Initial Styling

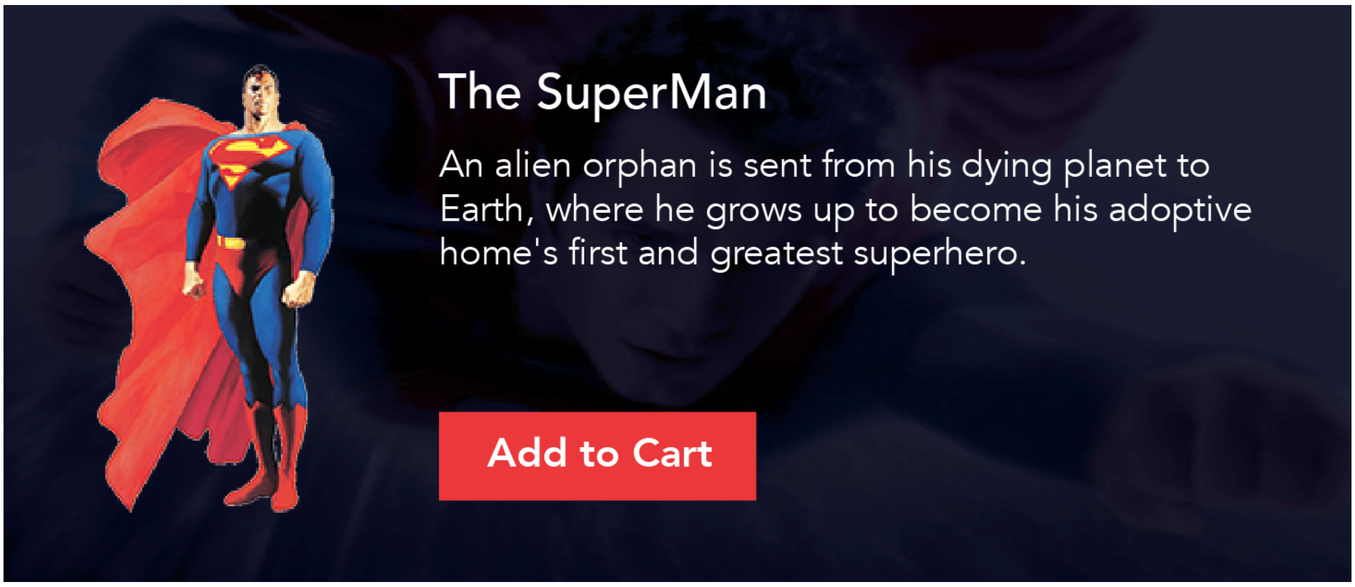
Let's kick off with some styles!

As a refresher, here's the markup we'll be working with.

```
<div class="movie">
  <h1> The SuperMan </h1>
  <p>An alien orphan is sent from his dying planet
    to Earth, where he grows up to become his
    adoptive home's first and greatest superhero.
    <button>Add to Cart</button>
  </p>
 </div>
```

What do you make of it?

Also, here's the end goal, again.


The SuperMan
An alien orphan is sent from his dying planet to Earth, where he grows up to become his adoptive home's first and greatest superhero.
Add to Cart

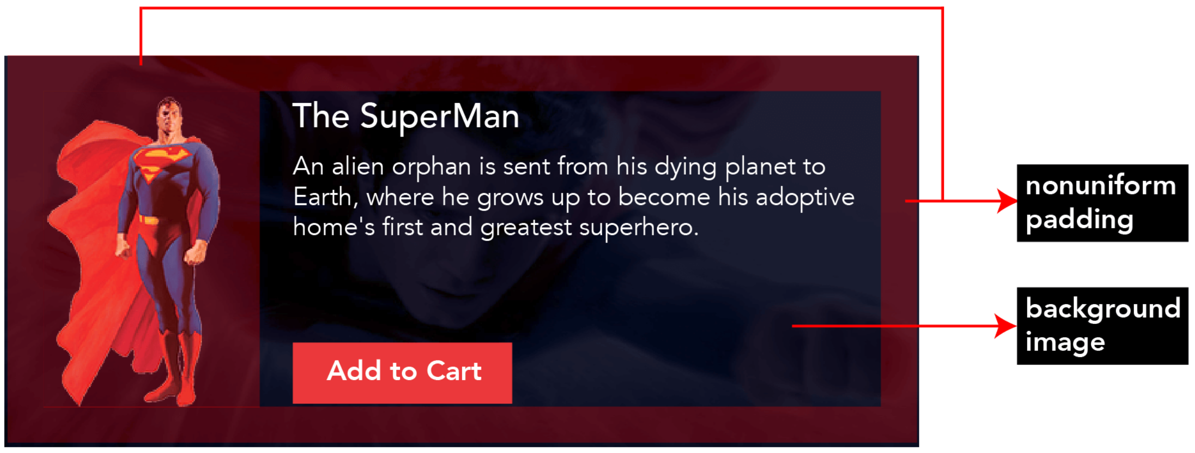
Styling the Parent Class

I'm taking a top-down approach with this project. So, I'll walk you through styling the parent container, `.movie`

First things first.

1. We need the width of `.movie` to fill the entire width available.
2. We need to set a background image on `.movie`. One that doesn't get cut off, but covers the entire area available.
3. Finally, we need a nonuniform spacing within the `.movie` container. i.e padding.

The image below should help you understand these requirements.


The SuperMan
An alien orphan is sent from his dying planet to Earth, where he grows up to become his adoptive home's first and greatest superhero.
Add to Cart
nonuniform padding
background image

the nonuniform padding accounts for the area contained by the superman image on the left.

Take a look at the graphic above. The portion highlighted in red represents the nonuniform spacing, and the much darker highlight shows the background image beneath the text.

Take a second look if you don't quite get it.

Here's the bit of code we need.

```
.movie {
  width: 100%;
  background-image: url("http://i.imgur.com/2tiJEnP.png");
  background-size: cover;
  padding: 20px 20px 20px 190px;
}
```

Everything above should look familiar at this point. Maybe, except the `padding` shorthand `padding` shorthand.

Let me explain that.

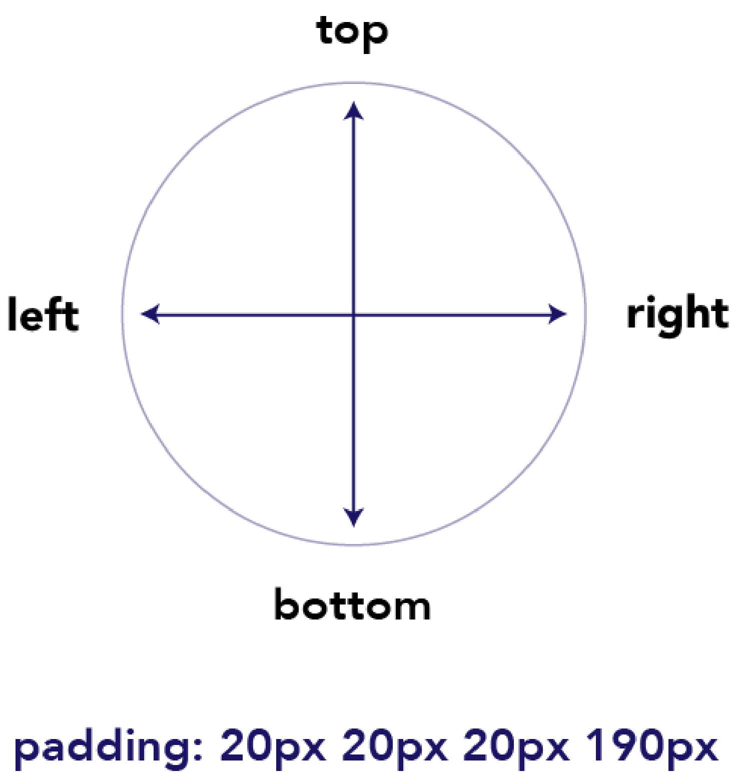
The padding shorthand

Assuming you’re new to the `padding` shorthand form, let me explain how it works.

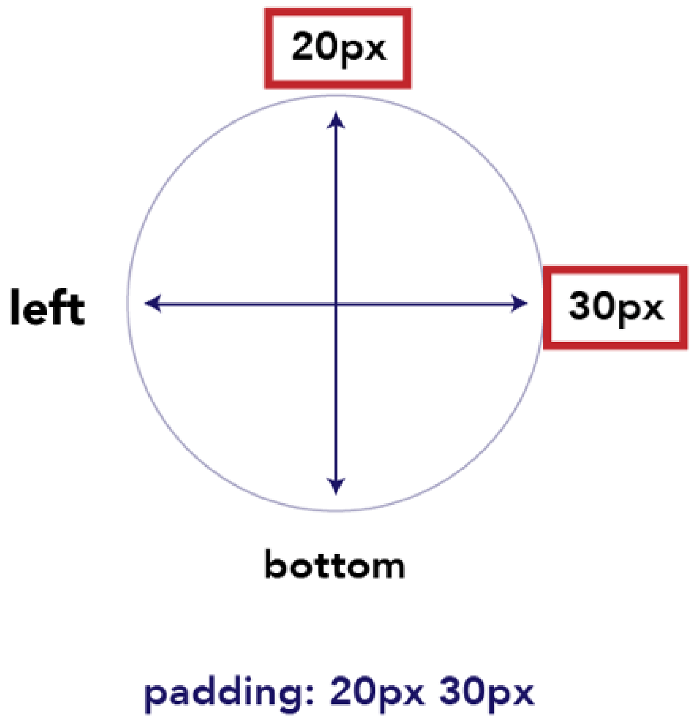
`padding: 20px 20px 20px 190px` is the same as writing:

```
padding-top: 20px;
padding-right: 20px;
padding-bottom: 20px;
padding-left: 190px
```

The shorthand assigns each value in a clockwise direction.Top first, then right, bottom and left.



If 2 values are passed into the `padding` shorthand, the first value will be assigned to both `padding-top` and `padding-bottom`. The second value will be assigned to `padding-left` and `padding-right`



Moving in a clockwise direction, the values are filled as shown above. The `left` and `bottom` values are inherited from the opposing side. See the direction of the arrow heads above.

Example

```css
padding: 20px 30px;
```

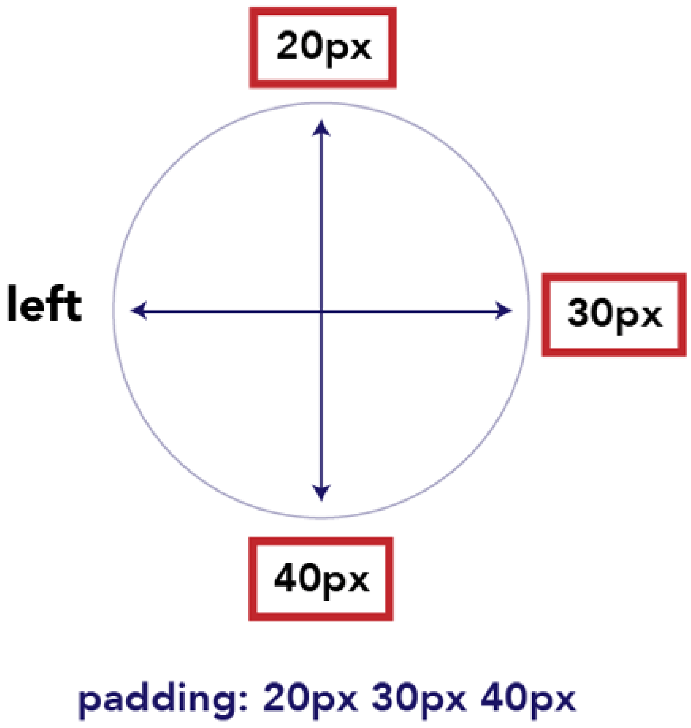
This is the same as:

```css
padding-top: 20px;
padding-bottom: 20px;
padding-left: 30px;
padding-right: 30px
```

If 3 values are passed into the `padding` shorthand, what happens?

Example

```
padding: 20px 30px 40px
```



The `left` value will be inherited from the right, i.e `30px`

Thus, `padding-left` will be `30px`. Other values remain as expected. Please refer to the image above.

The last possible configuration is this:

```
padding: 30px
```

If you have just one value, then all padding values will be equal to this single value. Like this:

```
padding-top: 30px;
```

```
padding-right: 30px;


padding-bottom: 30px
padding-left: 30px
```

Continuing the Project

Now that you understand the initial styling, let's go ahead and see the result of that. We will continue this in the next lesson.

Go on champ!