

CS6501 - INTERNET PROGRAMMING

UNIT-II

WEBSITE BASICS : HTML , CSS

CSS SELECTORS

CSS POSITIONING ELEMENTS

CSS BOX MODEL

BORDER, PADDING & MARGIN

ID SELECTOR

```
<html><head><style>
```

```
#m1
```

```
{  
  color:blue; font-size:20;
```

```
#m2
```

```
{  
  color:red; font-size:10;  
}
```

```
p
```

```
{  
  color:green; font-size:16;  
}
```

```
h3
```

```
{  
  color:yellow;  
}
```

```
</style></head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>HAI WELCOME</p>
```

```
<p id="m1"> HAI WELCOME</p>
```

```
<p id="m2" > HAI WELCOME</p>
```

```
<p><h3>END</h3></p>
```

```
</body></html>
```

HAI WELCOME

HAI WELCOME

HAI WELCOME

END

Class Selector

```
<html><head><style>
.m1
  {
  color:green; font-size:20;
  }
.m2
  {
  color:red;          font-size:14;
  }
p
  {
  color:blue; font-size:16;
  }
h3
  {
  color:yellow;
  }
</style></head>
<body>
<p>HAI WELCOME</p>
<p class="m1"> HAI WELCOME</p>
<p class="m2" > HAI WELCOME</p>
<p><h3>END</h3></p>
</body></html>
```

HAI WELCOME

HAI WELCOME

HAI WELCOME

END

Positioning Element

- The position property specifies the type of **positioning method**
- There are five different position values:
 - static
 - relative
 - fixed
 - absolute
 - sticky

Position - Static

- `position: static;`
 - Default position is static
 - always positioned according to the normal flow of the page
 - Display the elements in Sequential order

```
<html><head><style>
  img
  {
    position: static; left:100px; top:200px;
  }
</style></head><body>
<h2>My Page</h2>
```

<p>An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:</p>

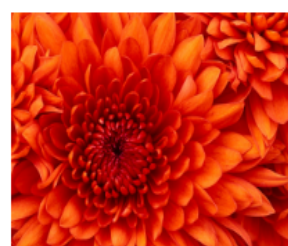
```

```

<p>An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:</p>
</body></html>

My Page

An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:



An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:

position: relative;

- An element is positioned relative to its normal position.
- top, right, bottom, and left properties can be used to position that element
- Element is adjusted away from its normal position.
- The gap left by that element will not be filled by next element.


```
<!DOCTYPE html><html><head><style>
```

```
  #id1
```

```
  {
```

```
    position:relative; top:200px; left:500px;
```

```
    border:3px solid #73AD21;
```

```
  }
```

```
</style></head><body>
```

```
<h2>My Page</h2>
```

```
<p>An element with position: static; is not positioned in any  
special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of  
the page:</p>
```

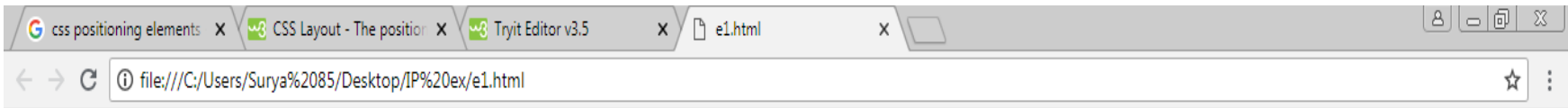
```
  <p id="id1">
```

```
    This div element has position relative;
```

```
  </p>
```

```
<p>An element with position: static; is not positioned in any  
special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of  
the page:</p>
```

```
</body></html>
```

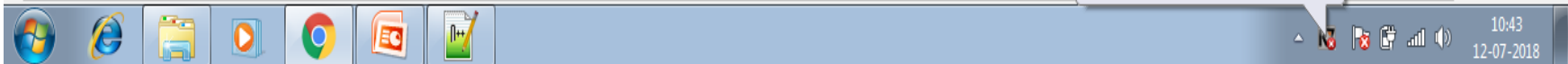
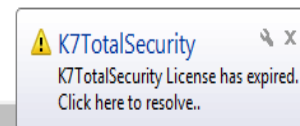


My Page

An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:

An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:

This div element has position: static;



```
<style>
  img
  {
    position: relative; left:100px; top:200px;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>My Page</h2>
```

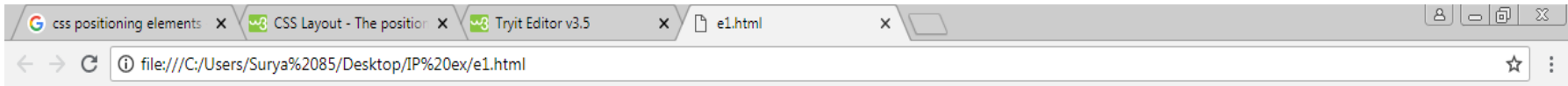
<p>An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:</p>

```

```

<p>An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:</p>

```
</body></html>
```



My Page

An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:

An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:



position: fixed;

- Element is positioned relative to the viewport,
- it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled.
- The top, right, bottom, and left properties are used to position the element.
- A fixed element does not leave a gap
- Next element is placed behind the fixed element

```
<html><head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
  img
```

```
  {
```

```
    position: fixed;
```

```
    left: 300px;
```

```
    top: 300px;
```

```
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;
```

```
  }
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>My Page</h2>
```

```
<p>An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is
```

```
  
```

```
<p>An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is
```


position: absolute;

- The element is positioned relative to its first positioned (not static) ancestor element
- if it has no positioned ancestors, then it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling.
- Gap left by the element is filled by next elements
- Best positioning method. Affects normal flow of positioning


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html><head>
<style>
h2
{
    position:absolute; left:0px; top: 0px;
border: 3px solid #73AD21;
color:yellow;      font-size:30;
}

img
{
    position:absolute; left:0px;          top: 0px;
border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
p
{
    position:absolute; left: 400px; right:600px;
top: 0px;          border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
</style>
</head>
```

```
<body>  

```

```
<h2>My Page</h2>
```

```
<p>An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is  
always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:An element with  
position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned  
according to the normal flow of the page:An element with position: static; is not  
positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow  
of the page:An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way;  
it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:</p>
```

```
</body>  
</html>
```

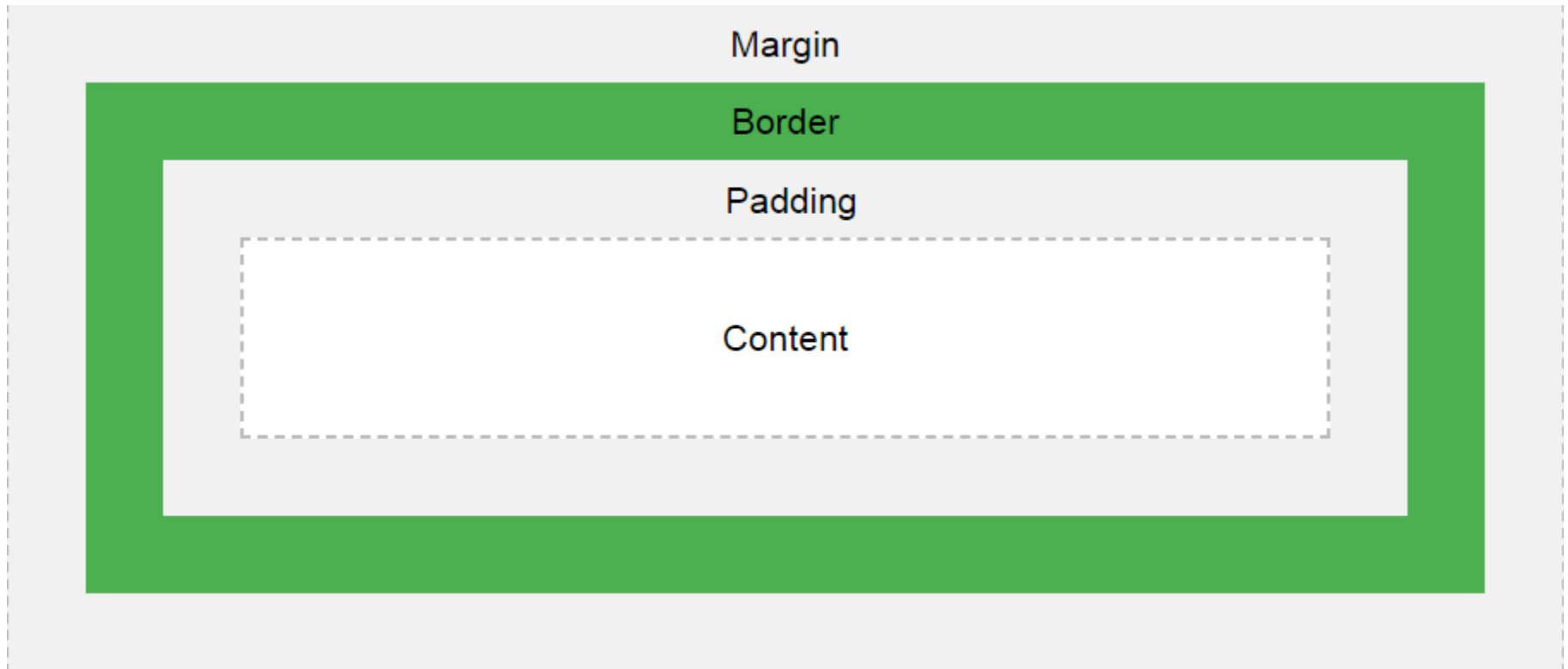


An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:

BOX MODEL

- All HTML elements can be considered as boxes.
- The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element.
- Virtual box
- It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

Virtual box around HTML element



Border properties

- The border property is a shorthand property for:

- [border-width](#)
- [border-style](#) (required)
- [border-color](#)

h2

{

border: 4px dotted blue;

}

padding property

- An element's padding is the space between its content and its border.
- Padding creates extra space within an element, while margin creates extra space around an element.
- The padding property is a shorthand property for:
 - [padding-top](#)
 - [padding-right](#)
 - [padding-bottom](#)
 - [padding-left](#)

```
<html><head><style>
```

```
ex1 { border: 1px solid red; padding: 35px 200px;}
```

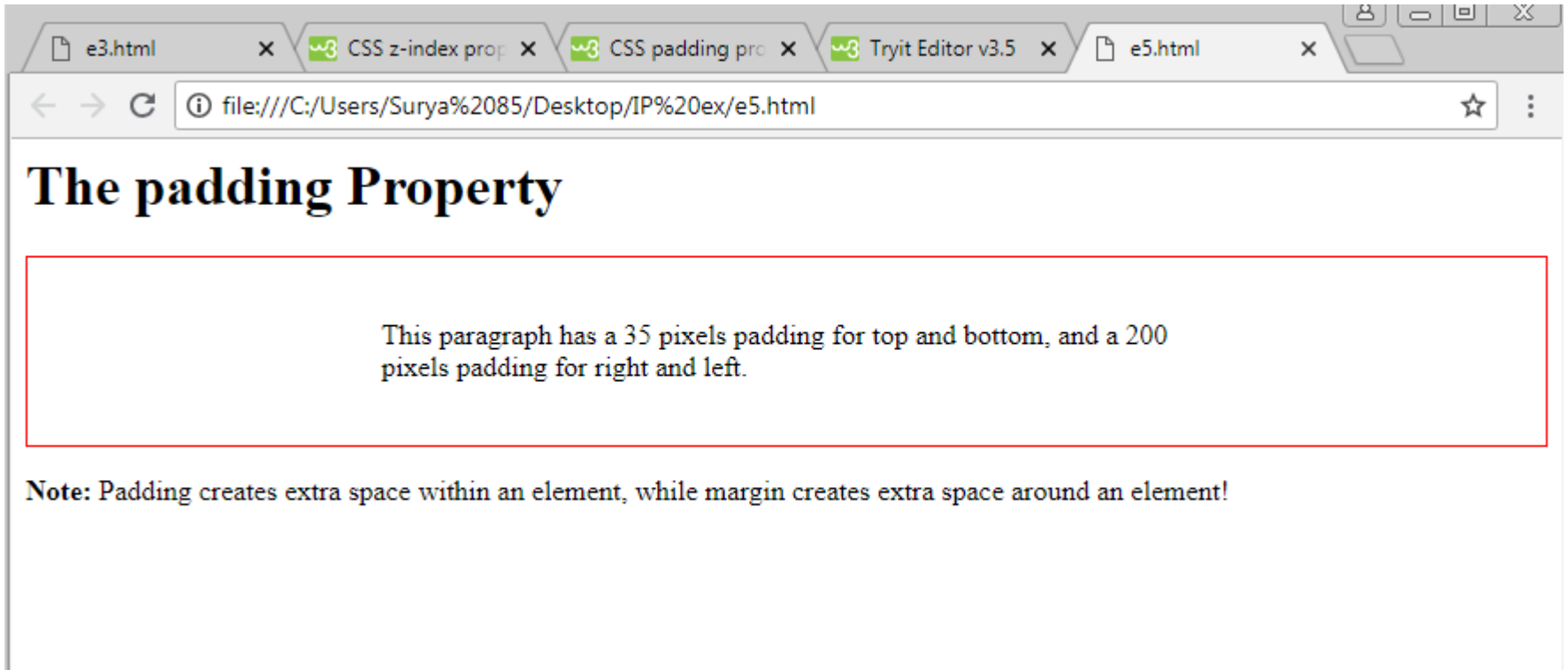
```
</style></head><body>
```

```
<h1>The padding Property</h1>
```

```
<p class="ex1">This paragraph has a 35 pixels padding for top and bottom,  
and a 200 pixels padding for right and left.</p>
```

```
<p><strong>Note:</strong> Padding creates extra space within an element, while  
margin creates extra space around an element!</p>
```

```
</body></html>
```




```
p
{
padding: 35px 70px;           Top/bottom  left/right
}
```

```
p
{
padding: 35px 70px 50px;     Top left&right bottom
}
```

```
p
{
padding: 35px 70px 40px 50px;  Top right bottom left
}
```

MARGIN PROPERTIES

```
<html><head><style>
```

```
.a {  
  margin: 30px 0px 50px 100px;  
  color:red;  
}
```

```
</style></head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Margin Collapse Example</h1>
```

```
<p>Top and bottom margins of elements are sometimes collapsed into a  
single margin that is equal to the largest of the two margins.</p>
```

```
<p class="a">A paragraph with a top 30 right 0 bottom margin of 5 & left  
100 pixels.</p>
```

```
<p>A paragraph with a top and bottom margin of 20 pixels.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Margin Properties

- margin creates extra space around an element
 - properties:
 - [margin-top](#)
 - [margin-right](#)
 - [margin-bottom](#)
 - [margin-left](#)
- margin: 10px 5px 15px 20px;

