

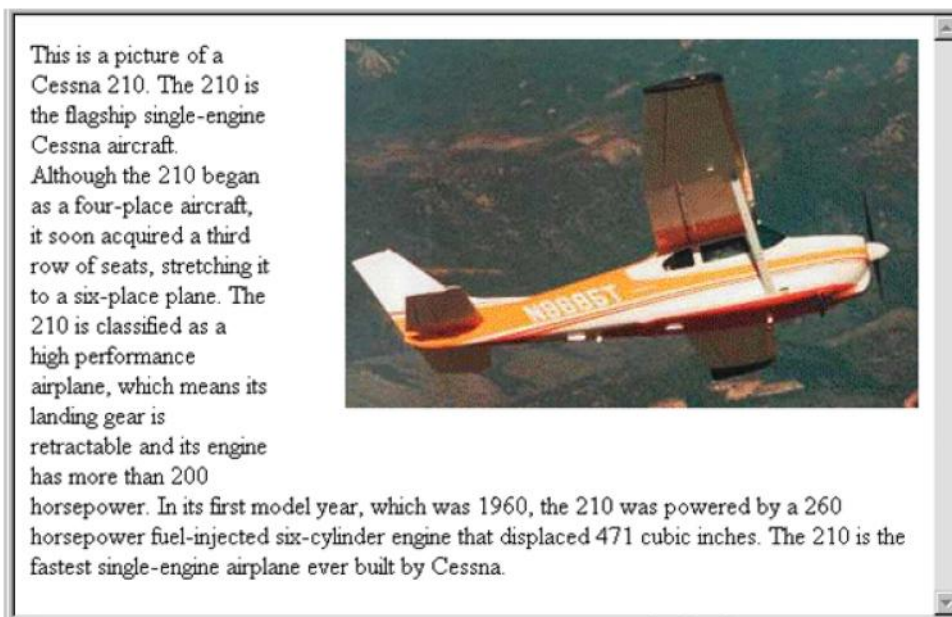
The Box Model

- Borders – every element has a border-style property
 - ❑ Controls whether the element has a border and if so, the style of the border
 - ❑ border-style values: none, dotted, dashed, and double
 - ❑ border-width – thin, medium (default), thick, or a length value in pixels
 - ❑ Border width can be specified for any of the four borders (e.g., border-top-width)
 - ❑ border-color – any color
 - ❑ Border color can be specified for any of the four borders (e.g., border-top-color)

→ SHOW borders.html and display

- Margin – the space between the border of an element and its neighbor element
- The margins around an element can be set with margin-left, etc. - just assign them a length value

```
<img src = "c210.jpg " style = "float: right;  
margin-left: 0.35in;  
margin-bottom: 0.35in" />
```



- Padding – the distance between the content of an element and its border
 - Controlled by padding, padding-left, etc.
- SHOW marpads.html and display

Background Images

- The background-image property
- SHOW back_image.html and display
- Repetition can be controlled
 - background-repeat property
 - Possible values: repeat (default), no-repeat, repeat-x, or repeat-y
 - background-position property
 - Possible values: top, center, bottom, left, or right

The and <div> tags

- One problem with the font properties is that they apply to whole elements, which are often too large
 - Solution: a new tag to define an element in the content of a larger element -
 - The default meaning of is to leave the content as it is

<p>

Now is the best time ever!

</p>

- Use to apply a document style sheet to its content

<style type = "text/css">?

```
bigred {font-size: 24pt;
        font-family: Ariel; color: red}
```

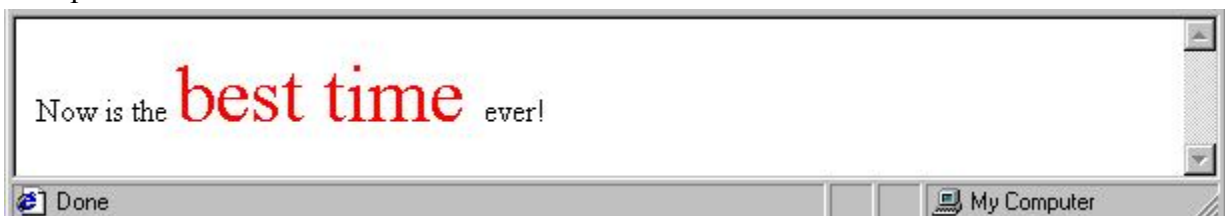
</style>

<p>

Now is the

best time ever!

</p>



- The tag is similar to other HTML tags, they can be nested and
- they have id and class attributes
- Another tag that is useful for style specifications: <div>
 - Used to create document sections (or divisions) for which style can be specified
 - e.g., A section of five paragraphs for which you want some particular style

Conflict Resolution

- When two or more rules apply to the same tag there are rules for deciding which rule applies
- Document level
 - In-line style sheets have precedence over document style sheets
 - Document style sheets have precedence over external style sheets
- Within the same level there can be conflicts
 - A tag may be used twice as a selector
 - A tag may inherit a property and also be used as a selector
- Style sheets can have different sources
 - The author of a document may specify styles
 - The user, through browser settings, may specify styles
- Individual properties can be specified as important

Precedence Rules

- From highest to lowest
 1. Important declarations with user origin
 2. Important declarations with author origin
 3. Normal declarations with author origin
 4. Normal declarations with user origin
 5. Any declarations with browser (or other user agent) origin

Tie-Breakers

- Specificity
 1. id selectors
 2. Class and pseudo-class selectors
 3. Contextual selectors
 4. General selectors
- Position
 1. Essentially, later has precedence over earlier