



# SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING



(Autonomous)

DEPARTMENT OF CSE -IoT & CYBER SECURITY INCLUDING BCT

## CSS BACKGROUND & MARGIN

### CSS background Property

```
body {  
  background: lightblue url("img_tree.gif") no-repeat fixed center;  
}
```

The `background` property is a shorthand property for:

- [background-color](#)
- [background-image](#)
- [background-position](#)
- [background-size](#)
- [background-repeat](#)
- [background-origin](#)
- [background-clip](#)
- [background-attachment](#)

It does not matter if one of the values above are missing, e.g. `background:#ff0000 url(smiley.gif);` is allowed.

### CSS background-color

```
body {background-color: coral;}
```

The `background-color` property sets the background color of an element.

The background of an element is the total size of the element, including padding and border (but not the margin).

**Tip:** Use a background color and a text color that makes the text easy to read.

### CSS Syntax

```
background-color: color|transparent|initial|inherit;
```

# Property Values

Value	Description
<i>color</i>	Specifies the background color. Look at <a href="#">CSS Color Values</a> for a complete list of possible color values.
transparent	Specifies that the background color should be transparent. This is default
initial	Sets this property to its default value. <a href="#">Read about <i>initial</i></a>
inherit	Inherits this property from its parent element. <a href="#">Read about <i>inherit</i></a>

## Example

Set background colors for different elements:

```
body {  
  background-color: #fefbd8;  
}  
  
h1 {  
  background-color: #80ced6;  
}  
  
div {  
  background-color: #d5f4e6;  
}  
  
span {  
  background-color: #f18973;  
}
```

# CSS margin

## Example

Set the margin for all four sides of a <p> element to 35 pixels:

```
p {  
  margin: 35px;  
}
```

## Definition

The `margin` property sets the margins for an element, and is a shorthand property for the following properties:

- [margin-top](#)
- [margin-right](#)
- [margin-bottom](#)
- [margin-left](#)

### **If the margin property has four values:**

- `margin: 10px 5px 15px 20px;`
  - top margin is 10px
  - right margin is 5px
  - bottom margin is 15px
  - left margin is 20px

### **If the margin property has three values:**

- `margin: 10px 5px 15px;`
  - top margin is 10px
  - right and left margins are 5px
  - bottom margin is 15px

### **If the margin property has two values:**

- `margin: 10px 5px;`
  - top and bottom margins are 10px
  - right and left margins are 5px

### **If the margin property has one value:**

- margin: 10px;
  - all four margins are 10px

## CSS Syntax

margin: *length*|auto|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

Value	Description
<i>length</i>	Specifies a margin in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0. Negative values are allowed. <a href="#">Read about length units</a>
%	Specifies a margin in percent of the width of the containing element
auto	The browser calculates a margin
initial	Sets this property to its default value. <a href="#">Read about initial</a>
inherit	Inherits this property from its parent element. <a href="#">Read about inherit</a>

## Margin Collapse

Top and bottom margins of elements are sometimes collapsed into a single margin that is equal to the largest of the two margins.

This does not happen on horizontal (left and right) margins! Only vertical (top and bottom) margins!

### Example

```
p.a {  
  margin: 30px 0;  
}
```

```
p.b {  
  margin: 20px 0;  
}
```

In the example above, the `<p class="a">` element has a top and bottom margin of 30px. The `<p class="b">` element has a top and bottom margin of 20px.

This means that the vertical margin between `<p class="a">` and `<p class="b">` should be 50px (30px + 20px). But due to margin collapse, the actual margin ends up being 30px!