ANNOUNCEMENTS

- No posting of code in the forum
- Check class announcements daily
Writing Computer Programs

Please read the document:

http://www.cs.umd.edu/~nelson/documents/SuggestionsForWritingComputerPrograms.htm
MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES

- text-indent ➔ specifies the indentation to use for the first line of a block
- line-height ➔ height of a line of text
- letter-spacing ➔ space in-between letters
- word-spacing ➔ space in-between words
WIDTH AND HEIGHT PROPERTIES

- Box width →
  
  \textit{left + right padding, left + right border, left + right margin, content width}

- \textbf{width property} → sets the content width

- Box height and width determined in the same way

- \textbf{height property} → sets the content height

- Example: widthHeight.html/widthHeight.css
BLOCK/INLINE ELEMENTS

❖ Block Element
  ❖ Displayed as a block of content starting and ending with a new line.
  ❖ Examples: <p>, <div>, <h1>→<h6>, <table>
  ❖ Listed one after another VERTICALLY down the page.
  ❖ They will stretch across the whole page unless constrained in some way
  ❖ **Block elements** generate a **principal block box**

❖ Inline Element
  ❖ Does not start new lines
  ❖ Contained within the flow of text.
  ❖ Appear one after another in a line, HORIZONTALLY across the page
  ❖ **Inline elements** generate an **inline box**

❖ **Example:** blockInline.html
❖ **display property** → Enables you to change the type of an element.
❖ **Example:** changingDisplayProp.html
POSITION PROPERTY

- The position property along with the top, right, bottom, left properties allow us to manipulate the position of elements.
- Four possible positioning schemes:
  - fixed positioning → the element is fixed (does not move) and it is placed with respect to the viewport (e.g., browser window).
  - static positioning → default positioning where each element is laid out one after another (“normal flow”).
  - relative positioning → the element is placed in a position relative to the position where it will appear in static positioning.
  - absolute positioning → the element is placed in an absolute position within the containing block (positioning context).
**FIXED POSITIONING**

- **Example:** fixed.html
- **top/right/bottom/left →** Distance from appropriate side
- In the example the navigation menu and the paragraph in red are fixed
- If you reduce the window size the paragraph (in red) does not move and sometimes you will not be able to see it
- Useful when you want to have an element in a fixed position of the web page (e.g., menu or back button).
RELATIVE POSITIONING

- **CSS Normal Document Flow** ➔ Placing of elements one after another or within another element based on the document structure and whether the element is an inline or block element

- **Relative Positioning**
  - You can move the element relative to its normal position in normal flow
  - Space occupied by the element in normal flow is still retained

- **Example:** relative.html
**ABSOLUTE POSITIONING**

- **Containing Block (Positioning Context)**
  - Element with respect you are positioning the current element
  - Default containing block is the body block

- **Absolute positioning**
  - Current element is placed in relation to the containing block
  - The containing block is not necessarily the immediate parent block

- Rules for determining the containing block:
  - Nearest ancestor of the element that has a position property value set to something different from static
  - If no ancestor has a position property set then the containing block is the body block

- Setting the position property of an element to relative and not providing any offsets (e.g., top, etc.) makes the element a containing block for its descendants

- **Example:** absolute.html
FLOAT PROPERTY

- float property
  - A box is laid out according to normal document flow
  - The box is then taken out of the flow and shifted to the left or right as far as possible
- Values:
  - right \(\Rightarrow\) floats box to the right and content to the left
  - left \(\Rightarrow\) floats box to the left and content to the right
- Example: float.html, float.css (floating inline element img)
- Using the float property instead of align attribute in img
- The float property can be used with elements other than images
- Provides an alternative to table-based layout
- Float property and block elements
  - Example: floatBlock.html, floatBlock.css
FAVICON

- Icon that appears next to the websites’ URL in the address bar.
- Example: [http://www.umd.edu/](http://www.umd.edu/)
- You also see them when you bookmark a page
- The icon is represented by a file named favicon.ico
- In the resources section of the class web page you can find a link to a favicon generator
- To place the favicon in your page insert the following HTML tag in the head section of your HTML file (assuming file name for favicon is favicon.ico)
  
  `<link rel="shortcut icon" href="favicon.ico" />`

- Example: FaviconExample.html
- Check using Firefox browser
“LIKE” FACEBOOK BUTTON

- Just paste and cut the following

```html
</iframe>
```