

## Cascading Style Sheets

### The Box Model

#### The Width and Height Properties

The width and height properties specify the width and height of the content area, padding area, or border area of a box. The syntax of these properties is given as follows:

```
.box { width:  <length> | <percentage> | auto;
        height: <length> | <percentage> | auto; }
```

In the preceding syntax, **<length>** specifies the width / height of the content area; **<percentage>** specifies width / height of the content area in percentage; and **auto** specifies that the width / height depends on the values of other properties. You cannot provide negative values to the width and height properties.

for examples :

```
p { width: 100px; height: auto; }
```

#### Exploring min-width, max-width, min-height and max-height Properties

The **min-width** and **min-height** properties are used to set the minimum width and height, respectively, of a block-level element. The syntax of these properties is given as follows:

```
.box { min-width:  <length>      | <percentage> | inherit ;
        min-height: <length>      | <percentage> | inherit; }
```

The **max-width** and **max-height** properties are used to set the maximum width and height, respectively, of the block-level element. The syntax of these properties is given as follows:

```
.box { max-width:  <length>      | <percentage> | none;
        max-height: <length>      | <percentage> | none; }
```

In both the preceding syntaxes, **<length>** specifies a fixed minimum or maximum width or height; **<percentage>** specifies a minimum or maximum value for width or height as a percentage of the corresponding dimension of the containing block; and **none** specifies no limit on the width or height of the box. You cannot provide negative values to the min-width, max-width, min-height, and max-height properties.

Some examples of using the min-width, max-width, min-height, and max-height properties are given as follows:

```
p { min-width: 10px; min-height: 10px; max-width: 100px; max-height: 100px; }
```

#### Floating Property of Boxes

A floating box is a box that can display the content of an element in left or right direction with respect to the content of another element. For example, you can display a box containing the content of a paragraph in left direction and an image in the right direction. You can float an element by using the float property. The syntax to use the float property is given as follows:

```
.div1 { float:  left | right | none | <page-floats> ; }
```

An example of using the float property is given as follows:

```
IMG { float: left; }
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html><head><style>
div { height: 100px;
      width: 50%;
      background-color: powderblue; }
</style></head>
<body><h2>Set the height and
width of an element</h2>
<p>This div element has a height
of 100px and a width of 50%:</p>
<div></div>
</body></html>
```

## Set the height and width of an element

This div element has a height of 100px and a width of 50%:



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html><head><style>
div.ex1 { width:200px;
          margin: auto;
          border: 3px solid #73AD21;}
div.ex2 { max-width:200px;
          margin: auto;
          border: 3px solid #73AD21;}
</style></head>
<body>
<div class="ex1">This div element has
width: 200px;</div><br>
<div class="ex2">This div element has
max-width: 200px;</div>
<p><strong>Tip:</strong> Drag the
browser window to smaller than
200px
wide, to see the difference between
the two divs!</p>
</body></html>
```

This div element has width: 200px;

This div element has max-width: 200px;

**Tip:** Drag the browser window to smaller than 200px wide, to see the difference between the two divs!

### Exercise:

- 1: Write short note on Width and Height Property.
- 2: Give an Example of min-height and max-height Properties