

Border Colour

The color can be set by:

- Name -i.e. "red"
- RGB - i.e. "rgb (255, 0, 0)" for colour red.
- Hex - i.e. "#ff0000"

Example:

```
p.one {  
  border-style: solid;  
  border-color: red;  
}  
  
p.two {  
  border-style: solid;  
  border-color: #98bf21;  
}
```

Changing border properties individually

Example:

```
p {  
  border-top-style: dotted;  
  border-right-style: solid;  
  border-bottom-style: dotted;  
  border-left-style: solid;  
}
```

Padding

- The padding clears an area around the content (inside the border) of an element.
- Padding property has four values - 25px 50px 75px 100px
- Individual sides: Can change top, right, left, bottom padding independently.
- Shorthand property: Change all padding's at once.

Individual Sides:

```
padding-top: 25px;  
padding-bottom: 25px;  
padding-right: 50px;  
padding-left: 50px;
```

Shorthand Property:

```
padding: 25px;
```

Margins

- Margin clears an area around an element (outside the border).
- The margin does not have a background color, and is completely transparent.
- Individual sides: Can change top, right, left, bottom margins independently.
- Shorthand property: Change all margins at once.

Individual sides:

```
margin-top: 100px;  
margin-bottom: 100px;  
margin-right: 150px;  
margin-left: 50px;
```

Shorthand Property:

margin: 25px 50px;

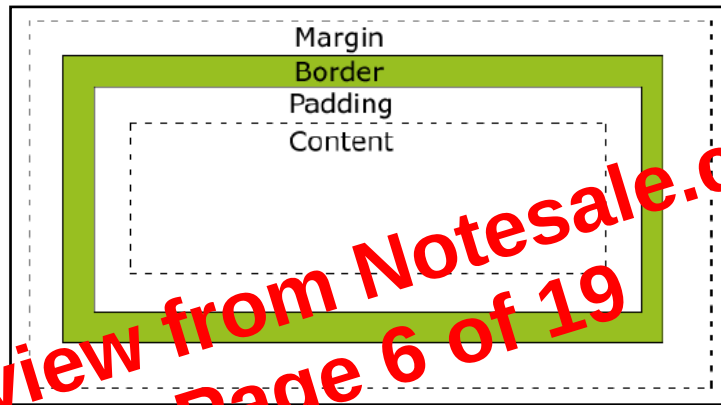
- top and bottom margins are 25px
- right and left margins are 50px

What is {margin: 0 auto;}?

- “auto” means the browser will automatically calculate a margin based on the box an element lies inside.
- If the margins on opposite sides of a box (i.e. top and bottom or left and right) are both set to auto, then they will be given the same value.
- Because of this, we can centre align a box horizontally using, for instance:
`p {margin: 0 auto;}`

Sizes in the Box Model

- When calculating the size of an element, we must include:
 - The size of the content area (which are controlled by width and height).
 - The size of the padding, borders and margin
- Example: padding: 10px will add 20px to the width, why?
 - Because padding of 10px has been added on the left and the right of the box.



Margin Collapsing

- When two or more vertical margins meet, they will collapse into one single margin.
- For Example:

Consider the following CSS:

```
p {  
  height:50px;  
  padding:0px;  
  border:0px;  
  margin:10px;  
}
```

...and the following mark-up:

```
<p>First Paragraph</p>  
<p>Second Paragraph</p>  
<p>Third Paragraph</p>
```

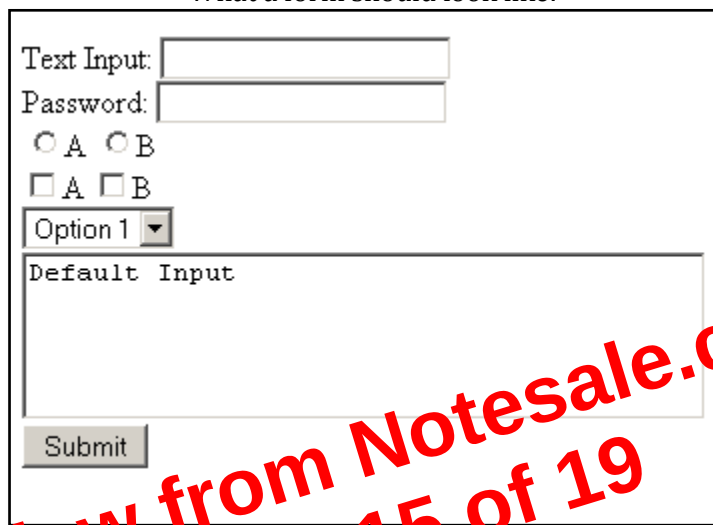
FORMS

A form is defined with the <form> tag. This is a block level, container tag

Tags and their attributes

- <form> tags define the whole form object. Goes into the body of your code.
 - action – specifies URL of application called when the form is submitted.
 - id – identifies the form.
- <input> tags define different ways to enter data to the form. Go between <form> tags.
 - type – defines the appearance and behaviour of the input.
 - name – identifies a specific input (or set of inputs) within the form.
 - value – associates a value with a given option.
- <label> groups a text label with a particular input.

What a form should look like:

A screenshot of a web form. It contains a 'Text Input' field, a 'Password' field, two radio buttons labeled 'A' and 'B', two checkboxes labeled 'A' and 'B', a dropdown menu with 'Option 1' selected, and a 'Default Input' text area. A 'Submit' button is at the bottom. A large red watermark 'preview from Notesale.co.uk Page 15 of 19' is overlaid diagonally across the form.

Text Input

Used to enter a single line of text

Syntax:

<label>

Text Input:

<input type="text" name="textIn"/>

</label>

Text Input:

Password Input

Used to enter a single line of text. Text is not visible on the screen.

Syntax:

<label>

Password:

<input type="password" name="pw"/>

</label>

Password: