**CSS**

CSS

---

==> To make them beautiful.

==> CSS stands for cascading style sheets.

==> It is not a programming languages.

==> It is used only stlying purpose.

==> The main objective of CSS is to add styles to HTML.

==> CSS describes how HTML elements are

display on a web page.

==> styles includes colors, fonts sizes and font styles,

and border, .....etc.

==> We can define CSS styling inside Html.

==> But it is highly recommened to define styling inside a

separate CSS file i.e.( .css extension)

and link that file to HTML.

<body>

<h1> TRONIX TECHNOLOGIES </h1>

<h1> Good evening </h1>

</body>

==> The Include css into html file: 3 ways:

1. inline css

2. internal css

3. external css

1. inline css:

--------------------

==> The css style is applied within the tag.

i.e. by using the style attribute inside HTML elements.

ex:

<html>

<head>

</head>

<body>

<h1 style="color:red"> TRONIX TECHNOLOGIES </h1>

<h1 style="color:blue"> Good evening </h1>

<p style="color:red">

python is a high level programming langauge

python is a interpreter

python is a dynamically language

</p>

</body>

<html>

Internal css:

---------------

==> The css style is applied in head part.

and enclosed by <style> tag.

i.e. By using <style> element in the <head> section.

ex:

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1{

color:red;

}

h2{

color:orange;

}

p{

color:blue;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1> Tronix TECHNOLOGIES </h1>

<h2> Good evening </h2>

<p>

python is a high level programming langauge

python is a interpreter

python is a dynamically language

</p>

</body>

<html>

3. external css:

-----------------

==> We can use separate .css file. and link that file.

==> By using a <link> element to link to an external css file

write a HTML progam to apply styles using external css.

home.html:

------------------

<html>

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="siva.css">

</head>

<body>

<h1> TRONIX TECHNOLOGIES </h1>

<h1> Good evening </h1>

<p>

python is a high level programming langauge

python is a interpreter

python is a dynamically language

</p>

</body>

<html>

various possible ways to specify colors:

-----------------------------------------

method-1: color : red;

method-2: using rgb() built-in function

color : rgb(0,0,0)

rgb stands for red, green,blue

we have to collect from google color picker.

The allowed values are 0 to 255.

ex-1: r --> 255

g --> 255

b --> 255

color:rgb(255,255,255) ---> white

ex-2: r --> 0

g --> 0

b --> 0

color: rgb(0,0,0) ---> black

ex-3: color:rgb(255,0,0) ---> red

ex-4: color:rgb(0,255,0) ---> green

ex-5: color:rgb(0,0,255) ---blue

method-3. usin hexa-decimal code

color:#code

This code is 6 digit number represents Hexa-decimal code of color.

hexa-decimal represents --> a to f and 0,1,...9

color:#f44ef2

method-4: color:rgba(244,66,220,0.4)

r--red

g--green

b--blue

a--alpha

The alpha allowed values for a attribute are : 0.0 to 1.0

1.0 full dark color and 0.0 means full light(transparent).

ex:

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1{

color:rgb(255,255,255);

}

</style>

</head>

<body bgcolor='red'>

<h1> Good Morning to all </h1>

</body>

</html>

<head>

<style>

h1{

color:rgba(255,255,255,0.3);

}

</style>

</head>

<body bgcolor='red'>

<h1> Good Morning to all </h1>

</body>

</html>

write a html program to display all list items in red color

<style>

li{

color:red;

}

</style>

<ol>

<li> pytyon </li>

<li> django </li>

<li> sql </li>

<li> HTML </li>

<li> CSS </li>

<li> JAVASCRIPT </li>

<li> GO </li>

<li> JAVA </li>

</ol>

write a html program to display list item 'x' in red color,

'y'in yellow and list item 'z' in blue. and remaining same.

<style>

#x{

color:red;

}

#y{

color:yellow;

}

#z{

color:blue;

}

</style>

<ol>

<li id="x"> pytyon </li>

<li id="y"> django </li>

<li id="z"> sql </li>

<li> HTML </li>

<li> CSS </li>

<li> JAVASCRIPT </li>

<li id="x"> GO </li>

<li> JAVA </li>

</ol>

using tagname:

tagname{

property-1:value-1;

property-2:value-2;

--

--

property-n:value-n;

}

using id name:

#idname{

property-1:value-1;

property-2:value-2;

--

--

property-n:value-n;

}

write a css program to apply inline css

<body bgcolor="yellow">

<h1 style="color:orange"> Tronix technologies </h1>

<h2 style="color:blue"> Good afternoon to all</h2>

</body>

write a css program to apply internal css

<style>

body{

background-color:yellow;

}

h1{

color:orange; }

h2{

color:blue; }

</style>

<body >

<h1> Tronix technologies </h1>

<h2> Good afternoon to all</h2>

</body>

setting background colors and borders:

--------------------------------------

In css , we can set background colors also as follows:

==> To set body background color:

body{

background-color:red;

}

==> To set borders as follows:

h1{

border-color:yellow;

border-width:thick

border-style:double;

}

==> The allowed border-width values are:

medium,thin,thick

write a html program to set body background color

and h1 background and borders.

<html>

<head>

<style>

body{

background-color:yellow;

}

h1{

color:red;

background:blue;

border-color:green;

border-width:medium;

border-style:double;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1> Welcome to tronix technologies </h1>

</body>

</html>

color vs. Background :

---------------------

==> color attribute represents for text color.

==> background attribute represents for background color.

ex-1:

h1{

color:red;

background:blue;

}

How to set Border:

------------------------

==> The borders are set to by using the border property.

Normal way:

h1{

border-color:orange;

border-width:10px;

border-style:solid;

}

shortcut method:

h1{

border : orange,10px,solid;

}

==> Here the order is not important

write a html program to set border styles:

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1{

border :solid blue 10px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1> Welcome to TRONIX technologies </h1>

</body>

</html>

write a html program to apply borders for all h1.

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1{

border :solid blue 10px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1> Welcome to TRONIX technologies </h1>

<h1> Welcome to Web technologies </h1>

<h1> Python is a high level programming Language</h1>

</body>

</html>

Note:

The above html program select all instances of given element.

i.e. style is applicable for every h1 tag of the html page..

Different selectors in CSS:

1. ID selector:

==> selects an element with the given id.

==> But with in the html page ID is always unique.

<html>

<head>

<style>

#good{

border :solid blue 10px;

}

#hello{

border: groove 10px red;

}

#verygood{

border:solid yellow 20px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 id="hello"> Welcome to TRONIX technologies </h1>

<h1 id="good"> welcome to Web technologies </h1>

<h1 id= "verygood"> Python is a high level programming Language</h1>

</body>

</html>

2. class selector:

==> select all elements with the given class.

ex:

<html>

<head>

<style>

.hello{

color:red;

background:blue;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 class="hello"> Welcome to TRONIX technologies </h1>

<h1> Welcome to Web technologies </h1>

<h1 class="hello"> Python is a high level programming Language</h1>

</body>

</html>

Final syntax:

tagname{

property:value;

property:value

}

#idname{

property:value;

property:value

}

.classname{

property:value;

property:value

}

CSS Inheritance:

-----------------

===> All the properties of the parent are by default

available to the child and we are not required to redefine.

This property is called a inheritance.

==> Inheritance concept applicable for css styles also.

==> i.e what every styles are defined for the parent tag

automatically are available to the child tags also.

ex-1:

body{

color:red;

}

write a html to apply css inheritance:

<html>

<head>

<style>

body{

color:red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1> CSS Inheritance </h1>

<h2> Welcome CSS </h2>

<p> python is a high level programming language <br>

python is a scripting programming language <br>

python is a Dynamically typed programming language <br>

python is a Interprere basedprogramming language <br>

</p>

<ol>

<li> Tea </li>

<li> Coffee </li>

<li> Milk </li>

</ol>

</body>

</html>

note:

This css style is applicable for all elements

present inside body tag.

ex-2:

<html>

<head>

<style>

body{

color:red;

}

h1{

color:green;

}

ol{

color: blue;

}

p{

color:yellow;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1> CSS Inheritance </h1>

<h2> Welcome CSS </h2>

<p> python is a high level programming language <br>

python is a scripting programming language <br>

python is a Dynamically typed programming language <br>

python is a Interprere basedprogramming language <br>

</p>

<ol>

<li> Tea </li>

<li> Coffee </li>

<li> Milk </li>

</ol>

</body>

</html>

example programs:

1.

<body style="text-align: center;">

<h2 style="color: red;">Welcome to Tronix Technologies</h2>

<p style="color: blue; font-size: 25px; font-style: italic ;">This is a great organization to learn technologies in very simple way. </p>

</body>

2.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

/Internal CSS using element name/

body{background-color:lavender;

text-align: center;}

h2{font-style: italic;

font-size: 30px;

color: #f08080;}

p{font-size: 20px;}

/Internal CSS using class name/

.blue{color: blue;}

.red{color: red;}

.green{color: green;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Learning CSS</h2>

<p class="blue">This is a blue color paragraph</p>

<p class="red">This is a red color paragraph</p>

<p class="green">This is a green color paragraph</p>

</body>

</html>

Fonts & Text in CSS:

---------------------

The following are very important properties related

to fonts and text in css.

1). font-family

2). font-size

3). font-weight

4). font-height or line-height

5). text-align

6). text-decoration.

1). font-family:

==> we can select desired font style from default

css system fonts in the following line:

http://www.cssfontstack.com/

ex-1: h1{

font-family: Arial Black;

}

ex-2:

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1{

font-family: Calibri;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1> CSS Inheritance </h1>

</body>

</html>

2). font-size:

==> we have to change the size of the font also.

ex-1:

h1{

font-size:20px;

}

ex-2:

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1{

font-family: Arial Black;

font-size:60px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1> CSS Inheritance </h1>

</body>

</html>

3). font-weight:

==> The font-weight specified the thickness of the font.

sometimes like bold font,light font,...etc.

bold ,bolder, lighter , normal.

The allowed values are 100 to 900 .

100 means light . 900 means too much bold.

ex-1:

p{

font-weight:500;

}

ex-2:

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1{

font-family: Arial Black;

font-size:60px;

}

p{

font-weight:900;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1> CSS Inheritance </h1>

<p> python is a high level programming language <br>

python is a scripting programming language <br>

python is a Dynamically typed programming language <br>

python is a Interprere basedprogramming language <br>

</p>

</body>

</html>

4). line-height:

==> The space between 2 lines is called a line -height.

ex-1: p {

line-height: 1.5;

}

ex-2:

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1{

font-family: Arial Black;

font-size:60px;

}

p{

font-weight:900;

line-height:2

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1> CSS Inheritance </h1>

<p> python is a high level programming language <br>

python is a scripting programming language <br>

python is a Dynamically typed programming language <br>

python is a Interprere basedprogramming language <br>

</p>

</body>

</html>

5. text-align:

==> This property is used to align text either

left,center,right.

==> By default, text is automatically aligned leftside.

==> The allowed values are left,right,center,justify.

ex-1:

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1{

font-family: Arial Black;

font-size:30px;

text-align:right;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1> CSS Inheritance </h1>

</body>

</html>

6. text-decoration:

==> This property is used to decorate the given text.

==> The allowed values are underline,overline,line-through

ex:

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1{

font-family: Arial Black;

color:red;

font-size:60px;

text-decoration:underline;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1> Fonts and Text in CSS </h1>

</body>

</html>

CSS BORDER style PROPERTIES

----------------------------

==> 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 following values are allowed:

dotted - Defines a dotted border

dashed - Defines a dashed border

solid - Defines a solid border

double - Defines a double border

groove - Defines a 3D grooved border.

The effect depends on the border-color value

ridge - Defines a 3D ridged border.

The effect depends on the border-color value

inset - Defines a 3D inset border.

The effect depends on the border-color value

outset - Defines a 3D outset border.

The effect depends on the border-color value

none - Defines no border

hidden - Defines a hidden border

ex-1:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1{

border-style:dotted;

}

</style>

<body>

<h1><center> Tronix Technologies </center> </h1>

</body>

</html>

ex-2

write a html program to set css border properties

in only one program:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p.p1 {border-style: dotted;}

p.p2 {border-style: dashed;}

p.p3 {border-style: solid;}

p.p4 {border-style: double;}

p.p5 {border-style: groove;}

p.p6 {border-style: ridge;}

p.p7 {border-style: inset;}

p.p8 {border-style: outset;}

p.p9 {border-style: none;}

p.p10 {border-style: hidden;}

p.p11 {border-style: dotted dashed solid double;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>The border-style Property</h2>

<p>This property specifies what kind of border to display:</p>

<p class="p1">A dotted border.</p>

<p class="p2">A dashed border.</p>

<p class="p3">A solid border.</p>

<p class="p4">A double border.</p>

<p class="p5">A groove border.</p>

<p class="p6">A ridge border.</p>

<p class="p7">An inset border.</p>

<p class="p8">An outset border.</p>

<p class="p9">No border.</p>

<p class="p10">A hidden border.</p>

<p class="p11">A mixed border.</p>

</body>

</html>

BORDER WIDTH:

-------------

==> The border-width property specifies

the width of the four borders.

==> The width can be set as a specific size (in px, pt, cm, em, etc)

or by using one of the three pre-defined values: thin, medium, or thick.

==> The border-width property can have from one to four values

(for the top border, right border, bottom border, and the left border).

ex-1:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p{

border-style: double;

border-width: 25px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>The border-width Property</h2>

<p><b>Note:</b> The "border-width" property does not work if it is used alone.

Always specify the "border-style" property to set the borders first.</p>

</body>

</html>

ex-2:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p.one {

border-style: solid;

border-width: 5px;

}

p.two {

border-style: solid;

border-width: medium;

}

p.three {

border-style: dotted;

border-width: 2px;

}

p.four {

border-style: dotted;

border-width: thick;

}

p.five {

border-style: double;

border-width: 15px;

}

p.six {

border-style: double;

border-width: thick;

}

p.seven {

border-style: solid;

border-width: 2px 10px 4px 20px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>The border-width Property</h2>

<p>This property specifies the width of the four borders:</p>

<p class="one">Some text.</p>

<p class="two">Some text.</p>

<p class="three">Some text.</p>

<p class="four">Some text.</p>

<p class="five">Some text.</p>

<p class="six">Some text.</p>

<p class="seven">Some text.</p>

<p><b>Note:</b> The "border-width" property does not work if it is used alone.

Always specify the "border-style" property to set the borders first.</p>

</body>

</html>

BORDER COLOR

------------

==> The border-color property is used to set the color

of the four borders.

The color can be set by:

name - specify a color name, like "blue"

Hex - specify a hex value, like "#ff0000"

RGB - specify a RGB value, like "rgb(255,0,0)"

transparent

The border-color property can have from one to four values

(for the top border, right border, bottom border,

and the left border).

If border-color is not set, then it inherits the color

of the element,

by default border-color is black.

ex-1:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p{

border-style: double;

border-width: 25px;

border-color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>The border-width Property</h2>

<p><b>Note:</b> The "border-width" property does not work if it is used alone.

Always specify the "border-style" property to set the borders first.</p>

</body>

</html>

ex:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p.one {

border-style: solid;

border-color: red;

}

p.two {

border-style: solid;

border-color: green;

}

p.three {

border-style: solid;

border-color: red green blue yellow;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>The border-color Property</h2>

<p>This property specifies the color of the four borders:</p>

<p class="one">A solid red border</p>

<p class="two">A solid green border</p>

<p class="three">A solid multicolor border</p>

<p><b>Note:</b> The "border-color" property does not work if it is used alone. Use the "border-style" property to set the borders first.</p>

</body>

</html>

BORDER - INDIVIDUAL SIDES

-------------------------

From the examples above you have seen that it is possible

to specify a different border for each side.

In CSS, there is also properties for specifying

each of the borders

(top, right, bottom, and left):

ex-1:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p {

border-top-style: dotted;

border-right-style: solid;

border-bottom-style: double;

border-left-style: none;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>2 different border styles.</p>

</body>

</html>

ex-2: The example above gives the same result as this:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p {

border-style: dotted solid;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>2 different border styles.</p>

</body>

</html>

So, here is how it works:

this is the short-hand methods:

If the border-style property has four values:

1. ==> border-style: dotted solid double dashed;

top border is dotted

right border is solid

bottom border is double

left border is dashed

2. ==> If the border-style property has three values:

border-style: dotted solid double;

top border is dotted

right and left borders are solid

bottom border is double

3. ==> If the border-style property has two values:

border-style: dotted solid;

top and bottom borders are dotted

right and left borders are solid

4. ==> If the border-style property has one value:

border-style: dotted;

all four borders are dotted

BORDER - INDIVIDUAL SIDES

-------------------------

From the examples above you have seen that it is possible

to specify a different border for each side.

In CSS, there is also properties for specifying

each of the borders

(top, right, bottom, and left):

ex-1:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p {

border-top-style: dotted;

border-right-style: solid;

border-bottom-style: double;

border-left-style: none;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>2 different border styles.</p>

</body>

</html>

ex-2: The example above gives the same result as this:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p {

border-style: dotted solid;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>2 different border styles.</p>

</body>

</html>

So, here is how it works:

this is the short-hand methods:

If the border-style property has four values:

1. ==> border-style: dotted solid double dashed;

top border is dotted

right border is solid

bottom border is double

left border is dashed

2. ==> If the border-style property has three values:

border-style: dotted solid double;

top border is dotted

right and left borders are solid

bottom border is double

3. ==> If the border-style property has two values:

border-style: dotted solid;

top and bottom borders are dotted

right and left borders are solid

4. ==> If the border-style property has one value:

border-style: dotted;

all four borders are dotted

BORDER - SHORTHAND PROPERTY

--------------------------

There are many properties to consider when dealing with borders.

To shorten the code, 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

ex:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p {

color:blue;

border: 5px solid red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>The border Property</h2>

<p>This property is a shorthand property for border-width, border-style, and border-color.</p>

</body>

</html>

You can also specify all the individual border properties for just one side:

Left Border

p {

border-left: 6px solid red;

background-color: lightgrey;

}

Bottom Border

p {

border-bottom: 6px solid red;

background-color: lightgrey;

}

------------------

<div> tag:

==> div tag means division tag.

==> The <div> tag defines a division or section in an HTML element.

==> The <div> is used as a container for HTML elements.

which is then styled with css or manipulates with javascript.

==> The <div> tag is easily styled by using the

class or id attribute

==> A <div> section in a document that is styled with css.

ex-1:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.x{

border: 5px outset red;

background-color:lightblue;

text-align:center;

}

</style>

<body>

<div class="x">

<h2> Tronix Technologies <h2>

<p> This is a IT Training Institute <br>

spcially designed for python <br>

It is located near JNTU . <br>

HYDERABAD-500085.

</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

ex-2:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.x{

border: 5px outset red;

background-color:lightblue;

text-align:center;

}

.y{

border:10px dashed yellow;

background-color:green;

text-align:right;

}

</style>

<body>

<div class="x">

<h2> Tronix Technologies <h2>

<p> This is a IT Training Institute <br>

spcially designed for python <br>

It is located near JNTU . <br>

HYDERABAD-500085.

</p>

</div>

<div class="y">

<h3> Tronix Technologies <h3>

<p> This is a IT Training Institute <br>

specially desinged for web development <br>

It is located In kukatpally. <br>

HYDERABAD-500010.

</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

ex-3:

<head>

<style>

.x{

border: 5px outset red;

background-color:lightblue;

text-align:center;

}

</style>

<body>

<div class="x">

<a href="batch5.html"><img src ="ab.jpg"></a>

</div>

</body>

</html>

ex-3:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.x{

border: 5px outset red;

background-color:lightblue;

text-align:left;

}

.y{

border: 5px dotted green;

background-color:yellow;

text-align:left;

}

</style>

<body>

<div class="x">

<a href="#">Home</a>

<a href="#">Contact</a>

<a href="#">search</a>

<a href="#">Help</a>

</div>

<div class="y">

<a href="#">PYTHON</a>

<a href="#">JAVA</a>

<a href="#">CPP</a>

<a href="#">DJANGO</a>

</div>

</body>

</html>

ex-4:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.x{

border: 5x outset red;

background-color:lightblue;

text-align:left;

font-size:25px;

}

</style>

<body>

<div class="x">

<a href="batch5.html">Home</a> &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp

<a href="second.html">Contact</a> &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp

<a href="third.html">search</a> &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp

<a href="#">Help</a> &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp

</div> &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp &nbsp

<br><br><br>

</body>

</html>

1. write a css program to set border color,style and width.

<style>

h1{

color:red;

border-color:blue;

border-style:double solid double solid;

border-width:10px;

}

</style>

<h1> UI DEVELOPERS </h1>

ex: div tag demo

<style>

.warning{

border:10px ridge #f00;

background-color:#ff0;

padding: .5rem;

display : flex;

flex-direction:column;

}

.warning img{

width:100%

}

.warning p{

font:small-caps bold 1.2rem sans-serif;

text-align:center;

}

</style>

<div class="warning">

<img src="" alt="Image not found">

<p> Beware of the Dogs </p>

</div>

ROUNDED BORDERS

----------------

The border-radius property is used to add rounded borders

to an element.

Normal border

Round border

Rounder border

Roundest border

ex:

<html>

<head>

<style>

p.normal {

border: 2px solid red;

}

p.round1 {

border: 2px solid red;

border-radius: 5px;

}

p.round2 {

border: 2px solid red;

border-radius: 8px;

}

p.round3 {

border: 2px solid red;

border-radius: 12px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>The border-radius Property</h2>

<p>This property is used to add rounded borders to an element:</p>

<p class="normal">Normal border</p>

<p class="round1">Round border</p>

<p class="round2">Rounder border</p>

<p class="round3">Roundest border</p>

<p><b>Note:</b> The "border-radius" property is not supported in IE8 and earlier versions.</p>

</body>

</html>

CSS MARGINS

------------

==> The CSS margin properties are used to generate space

around elements.

==> The margin properties set the size of the white space

outside the border.

==> With CSS, you have full control over the margins

==> There are CSS properties for setting the margin

for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

MARGIN - INDIVIDUAL SIDES:

CSS has properties for specifying the margin for

each side of an element:

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

Note: Negative values are not allowed.

ex: write a html program to sets different margins for

all four sides of a <p> element:

ex:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

div {

border: 1px solid black;

margin-top: 100px;

margin-bottom: 100px;

margin-right: 150px;

margin-left: 80px;

background-color: lightblue;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Using individual margin properties</h2>

<div>This div element has a top margin of 100px, a right margin of 150px, a bottom margin of 100px, and a left margin of 80px.</div>

</body>

</html>

MARGIN - SHORTHAND PROPERTY

------------------------------[

==> To shorten the code, it is possible to specify all the margin properties

in one property.

The margin property is a shorthand property for the following

individual margin properties:

margin-top

margin-right

margin-bottom

margin-left

ex:

p {

margin : 100px 150px 100px 80px ;

}

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

div {

border: 1px solid black;

margin: 100px 150px 100px 80px;

background-color: lightblue;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Using the margin shorthand property</h2>

<div>This div element has a top margin of 100px, a right margin of 150px, a bottom margin of 100px, and a left margin of 80px.</div>

</body>

</html>

So, here is how it works:

If the margin property has four values:

margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px;

top margin is 25px

right margin is 50px

bottom margin is 75px

left margin is 100px

If the margin property has three values:

margin: 25px 50px 75px;

top margin is 25px

right and left margins are 50px

bottom margin is 75px

If the margin property has two values:

margin: 25px 50px;

top and bottom margins are 25px

right and left margins are 50px

If the margin property has one value:

margin: 25px;

all four margins are 25px

THE AUTO VALUE

You can set the margin property to auto to horizontally center the element

within its container.

The element will then take up the specified width,

and the remaining space will be split equally between the left and right margins:

The background image for a page can be set like this:

Example

div {

width : 300px;

margin : auto;

border : 1px solid red ;

}

ex:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

div {

width:300px;

margin: auto;

border: 1px solid red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Use of the auto Value</h2>

<p>You can set the margin property to auto to horizontally center the element within its container.

The element will then take up the specified width, and the remaining space will be split equally between the left and right margins:</p>

<div>

This div will be centered because it has margin: auto;

</div>

</body>

</html>

Margins and Padding

-------------------

==> margin and padding are the two most commonly used properties

for spacing-out elements.

==> A margin is the space outside something,

whereas padding is the space inside something.

==> The CSS margin properties are used to create space

around elements, outside of any defined borders.

With CSS, you have full control over the margins.

There are properties for setting the margin for each side

of an element(top, right, bottom, and left).

==> An element's padding area is the space between

its content and its border

==> The padding property in CSS defines,

the innermost portion of the box model,

creating space around an element's content.

ex:

Change the CSS code for h2 to the following:

h2 {

font-size: 1.5em;

background-color: #ccc;

margin: 20px;

padding: 40px;

}

This leaves a 20-pixel width space around the secondary header

and the header itself is fat from the 40-pixel width padding.

ex:

<style>

h2 {

font-size: 1.5em;

background-color: #ccc;

margin: 80px;

padding: 40px;

}

</style>

<h2> Tronix Technologies </h2>

==> The four sides of an element can also be set individually.

margin-top, margin-right, margin-bottom, margin-left,

padding-top, padding-right, padding-bottom and padding-left

are the self-explanatory properties you can use.

==> CSS Property: margin-top

The top margin of a box, outside the top border,

padding, and content areas.

The top margin, combined with right, bottom, and left margins,

can also be specified with the margin shorthand property.

Possible Values

Value Note Example

[length] 10px

[percentage] Calculated as a percentage of the

containing box’s width. 25%

auto

inherit

initial

unset

Example

#badger { margin-top: 3em; }

CSS Property: padding-top

The top padding of a box, inside the top margin and border areas, and outside the top of the content area.

The top padding, combined with right, bottom, and left padding, can also be specified with the padding shorthand property.

Possible Values

Value Note Example

[length] Should not be a negative value. 10px

[percentage] Calculated as a percentage of the containing box’s width.

Should not be a negative value. 25%

inherit

initial

unset

Ex:

#puffin { padding-top: 36px; }

CSS Property: padding

The padding of a box, inside the margin and border areas, and outside the content area.

With one value, the padding property can be used to specify uniform padding around a box. With two, three, or four values, sides can be specified independently.

Possible Values

Value Note Example

[length] Should not be a negative value. 10px

[percentage] Calculated as a percentage of the containing box’s width.

Should not be a negative value. 25%

inherit

initial

unset

Multiple Values

One, two, three, or four space-separated values:

Value Note Example

[value] [top, right, bottom, and left] 10px

[value] [value] [top and bottom] [left and right] 10px 20px

[value] [value] [value] [top] [right and left] [bottom] 10px 20px 30px

[value] [value] [value] [value] [top] [right] [bottom] [left] 10px 20px 30px 40px

padding is a shorthand property. Padding can be set on sides independently with padding-top, padding-right, padding-bottom, and padding-left.

padding: 10px 20px 30px 40px; is the same as padding-top: 10px; padding-right: 20px; padding-bottom: 30px; padding-left: 40px;, for example.

Examples

New Examples Section!

See all of this code stuff in action, and play around with it.

Example

#gull { padding: 12px; }

/\* Uniform padding of 12px on all four sides \*/

#swan { padding: 20% 40%; }

/\* Top and bottom padding are each 20% of the containing box's width. Left and right padding are each 20% of the containing box's width. \*/

#tern { padding: 20% inherit 2.5em; }

/\* Top padding is 20% of the containing box's width. Left and right padding are inherited. Bottom padding is 2.5em \*/

#grebe { padding: 10px 20px 30px 40px; }

/\* Top padding is 10px. Right padding is 20px. Bottom padding is 30px. Left padding is 40px. \*/