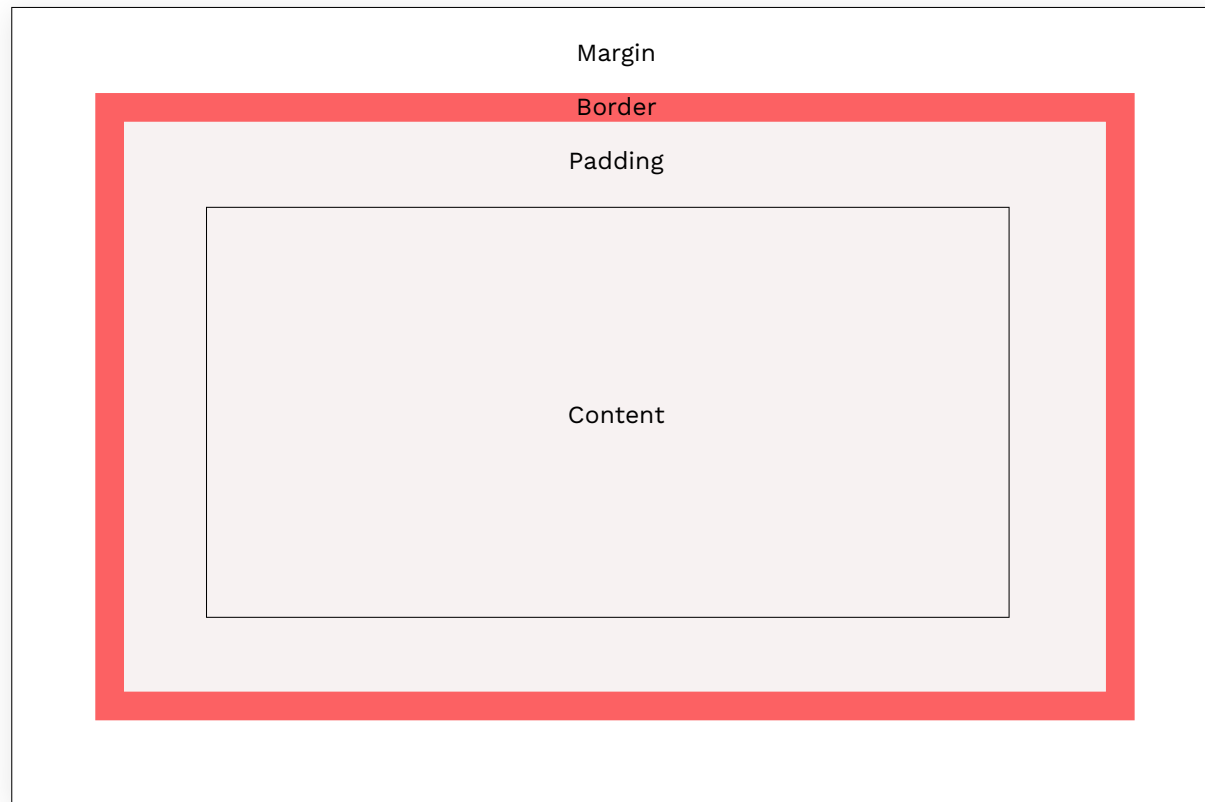# Selectors and Layout: Floats

The Box Model

Every element in your HTML is wrapped by a box.
It includes the content, padding, borders, and margin

The Box Model

Margin

Border

Padding

Content

Display

The display property sets how an element is displayed.

📄 style.css

```css
.some-class {
    display: block;
}
```

📄 style.css

```css
.some-class {
    display: inline;
}
```

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the fullwidth available.

An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as it's content requires and is not affected by height and width.

Display

The display property sets how an element is displayed.

📄 style.css

```css
.some-class {
    display: inline-block;
}
```

An element with display: inline-block assigned to it shares propertiesof both block and inline elements. It will appear inline and behave like simple text, but you can assign itheight and width values like a block element.

Tips

The display property sets how an element is displayed.

`<div>` 's are block level elements. Can contain any text or other HTML elements. They are primarily used to **divide** HTML documents into sections or groups.

`<span>` 's are inline elements. They are primarily used to wrap small pieces of content that are usually on the same line as other content.

CSS Selectors & Shorthand

Setting multiple values on one line of CSS

Shorthand CSS Properties let you write more conciseand readable stylesheets

📄 `style.css`

```
background

border

margin/padding
```

border

border: [width] [style] [color];

📄 style.css

```
/* Longhand */

border-width: 2px;

border-style: solid;

border-color: #000;
```

```
/* Shorthand */

border: 2px solid #000;
```

margin/padding

margin/padding: [top] [right] [bottom] [left];

📄 **style.css**

```css
/* Longhand */

margin-top: 20px;

margin-right: 10px;

margin-bottom: 25px;

margin-left: 5px;
```

📄 **style.css**

```css
/* Shorthand */

margin: 20px 10px 25px 5px;
```

margin/padding

margin/padding: [all sides];

📄 **style.css**

```
/* Longhand */

margin-top: 15px;

margin-right: 15px;

margin-bottom: 15px;

margin-left: 15px;
```

📄 **style.css**

```
/* Shorthand */

margin: 15px;
```

margin/padding

margin/padding: top & bottom] [right & left];

📄 `style.css`

```
/* Longhand */

margin-top: 30px;

margin-right: 15px;

margin-bottom: 30px;

margin-left: 15px;
```

📄 `style.css`

```
/* Shorthand */

margin: 30px 15px;
```

CSS Selectors

Giving multiple classes the same properties & getting a little more specific

Selecting multiple classes

If you want to assign the same CSS styles to multiple elements or classes, list out the classes and elements with a **comma** between each.

📄 `style.css`

```
.some-class, .another-class, .etc {
    ...
}
```

Selecting multiple classes

You can select elements as well as classes

📄 index.html

```html
<h1>Hello world.</h1>
<h2>How are you?</h2>
<div class="class-two">...</div>
```

📄 style.css

```css
h1, h2, .class-two {
    background-color: blue;
}
```

Selecting children of an element

If you wanted to assign styles to only the child of a certain parent element, state the parent element or class then the child element separated by a space.

📄 style.css

```
[parent element or class] [child element or class] {
    ...
}
```

Selecting children of an element

To select the <h1> element only in the <div> with a class of container, we would write:

📄 `index.html`

```
<div class="container">
    <h1>Hello world.</h1>
</div>
<div class="box">
    <h1>Goodbye world.</h1>
</div>
```

📄 `style.css`

```
.container h1 {
    width: 50%;
}
```