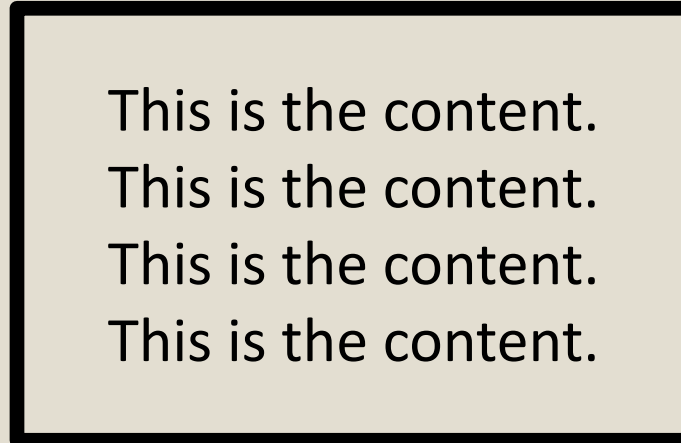


Announcements

- **Project #1 is due next Wednesday**
 - **If your pictures are coming out sideways, see announcement on class webpage**
- **Please bring laptops on Monday**
- **Quiz #2 will be on Wednesday**

Borders



Properties you can set for an element's border:

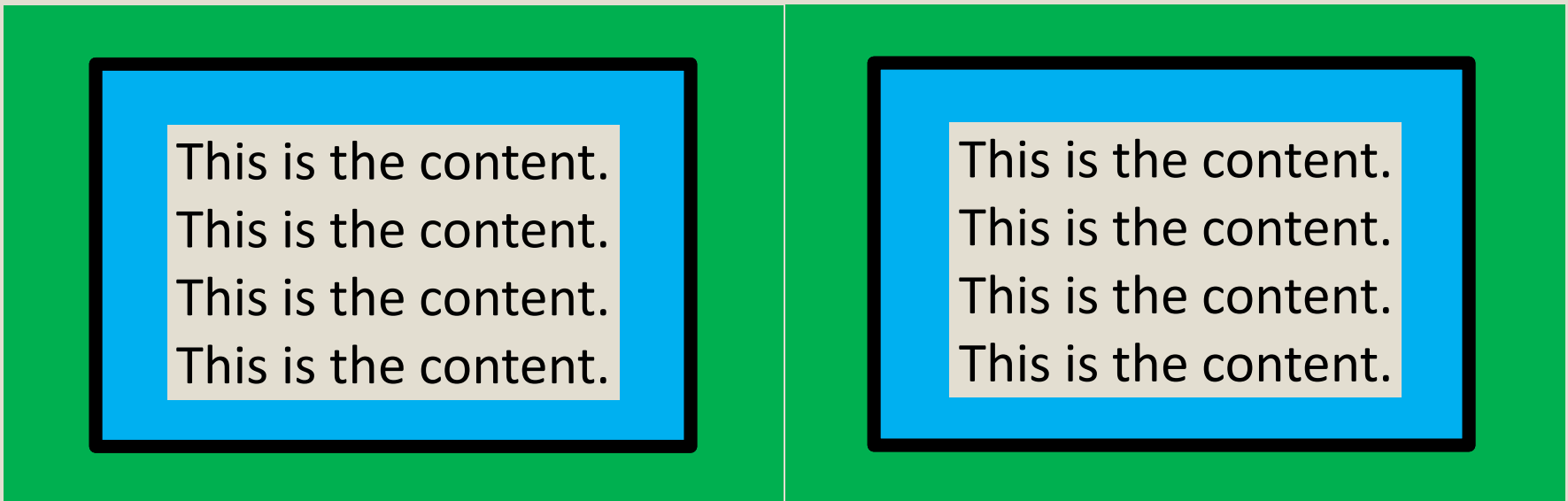
- `border-width: 2px;`
- `border-style: solid;`
(solid, none, dotted, dashed, double, groove, ridge, inset)
- `border-color: black;`
- `border: 2px solid black;`

Example: [BorderExample.html](#)

[BorderExample.css](#)

Box Model

- **Padding** is the space between the content and its border
- **Margin** is the space outside the border which separates this element from its neighbors



Adjusting Padding/Margins

Properties you can set for padding and margins:

- `padding: 1em;`
Or use: `padding-bottom`, `padding-top`, `padding-left`, `padding-right` individually
- `margin: 1.5em;`
Or use: `margin-bottom`, `margin-top`, `margin-left`, `margin-right` individually
- To center an element within it's parent, use:
`margin: auto;`

Example: [PaddingMargins.html](#)
[PaddingMargins.css](#)

Choosing Fonts

Options:

1. Specify a particular font:

- `font-family: arial;`
- Only works well if this font is present on user's machine

2. Specify a generic family:

- `font-family: serif;`
- Choices include: serif, sans-serif, monospace, cursive, fantasy

3. You can also specify a list. They will be attempted from left to right:

- `font-family: foobar, arial, sans-serif;`

Example: [FontFamily.html](#)

Backgrounds

Can be set for any block element.

Properties you should know:

- **background-color**
- **background-image**
- **background-repeat** (repeat, repeat-x, repeat-y, no-repeat)

Example: Backgrounds.html
Backgrounds.css

Positioning

“position” property can be set to:

- static (normal position – no effect)
- **relative (adjust relative to normal position)**
- **fixed (fixed position in the window, even when scrolling)**
- **absolute (fixed position within closest non-static ancestor)**
- sticky (complicated, not supported by many browsers)

Then use “top”, “bottom”, “left”, “right” to specify where the element should go.

Use “z-index” to specify which elements are “in front” when they overlap.

Example: Positioning