

Lecture 5

CSS Properties

Sarsenova Zh.N.

The position property

- The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element
- Elements are then positioned using the top, bottom, left, and right properties. However, these properties will not work unless the position property is set first. They also work differently depending on the position value.
- static,
- relative,
- absolute
- fixed

Static

- Static positioned elements are not affected by the top, bottom, left, and right properties.
- An element with `position: static;` is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:

```
<style>
div.static {
    position: static;
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
</style>
```

position: static;

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;`

Relative

- An element with `position: relative;` is positioned relative to its normal position.
- Setting the `top`, `right`, `bottom`, and `left` properties of a relatively-positioned element will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position. Other content will not be adjusted to fit into any gap left by the element.

```
<style>
div.relative {
  position: relative;
  left: 30px;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
</style>
```

position: relative;

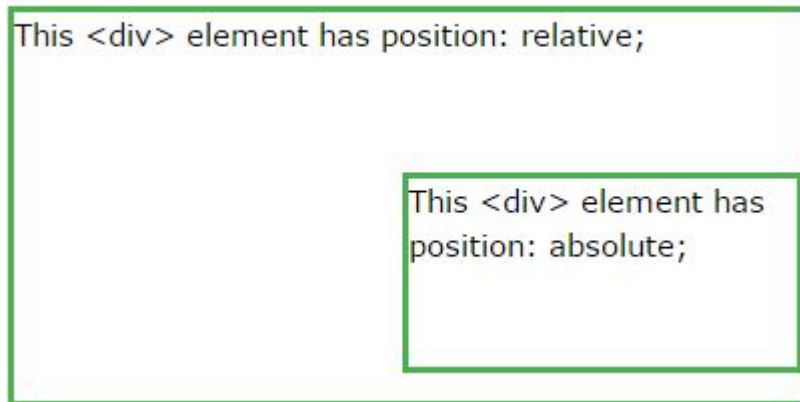
An element with `position: relative;` is positioned relative to its normal position:

This div element has `position: relative;`

Absolute

- An element with `position: absolute;` is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like `fixed`).
- However; if an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling.
- **Note:** A "positioned" element is one whose position is anything except `static`.

Here is a simple example:



```
<style>
div.relative {
  position: relative;
  width: 400px;
  height: 200px;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}

div.absolute {
  position: absolute;
  top: 80px;
  right: 0;
  width: 200px;
  height: 100px;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
</style>
```

Fixed

- An element with `position: fixed;` is positioned relative to the viewport, which means 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 in the page where it would normally have been located.
- Notice the fixed element in the lower-right corner of the page. Here is the CSS that is used:

`position: fixed;`

An element with `position: fixed;` is positioned relative to the viewport, which means it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled:

This div element has `position: fixed;`

```
<style>
div.fixed {
  position: fixed;
  bottom: 0;
  right: 0;
  width: 300px;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
</style>
```

Floating Boxes

- The floating box sits wherever you place it, and the rest of the content flows around that box.
- The float property specifies whether or not an element should float.
- In its simplest use, the float property can be used to wrap text around images.

```
img {  
    float: right;  
    margin: 0 0 10px 10px;  
}
```

In this example, the image will float to the right in the paragraph, and the text in the paragraph will wrap around the image.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum interdum, nisi lorem egestas odio, vitae scelerisque enim ligula venenatis dolor. Maecenas nisl est, ultrices nec congue eget, auctor vitae massa. Fusce luctus vestibulum augue ut aliquet. Mauris ante ligula, facilisis sed ornare eu, lobortis in odio. Praesent convallis urna a lacus interdum ut hendrerit risus congue. Nunc sagittis dictum nisi, sed ullamcorper ipsum dignissim ac. In at libero sed nunc venenatis imperdiet sed ornare turpis. Donec vitae dui eget tellus gravida venenatis. Integer fringilla congue eros non fermentum. Sed dapibus pulvinar nibh tempor porta. Cras ac leo purus. Mauris quis diam velit.



Clear property

- The clear property specifies on which sides of an element floating elements are not allowed to float:

```
<style>
.div1 {
  float: left;
  width: 100px;
  height: 50px;
  margin: 10px;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}

.div2 {
  border: 1px solid red;
}

.div3 {
  float: left;
  width: 100px;
  height: 50px;
  margin: 10px;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}

.div4 {
  border: 1px solid red;
  clear: left;
}
</style>
```

Without clear



div1

div2 - Notice that the div2 element is after div1, in the HTML code. However, since div1 is floated to the left, this happens: the text in div2 is floated around div1, and div2 surrounds the whole thing.

Using clear



div3

div4 - Using clear moves div4 down below the floated div3. The value "left" clears elements floated to the left. You can also clear "right" and "both".

Display property

- The display property specifies the type of box used for an HTML element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    display: inline;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

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

This is a paragraph. This is a paragraph. This is a paragraph. This is a paragraph. This is a paragraph.

CSS Lists

- The CSS list properties allow you to:
- Set different list item markers for ordered lists
- Set different list item markers for unordered lists
- Set an image as the list item marker
- Add background colors to lists and list items

```
ul.a {  
  list-style-type: circle;  
}  
  
ul.b {  
  list-style-type: square;  
}  
  
ol.c {  
  list-style-type: upper-roman;  
}  
  
ol.d {  
  list-style-type: lower-alpha;  
}
```

Example of unordered lists:

- Coffee
 - Tea
 - Coca Cola
-
- Coffee
 - Tea
 - Coca Cola

Example of ordered lists:

- I. Coffee
 - II. Tea
 - III. Coca Cola
-
- a. Coffee
 - b. Tea
 - c. Coca Cola

An Image as The List Item Marker

- The `list-style-image` property specifies an image as the list item marker:

```
ul {  
  list-style-image: url('sqpurple.gif');  
}
```

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

• Position The List Item Markers

- The `list-style-position` property specifies whether the list-item markers should appear inside or outside the content flow:

```
ul {  
  list-style-position: inside;  
}
```

The following list has `list-style-position: inside`:

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

The following list has `list-style-position: outside`:

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

"`list-style-position: outside`" is the default setting.

List - Shorthand property

- When using the shorthand property, the order of the property values are:
- list-style-type (if a list-style-image is specified, the value of this property will be displayed if the image for some reason cannot be displayed)
- list-style-position (specifies whether the list-item markers should appear inside or outside the content flow)
- list-style-image (specifies an image as the list item marker)


```
ul {  
  list-style: square inside url("sqpurple.gif");  
}
```


- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

Styling List With Colors

- We can also style lists with colors, to make them look a little more interesting.
- Anything added to the `` or `` tag, affects the entire list, while properties added to the `` tag will affect the individual list items:

```
ol {  
    background: #ff9999;  
    padding: 20px;  
}  
  
ul {  
    background: #3399ff;  
    padding: 20px;  
}  
  
ol li {  
    background: #ffe5e5;  
    padding: 5px;  
    margin-left: 35px;  
}  
  
ul li {  
    background: #cce5ff;  
    margin: 5px;  
}
```

- 
1. Coffee
 2. Tea
 3. Coca Cola

- 
- Coffee
 - Tea
 - Coca Cola

CSS border-collapse Property

- The border-collapse property sets whether the table borders are collapsed into a single border or detached as in standard HTML.

Property Values

Value	Description
separate	Borders are detached (border-spacing and empty-cells properties will not be ignored). This is default
collapse	Borders are collapsed into a single border when possible (border-spacing and empty-cells properties will be ignored)

Separate value

A table cell	A table cell
A table cell	A table cell

CSS Code:

```
table#myTable {  
    border-collapse: separate;  
}
```


Collapse value

A table cell	A table cell
A table cell	A table cell

CSS Code:

```
table#myTable {  
    border-collapse: collapse;  
}
```

A table cell	A table cell
A table cell	A table cell

CSS Code:

```
table#myTable {  
    border-collapse: collapse;  
}
```

CSS cursor Property

- The cursor property specifies the type of cursor to be displayed

CSS Syntax

- `cursor: value;`
- ayed when pointing on an element.

Property Values

Value	Description
alias	The cursor indicates an alias of something is to be created
all-scroll	The cursor indicates that something can be scrolled in any direction
auto	Default. The browser sets a cursor
cell	The cursor indicates that a cell (or set of cells) may be selected
context-menu	The cursor indicates that a context-menu is available
col-resize	The cursor indicates that the column can be resized horizontally
copy	The cursor indicates something is to be copied
crosshair	The cursor render as a crosshair
default	The default cursor
e-resize	The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved right (east)
ew-resize	Indicates a bidirectional resize cursor
grab	The cursor indicates that something can be grabbed
grabbing	The cursor indicates that something can be grabbed
help	The cursor indicates that help is available

:last-child Selector

- The :last-child selector matches every element that is the last child of its parent.
- **Tip:** p:last-child is equal to p:nth-last-child(1).

CSS Syntax

```
:last-child {  
    css declarations;  
}
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p:last-child {
    background: #ff0000;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<p>The first paragraph.</p>
<p>The second paragraph.</p>
<p>The third paragraph.</p>
<p>The fourth paragraph.</p>
```

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

The first paragraph.

The second paragraph.

The third paragraph.

The fourth paragraph.

Quiz

- . Which is the correct CSS syntax?
- `body {color: black;}`
- `body:color=black;`
- `{body:color=black;}`
- `{body;color:black;}`

How do you insert a comment in a CSS file?

- `// this is a comment`
- `' this is a comment`
- `/* this is a comment */`
- `// this is a comment //`

How do you add a background color for all <h1> elements?

- `all.h1 {background-color:#FFFFFF;}`
- `h1.all {background-color:#FFFFFF;}`
- `h1 {background-color:#FFFFFF;}`

How do you display hyperlinks without an underline?

- `a {text-decoration:no-underline;}`
- `a {text-decoration:none;}`
- `a {decoration:no-underline;}`
- `a {underline:none;}`

How do you make each word in a text start with a capital letter?

- `text-transform:uppercase`
- `text-transform:capitalize`
- You can't do that with CSS
-

How do you display a border like this:
The top border = 10 pixels
The bottom border = 5 pixels
The left border = 20 pixels
The right border = 1pixel?

- `border-width:10px 20px 5px 1px;`
- `border-width:10px 5px 20px 1px;`
- `border-width:5px 20px 10px 1px;`
- `border-width:10px 1px 5px 20px;`

How do you make a list that lists its items with squares?

- `list-style-type: square;`
- `list-type: square;`
- `list: square;`

How do you select all p elements inside a div element?

- `div p`
- `div + p`
- `div.p`

What is the default value of the position property?

- static
- fixed
- absolute
- relative



Thank You!