

day_5

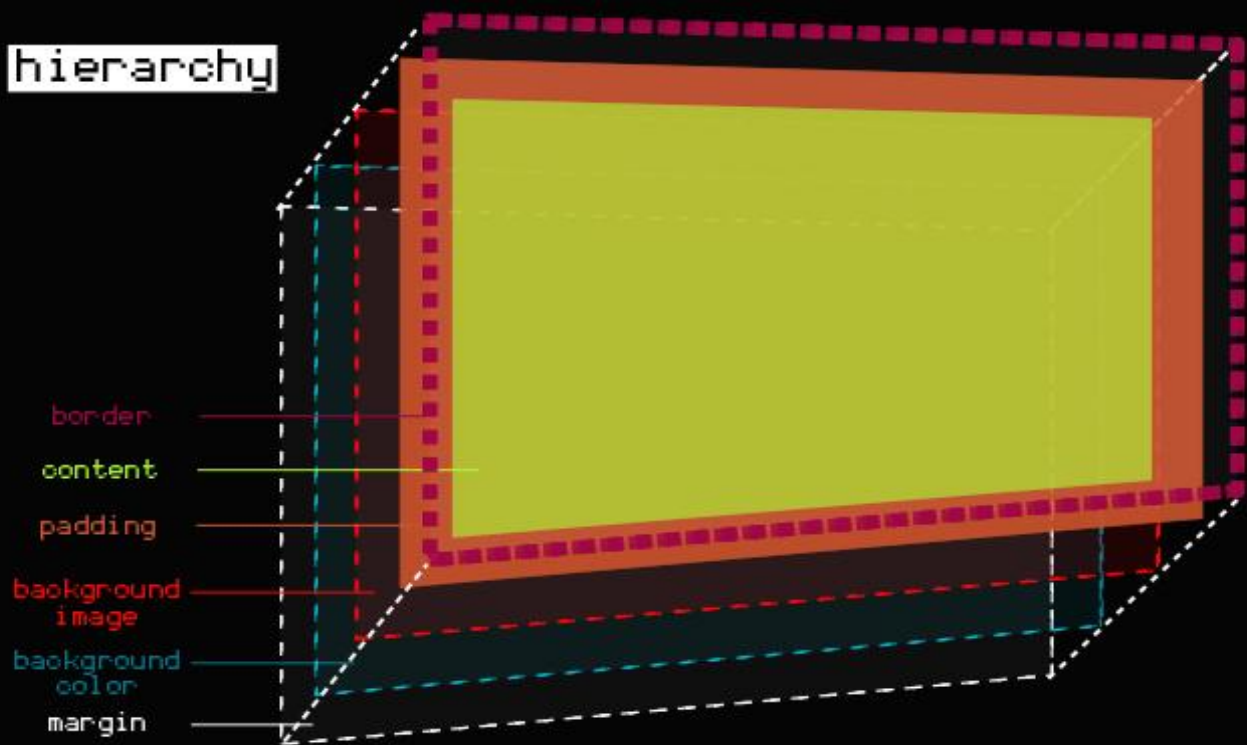
CSS Positioning
and Margins



CSS_boxModel

The box model is, at its core, very simple. Every element on a Web page, big, small, or in-between, is a box

hierarchy



Working from the outside in and back to front, we have an invisible margin area between the edge of this element and its adjacent elements. Inside the margin, we can apply a background color, and a background image will overlay that. Padding is invisible space between the edge of the box and its contents, and the background will show through the padding area. Overlaying all this is a border, outlining the visible edge of the element.

<h1>Title</h1>

<p>Sed ut perspiciatis unde omnis iste natus error sit voluptatem accusantium doloremque laudantium, totam rem aperiam, eaque ipsa quae ab illo inventore veritatis et quasi architecto beatae vitae dicta sunt explicabo. Nemo enim ipsam voluptatem quia voluptas sit aspernatur aut odit aut fugit, sed quia consequuntur magni dolores eos qui ratione voluptatem sequi nesciunt. Neque porro quisquam est, qui dolorem ipsum quia dolor sit amet, consectetur</p>

Title

Sed ut perspiciatis unde omnis iste natus error sit voluptatem accusantium doloremque laudantium, totam rem aperiam, eaque ipsa quae ab illo Inventore veritatis et quasi architecto beatae vitae dicta sunt explicabo. Nemo enim ipsam voluptatem quia voluptas sit aspernatur aut odit aut fugit, sed quia consequuntur magni dolores eos qui ratione voluptatem sequi nesciunt. Neque porro quisquam est, qui dolorem ipsum quia dolor sit amet, consectetur



```
h1{
  margin-top: 10px;
  margin-bottom: 8px;
  margin-left: 30px;
  margin-right: 255px;
}
p{
  margin-top: 3px;
  margin-bottom: 3px;
  margin-left: 30px;
  margin-right: 30px;
  padding-left: 70px;
}
```

margins

Margins define the "negative space," or "whitespace," around an HTML element such as a paragraph, a heading, an image, a div, or something else.

```
p {  
  margin: 15px;  
  border: 1px solid white;  
}
```

<div>

This paragraph has a nice fat margin of 15 pixels on every side. The border shows you where the edge of the <p> element is.

Margin Units of Measurement

```
p {  
  margin: 15px;  
}
```

OR

```
p {  
  margin: 1em;  
}
```

OR

```
p {  
  margin: 2%;  
}
```

```
/*-----  
Single value for all four margins:  
*/  
p {  
    margin: 15px;  
}
```

```
/*-----  
You can add different margins to each side  
of your paragraph or other HTML element:  
*/  
p {  
    margin-top: 0px;  
    margin-right: 2px;  
    margin-bottom: 40px;  

```

```
/*-----  
The same margin values in the above  
example can be shortened in your coding:  
*/  
p {  
    margin: 0 2px 40px 5px;  
}
```

```
/*-----  
First value controls the top and bottom margins;  
the second value controls the right and left margins:  
*/  
p {  
    margin: 20px 5px;  
}
```

padding

A padding is the space between an element's border and the content within it.

```
p {  
  padding: 15px;  
  border: 1px solid white;  
}
```

<div>

This paragraph has a nice fat padding of 15 pixels on every side. The border shows you where the edge of the <p> element is.

Padding Units of Measurement

```
p {  
  padding: 15px;  
}
```

```
}
```

OR

```
p {  
  : padding 1em;  
}
```

```
}
```

OR

```
p {  
  : padding 2%;  
}
```

```
}
```

```
/*-----  
Single value for all four paddings:  
*/  
p {  
    padding: 15px;  
}
```

```
/*-----  
You can add different paddings to each side  
of your paragraph or other HTML element:  
*/  
p {  
    padding-top: 0px;  
    padding-right: 2px;  
    padding-bottom: 40px;  
    padding-left: 5px;  
}
```

```
/*-----  
The same padding values in the above  
example can be shortened in your coding:  
*/  
p {  
    padding: 0 2px 40px 5px;  
}
```

```
/*-----  
First value controls the top and bottom paddings;  
the second value controls the right and left paddings:  
*/  
p {  
    padding: 20px 5px;  
}
```

borders

CSS allows you to place borders around elements such as paragraphs, divs, and other block-level items. You have a number of options as to both styles and widths.

Border Styles

- solid
- double
- groove
- dotted
- dashed
- inset
- outset
- ridge
- hidden (the default)

```
<p class="solid">This paragraph has a solid border around it.</p>
<p class="double">This paragraph has a solid border around it.</p>
<p class="groove">This paragraph has a solid border around it.</p>
<p class="dotted">This paragraph has a solid border around it.</p>
<p class="dashed">This paragraph has a solid border around it.</p>
<p class="inset">This paragraph has a solid border around it.</p>
<p class="outset">This paragraph has a solid border around it.</p>
<p class="ridge">This paragraph has a solid border around it.</p>
<p class="hidden">This paragraph has a solid border around it.</p>
```

+

```
p.solid {
  border-style: solid;
}

p.double {
  border-style: double;
}

p.groove {
  border-style: groove;
}

p.dotted {
  border-style: dotted;
}

p.dashed {
  border-style: dashed;
}

p.inset {
  border-style: inset;
}

p.outset {
  border-style: outset;
}

p.ridge {
  border-style: ridge;
}

p.hidden {
  border-style: hidden;
}
```

=

This paragraph has a solid border around it.

This paragraph has a double border around it.

This paragraph has a grooved border around it.

This paragraph has a dotted border around it.

This paragraph has a dashed border around it.

This paragraph has an inset border around it.

This paragraph has an outset border around it.

This paragraph has a ridged border around it.

This paragraph's border is hidden.

Border Width

```
<p class="groove">This paragraph has a grooved border 10 pixels in width.</p>
```

+

```
/*BORDER WIDTH*/
```

```
p.groove {  
  border-style: groove;  
  border-width: 10px;  
}
```

=

This paragraph has a grooved border 10 pixels in width.

Border Color

`<p class="groove">This paragraph has a grooved border 10 pixels wide, colored in spiffy orange..</p>`

+

```
/*BORDER COLOR*/
```

```
p.groove {  
  border-style: groove;  
  border-width: 10px;  
  border-color: #f25f0f;  
}
```

=

This paragraph has a grooved border 10 pixels wide,
colored in spiffy orange..

Border Direction

```
<body>  
  <p>This paragraph has a yellow, dashed bottom border 5 pixels in width.</p>  
</body>
```

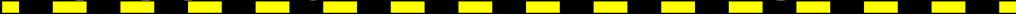
+

```
/*BORDER DIRECTION*/
```

```
p{  
  border-bottom-style: dashed;  
  border-bottom-color: yellow;  
  border-bottom-width: 5px;  
}
```

=

This paragraph has a yellow, dashed bottom border 5 pixels in width.



Positioning

static
fixed
relative
absolute

```
/*position:static
```

The default positioning for all elements is position:static, which means the element is not positioned and occurs where it normally would in the document.

Normally you wouldn't specify this unless you needed to override a positioning that had been previously set./*

```
#div-1 {  
  position:static;  
}
```

id = div-before

id = div-1

id = div-1a

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer pretium dui sit amet felis. Integer sit amet diam. Phasellus ultrices viverra velit.

id = div-1b

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer pretium dui sit amet felis. Integer sit amet diam. Phasellus ultrices viverra velit. Nam mattis, arcu ut bibendum commodo, magna nisi tincidunt tortor, quis accumsan augue ipsum id lorem.

id = div-1c

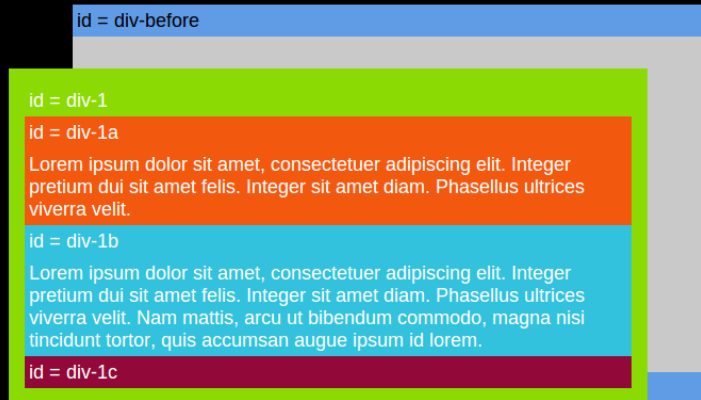
id = div-after

```
/*position:relative
```

If you specify position:relative, then you can use top or bottom, and left or right to move the element relative to where it would normally occur in the document.

Let's move div-1 down 20 pixels, and to the left 40 pixels:

```
*/  
  
#div-1 {  
  position:relative;  
  top:20px;  
  left:-40px;  
}
```



```
/*position:absolute
```

When you specify position:absolute, the element is removed from the document and placed exactly where you tell it to go.

Let's move div-1a apart from the other divs

```
*/
```

```
#div-1a {  
  position:absolute;  
  top:0;  
  right:0;  
  width:200px;  
}
```

id = div-1a

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer pretium dui sit amet felis. Integer sit amet diam. Phasellus ultrices viverra velit.

id = div-before

id = div-1

id = div-1b

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer pretium dui sit amet felis. Integer sit amet diam. Phasellus ultrices viverra velit. Nam mattis, arcu ut bibendum commodo, magna nisi tincidunt tortor, quis accumsan augue ipsum id lorem.

id = div-1c

id = div-after

*/*position:relative + position:absolute
If we set relative positioning on div-1, any elements
within div-1 will be positioned relative to div-1. Then
if we set absolute positioning on div-1a, we can move it
to the top right of div-1:*

```
#div-1 {  
  position:relative;  
}  
*/
```

```
#div-1a {  
  position:absolute;  
  top:0;  
  right:0;  
  width:200px;  
}
```

id = div-before

id = div-1

id = div-1b

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer sit amet diam. Phasellus ultrices viverra velit. Nam mattis, arcu ut bibendum. Viverra velit.

id = div-1c

id = div-1a

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer sit amet diam. Phasellus ultrices viverra velit.

id = div-after

```
/*two column absolute  
Now we can make a two-column layout using relative and absolute positioning!  
*/
```

```
#div-1 {  
  position: relative;  
}  
#div-1a {  
  position: absolute;  
  top: 0;  
  right: 0;  
  width: 200px;  
}  
#div-1b {  
  position: absolute;  
  top: 0;  
  left: 0;  
  width: 200px;  
}
```

id = div-before

id = div-1b

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer pretium dui sit amet felis. Integer sit amet diam. Phasellus ultrices viverra velit. Nam mattis, arcu ut bibendum commodo, magna nisi tincidunt tortor, quis accumsan augue ipsum id lorem.

id = div-1a

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer pretium dui sit amet felis. Integer sit amet diam. Phasellus ultrices viverra velit.