – position is taken out of the page flow and placed in an absolute starting location.   Content will scroll with the page.

Fixed – position Is fixed to the viewport – Content will not scroll with the page.

z-index –specifies the position on the z-axis.

# CSS Box Model

Content – Padding – Border – (Margin)

Margin - Clears an area around the border. The margin does not have a background color, and it is completely transparent. It does not take the background colour of the box.

Border - A border that lies around the padding and content. The border takes the background color of the box unless specified otherwise.

Padding - Clears the area around the content. The padding takes the background color of the box.

Content - The content of the box; items such as text and images.

# Calculating the size of the box

width = width + padding-left + padding-right

+ border-left + border-right

height = height + padding-top + padding-bottom

+ border-top + border-bottom

A box with no width set will take only the width needed for the content.

(IE versions before IE6 and IE6 without doctype– width of box included padding and border)

CSS3 - box-sizing: border-box;  - includes content, padding, and border.

# Calculating the space requirement for the element

The space requirement will need space to include the margins.

width = width + padding-left + padding-right

+ border-left + border-right

+ margin-left + margin-right

Compute the total width needed on the page:

width: 250px;
padding: 10px;
border: 5px solid green;
margin: 10px;

# Margin property values

Margin properties – using one value, two values, three values

One value is applied to top, right, bottom, and left.

Two values: First value is for top and bottom, second value is for right and left.

Three values: First value is for top, second value is for right and left, third value is for bottom.

Margin collapsing  (top and bottom margins)– When two margins are in contact with each other, the larger margin value takes precedence.

# Demo - a box

```css
body {

  background: #DAF4F0;

  font-family: Verdana, sans-serif;

}

#box {

  width: 200px;

  height: 200px;

  background: #ffff00;

  color: blue;

  border: 5px solid green;

  padding: 10px;

  margin: 10px;

}
```

```html
<!DOCTYPE html">

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset=utf-8" />

<title>Simple Box</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="SimpleBox.css" />

</head>

<body>

<div id="box">

<p> This is the box. The content will wrap to the edge of the
      padding.</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>}
```
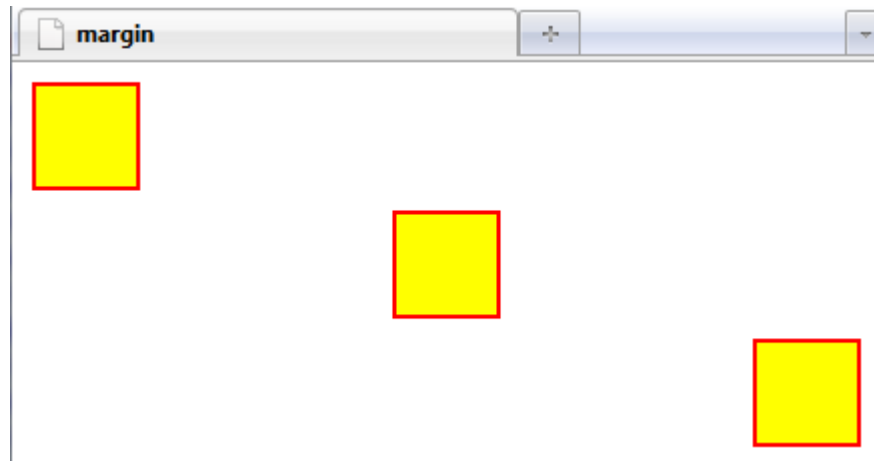
# Clearing any browser set margins and padding (RESET)

```
* {

        margin: 0;

        padding: 0;

}
```

# Using auto with margins

body {   margin: 10px;   padding: 0;}
div {   width: 50px;   height: 50px;   background: #ff0;   border: 2px solid #f00;}
div#left {   margin:  10px    auto    10px    0;}
div#center {   margin: 10px auto;}
div#right {   margin: 10px    0    10px    auto;}

# Padding

Padding  is the area between the content and the border

Padding does not collapse

Padding does not use negative values (unlike margin)
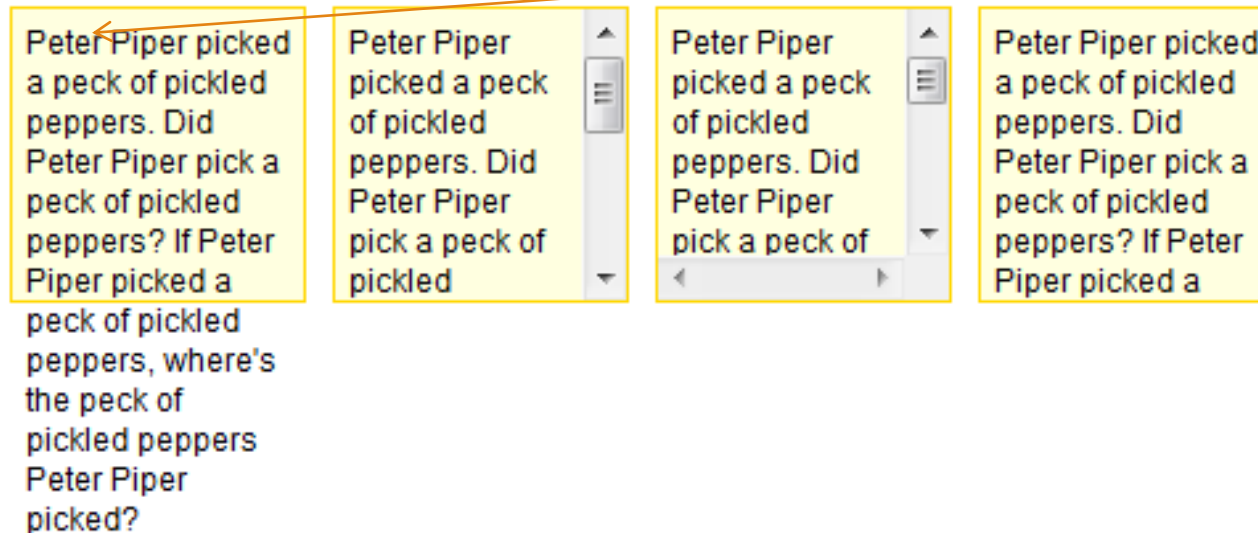
Padding does not use auto (unlike margin)

# Width

Specifying width of an element – remember that it is the width of the content

 (padding, border, and margin must be added to know the horizontal area it will require on the page)

# Height

Specifying height of an element – be careful, height can affect how the content will display.    default

# Overflow

```
p {    font: 12px sans-serif;
       border: 1px solid gold;
       background: lightyellow;
       padding: 5px;
       width: 100px;
       height: 100px;
       float: left;
       margin: 5px;}

p#visible {    overflow: visible;}
p#auto {    overflow: auto;}
p#scroll {    overflow: scroll;}
p#hidden {    overflow: hidden;}
```

# Practice