

# *HTML, XHTML, and XML*

3rd Edition

## **Tutorial 3**

### **Working with Cascading Style Sheets**

**Thanks to the author of the textbook for providing these  
slides. I made slight changes/additions.**

**Turgay Korkmaz**





# Objectives

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- **The look and feel of a web site**
- Review the history and concepts of **CSS**
- Explore **inline** styles, **embedded** styles, and **external** style sheets
- Understand style **precedence** and style **inheritance**
- Understand the CSS use of **color**
- Explore CSS styles for ***FONTS*** and text
- Review and compare different image formats



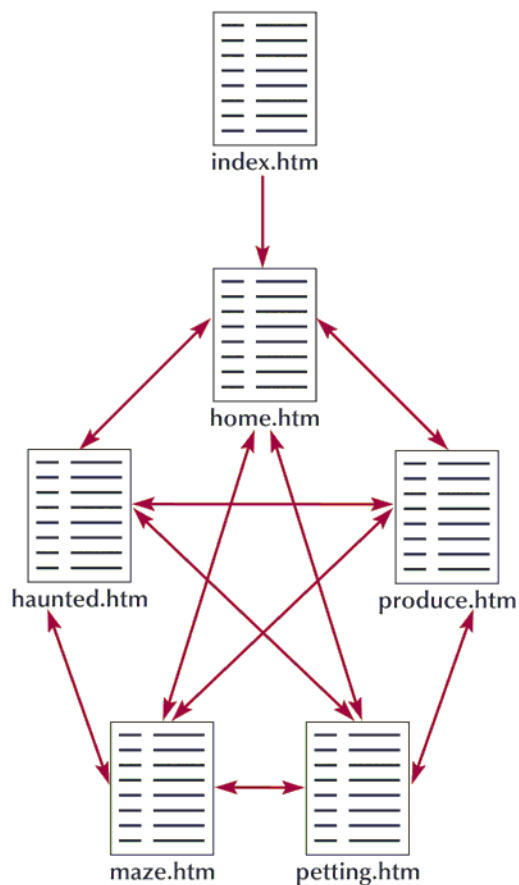
# Objectives


---

- Display an animated graphic
- Apply a background image to an element
- Float elements on a Web page
- Explore the properties of the **box model**
- Apply border styles to an element



# tutorial.03/tutorial






Tammy and Brent Nielsen  
 1973 Hwy G  
 Council Bluffs, IA 51503

[Home](#)
[The Corn Maze](#)
[The Haunted Maze](#)
[Petting Barn](#)
[Produce](#)

## Welcome



Welcome to the home page of our family farm, Sunny Acres, where there's always something happening. With the coming of fall, we're gearing up for our big AutumnFest and Farm Show. If you haven't visited our famous Corn Maze, be sure to do so before it gets torn down on November 5. This year's maze is bigger and better than ever.

Farms can be educational and Sunny Acres is no exception. Schools and home-schooling parents, take an afternoon with us at our Petting Barn. We have over 100 friendly farm animals in a clean environment. Kids can bottle feed the baby goats, lambs, and calves while they learn about nature and the farming life. Please call ahead for large school groups.

When the sun goes down this time of year, we're all looking for a good fright. Sunny Acres provides that too with another year of the Haunted Maze. Please plan on joining us during weekends in October or on Halloween for our big Halloween Festival.

Of course, Sunny Acres is above all, a *farm*. Our Farm Shop is always open with reasonable prices and great produce. Save even more money by picking your own fruits and vegetables from our orchards and gardens.

We all hope to see you soon, down on the farm.

— Tammy & Brent Nielsen

### Hours

- Farm Shop: 9 am - 5 pm Mon - Fri; 9 am - 3 pm Sat
- The Corn Maze: 11 am - 9 pm Sat; 11 am - 5 pm Sun
- The Haunted Maze: 5 pm - 9 pm Fri & Sat
- Petting Barn: 9 am - 4 pm (Mon - Fri); 11 am - 3pm (Sat & Sun)


### Directions

- From Council Bluffs, proceed east on I-80
- Take Exit 38 North to the Drake Frontage Road
- Turn right on Highway G
- Proceed east for 2.5 miles
- Sunny Acres is on your left&watch for the green sign

*Sunny Acres \* Tammy & Brent Nielsen \* 1977 Highway G \* Council Bluffs, IA 51503*



# Same content, but a new look and feel using CSS



Tammy and Brent Nielsen  
1973 Hwy G  
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*Sunny Acres \* Tammy & Brent Nielsen \* 1977 Highway G \* Council Bluffs, IA 51503*

Sunny Acres Logo

List of Links

Heading

promotional photo

Heading

- 
- 
-

Heading

- 
- 
-



# Session 3.1: Introducing Cascading Style Sheets

- **Style sheets** are declarations that describe the **layout** and **appearance** of a document
  - Try a web page with and without css style
- **Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)** is a style sheet language used on the Web
  - We already used CSS in style attribute of html
  - It is a different language than html
  - CSS specifications are maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
  - Several versions of CSS exist: CSS1, CSS2, CSS 2.1, and CSS3





# Cascading Style Sheets

- **CSS1** introduced styles for the following document features:
  - **Fonts:** size, type, other properties
  - **Text:** text alignment, decorative elements (underline, italic etc.)
  - **Color:** background and foreground colors for various page elements
  - **Backgrounds:** setting background image for an element
  - **Block-level Elements:** setting margins, internal space, borders



# Cascading Style Sheets

- **CSS2** introduced styles for the following document features:
  - Positioning: place elements at specific locations on the page
  - Visual Formatting: Clipping and hiding element content
  - Media Types: styles for different output devices (printer, aural etc.)
  - Interfaces: control browser's appearance and behavior (scroll, mouse cursors)
- **CSS 2.1** did not add any new features to the language, cleaned up errors





# Cascading Style Sheets

- **CSS3** (which is still in development) will introduce styles for the following document features:
  - **User Interfaces:** dynamic and interactive features
  - **Accessibility:** supporting users with disabilities
  - **Columnar layout:** more page layout options
  - **International Features:** support different languages
  - **Mobile Devices:** support PDSs and cell phones
  - **Scalable Vector Graphics:** make it easy to add graphical elements
- Usefulness of CSS depends on browsers' support, as a web designer you need to be aware of their support



# Applying a Style Sheet

- Three ways to apply a style to an HTML or XHTML document:
  - **Inline Styles**
  - **Embedded Style Sheet**
  - **External Style Sheet**
- Each has different advantages and disadvantages
- You may use some combination if all three



# Using Inline Styles

we already used these before

- Inline styles are easy to use and interpret because they are applied directly to the elements they affect

```
<element style="style1: value1; style2:  
value2; style3: value3;...">
```

```
<h1 style="text-align: center; color: red"> ... </h1>
```

- Inline styles are easy to understand (why?), but
- They do not separate content from its representation
- The power of CSS becomes evident when you separate styles from content...



# Using Embedded Styles

- You can embed style definitions in a document **head** using the following form:

```
<style type="text/css">  
    style declarations  
</style>
```

```
<style type="text/css">  
    h1 {  
        text-align: center;  
        color: red  
    }  
</style>
```

Each style declaration has the following syntax

```
selector(s) {  
    style1: value1;  
    style2: value2;  
    ...  
}
```

```
<style type="text/css">  
    h1, h2 {  
        text-align: center;  
        color: red  
    }  
</style>
```



# Using an External Style Sheet

---

- An embedded style sheet only applies to the content of the current (one) file
- If you want to apply the same style declaration to the rest of the Web site, you need to place that style declaration in an **external style sheet** and link it to other pages
- An **external style sheet** is a text file (xyz.css) that contains style declarations
  - It can be linked to any page in the site, allowing the same style declaration to be applied to the entire site



# Using an External Style Sheet

- You can add style comments as you develop an external style sheet (xyz.css)

```
/* comment */
```

```
style declarations
```

- In a web page (home.html), use the link element to link this web page to an external style sheet

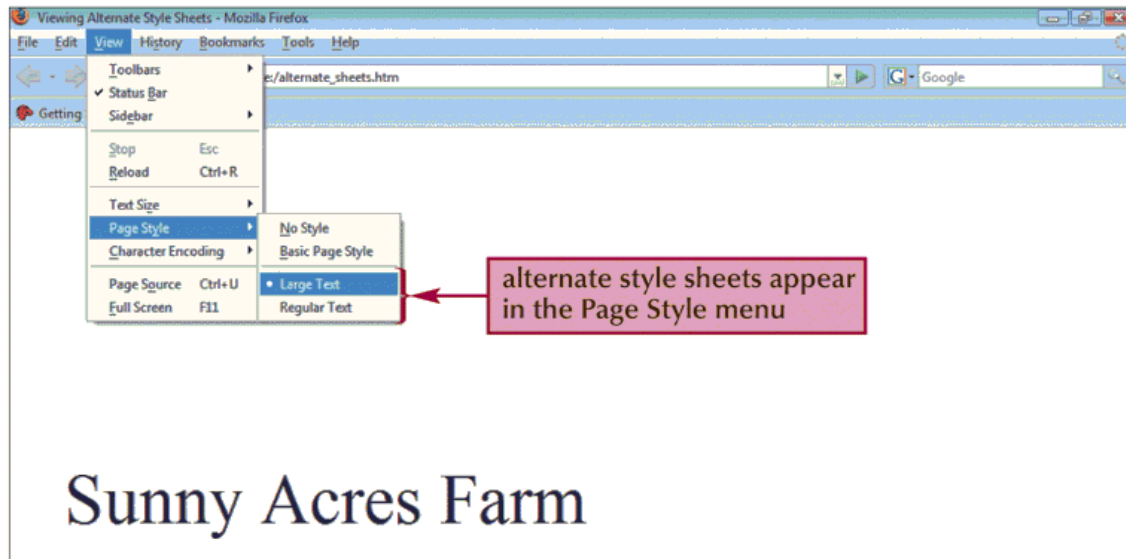
```
<link href="xyz.css"  
rel="stylesheet"  
type="text/css" />
```



# Setting up Alternate Style Sheets

```
<link href="large.css" rel="alternate  
stylesheet" type="text/css" title="Large  
Text" />
```

```
<link href="regular.css" rel="alternate  
stylesheet" type="text/css" title="Regular  
Text" />
```







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Pg 127, 129, 130

selectors

```
<title>Sunny Acres Home Page</title>
<style type="text/css">
  h2, h3 {color: green}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

style applied to  
the selectors

style sheet  
comment

```
/*
New Perspectives on HTML and XHTML 5th Edition
Tutorial 3
Tutorial Case

Sunny Acres Style sheet
Author: Tammy Nielsen
Date: 3/1/2011

Filename: farm.css
Supporting Files: none
*/

address {text-align: center}
```

style declaration

external  
style sheet

type of data contained  
in the style sheet

```
<title>Sunny Acres Home Page</title>
<style type="text/css">
  h2, h3 {color: green}
</style>
<link href="farm.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
</head>
<body>
```

the link  
points to the  
style sheet

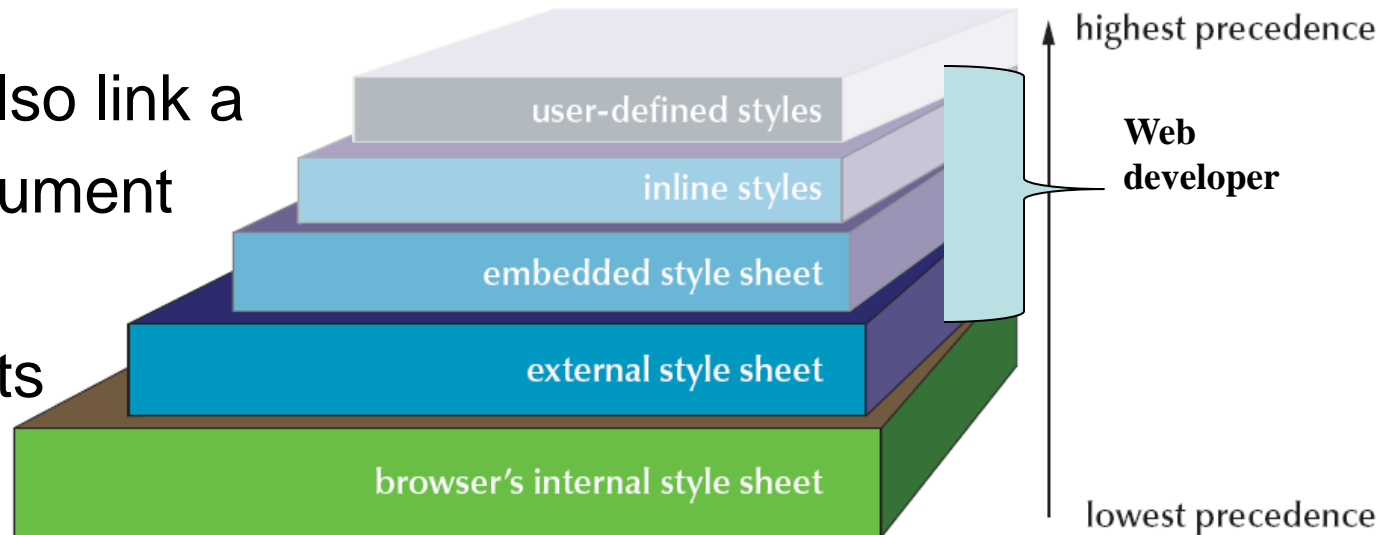


# Understanding Cascading Order

- You can link a single style sheet to multiple documents in your Web site by using the link element or the @import element

```
<style type="text/css">  
    @import url(company.css)  
    @import url(support.css)  
</style>
```

- You can also link a single document to several style sheets





# Cascading Order

when conflicting styles are on the same level

- The one declared last has precedence

```
<style type="text/css">
```

```
  h1 {color: orange; text-align: center;
```

```
  h1 {color: blue}
```

```
</style>
```

- Override the precedence by adding **!important** property

```
<style type="text/css">
```

```
  h1 {color: orange !important;
```

```
  h1 {color: blue; text-align: center;}
```

```
</style>
```

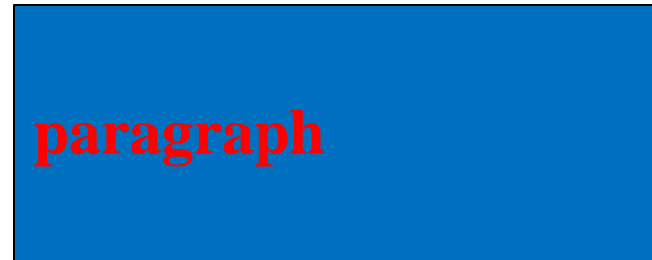


# Style Inheritance

- If a style is not specified for an element, it inherits the style of its parent element. This is called **style inheritance**

```
body {color: blue}
```

```
p {color: red}
```



- In the above example, the body element is the parent element
- Through style inheritance, any changes you make to a style sheet will automatically be passed down the levels of objects and elements on the web site (*this is where the name “cascade style sheet” comes from*).



# Applying a Style to a Specific ID

- To apply a style to an element marked with a specific id value, use the declaration

**#id {style rule}**

In home.html

```
<h2 id="subtitle">A Fun Family Farm</h2>
```

In xyz.css

```
#subtitle {color: red}
```

- We could do the same thing using inline style (how?).
- What is the advantage of moving it away from the content?



# Working with Color in HTML and CSS

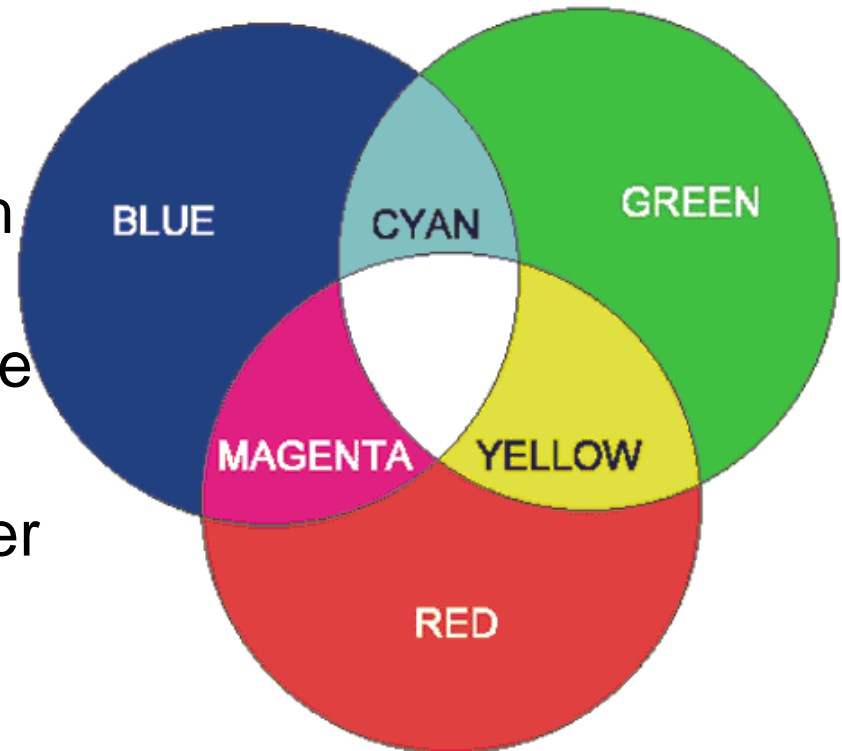
---

- HTML is a text-based language, requiring you to define your colors in textual terms
- HTML identifies a color in one of two ways:
  - By the color name (red, blue, orange etc)
  - By the color value
- To have more control and more choices, specify colors using **color values**
- A **color value** is a numerical expression that precisely describes a color



# Working with Color in HTML and CSS

- Any color can be thought of as a combination of three primary colors: **red**, **green**, and **blue**
- By varying the intensity of each primary color, you can create almost any color and any shade of color
- This principle allows a computer monitor to combine pixels of red, green, and blue to create the array of colors you see on your screen







# Working with Color in HTML and CSS

- Software programs, such as your Web browser, define color mathematically
- Each color is represented by a triplet of numbers, called an **RGB triplet**, based on the strength of its **R**ed, **G**reen, and **B**lue components: `rgb( red, green, blue )`
- The intensity of each of three colors (RGB) is assigned a number from 0 (absence of color) to 255 (highest intensity)

`rgb (0,0,0)`    vs.    `rgb (255,255,255)`

- In this way,  $255^3$ , or more than 16.7 million, distinct colors can be defined



# Working with Color in HTML and CSS

- Using the basic color names allows you to accurately display them across different browsers and operating systems. The list of only 17 colors is limiting to Web designers

Color Name	RGB Triplet	Hexadecimal	Color Name	RGB Triplet	Hexadecimal
Aqua	(0, 255, 255)	00FFFF	Olive	(128, 128, 0)	808000
Black	(0, 0, 0)	000000	Orange	(255, 165, 0)	FFA500
Blue	(0, 0, 255)	0000FF	Purple	(128, 0, 128)	800080
Fuchsia	(255, 0, 255)	FF00FF	Red	(255, 0, 0)	FF0000
Gray	(128, 128, 128)	808080	Silver	(192, 192, 192)	C0C0C0
Green	(0, 128, 0)	008000	Teal	(0, 128, 128)	008080
Lime	(0, 255, 0)	00FF00	White	(255, 255, 255)	FFFFFF
Maroon	(128, 0, 0)	800000	Yellow	(255, 255, 0)	FFFF00
Navy	(0, 0, 128)	000080			

Sample	Name	RGB	Hexadecimal
	aliceblue	(240,248,255)	#F0F8FF
	antiquewhite	(250,235,215)	#FAEBD7
	aqua	(0,255,255)	#00FFFF
	aquamarine	(127,255,212)	#7FFFD4
	azure	(240,255,255)	#F0FFFF
	beige	(245,245,220)	#F5F5DC
	bisque	(255,228,196)	#FFE4C4
	black	(0,0,0)	#000000
	blanchedalmond	(255,235,205)	#FFEBCD
	blue	(0,0,255)	#0000FF
	blueviolet	(138,43,226)	#8A2BE2
	brown	(165,42,42)	#A52A2A
	burlywood	(222,184,135)	#DEB887



# Working with Color in HTML and CSS

- HTML originally used hexadecimals to represent colors
- A **hexadecimal** is a number based on a base-16 numbering system rather than a base-10 numbering system that we use every day
  - Base 10 counting uses a combination of 10 characters (0 through 9) to represent numerical values
  - Hexadecimals include six extra characters: A (for 10), B (for 11), C (for 12), D (for 13), E (for 14), and F (for 15)
  - *#redgreenblue   #FF0000 = rgb(255,0,0) = red*



# Working with Color in HTML and CSS

- To represent a number in hexadecimal terms, you convert the value to multiples of 16 plus a remainder. For example:
  - 21 is equal to  $(16 \times 1) + 5$ , so its hexadecimal representation is 15
  - The number 255 is equal to  $(16 \times 15) + 15$ , or FF in hexadecimal format (remember that F = 15 in hexadecimal)
  - In the case of the number 255, the first F represents the number of times 16 goes into 255 (which is 15), and the second F represents the remainder of 15
- Once you know the RGB triplet of a color, the color needs to be converted to the hexadecimal format



# Defining Text and Background Colors

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- Background color definition:
  - **background-color:** *color*
- Text color definition:
  - **color:** *color*

where *color* is either the color value or the color name

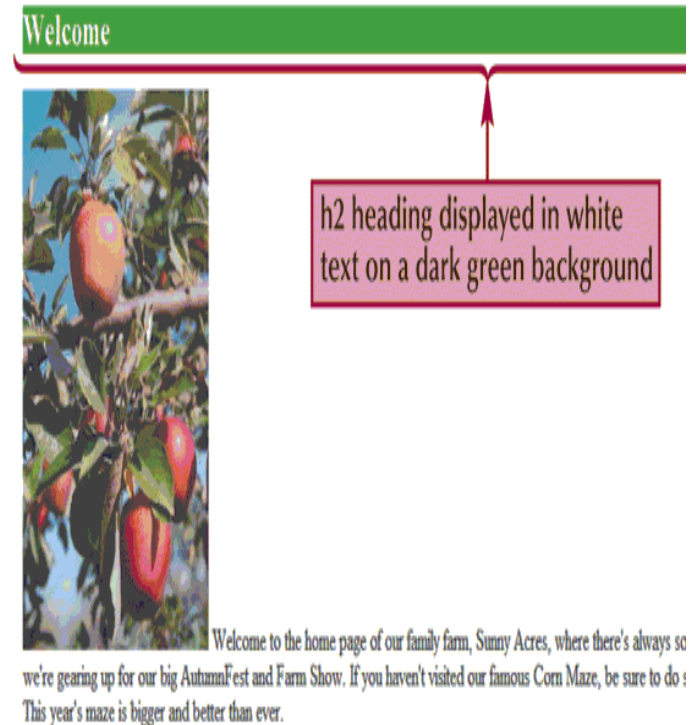
- You can apply text and background colors to any page element

## Setting the background color for the page body

```
body {background-color: white}  
address {text-align: center}
```

## Specifying text color and background colors

```
<title>Sunny Acres Home Page</title>  
<style type="text/css">  
  h2, h3 {color: white; background-color: rgb(0, 154, 0)}  
</style>  
<link href="farm.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />  
</head>
```





# Session 3.2: Working with Fonts and Text Styles

- A **specific font** is a font such as Times New Roman, Arial, or Garamond. The font is installed on a user's computer
- A **generic font** refers to the font's general appearance

## Generic fonts

Font Samples			
serif	defg	defg	defg
sans-serif	defg	defg	defg
monospace	defg	defg	defg
cursive	defg	<i>defg</i>	defg
fantasy	<i>defg</i>	<b>defg</b>	DEFG



# Working with Fonts and Text Styles

- CSS allows you to specify a list of specific fonts along with a generic font  
**font-family:** Arial, Helvetica, 'Trebuchet MS', sans-serif
- If the browser cannot find any of the specific fonts listed, it uses the generic font

```
body    {background-color: white; font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif}  
address {text-align: center}
```





# Setting the Font Size

- The style to change the font size of text within an element is:
  - **font-size: *length***
- **Absolute units** define a font size using one of five standard units of measurement:
  - Millimeters (mm)
  - Centimeters (cm)
  - Inches (in)
  - Points (pt)
  - Picas (pc)
- Many Web page designers opt to use **relative units**, which are expressed relative to the size of other objects within the page
  - **Em unit** (relative to the font size of parent element)
  - Percentages (**font-size: 200%**)
  - Relative keywords
    - Larger, Small

```
body {background-color: white; font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif}
h2 {font-size: 2em}
address {text-align: center}
```

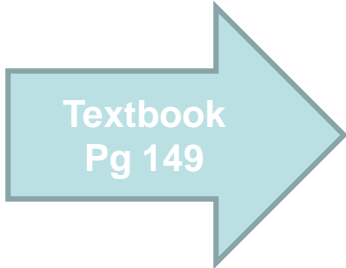
h2 headings will be twice  
the size of body text



# Spacing and Indentation

- **Kerning** is the amount of space between characters
  - **letter-spacing:** *value*
- **Tracking** is the amount of space between words and phrases
  - **word-spacing:** *value*
- **Leading** is the space between lines of text
  - **line-height:** *length*

```
body    {background-color: white; font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif}  
h2      {font-size: 2em; letter-spacing: 0.4em; text-indent: 1em }  
address {text-align: center}
```



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# Applying Font Features

- To specify font styles, use the following style:
  - **font-style:** *type*      normal *italic oblique*
- To control font weight for any page element, use
  - **font-weight:** *weight*      level of bold 100-900, inc by 100
- To change the appearance of your text, use
  - **text-decoration:** *type* underline, overline, blink, none
- To transform the text, use
  - **text-transform:** *type* capitalize, lowercase, uppercase,
- Uppercase letters, small font:
  - **font-variant:** *type* normal, small-caps



# Aligning Text Vertically

- Use the vertical-align attribute  
**vertical-align: *value***

Value	Description
baseline	Aligns the element with the bottom of lowercase letters in surrounding text (the default)
bottom	Aligns the bottom of the element with the bottom of the lowest element in surrounding content
middle	Aligns the middle of the element with the middle of the surrounding content
sub	Subscripts the element
super	Superscripts the element
text-bottom	Aligns the bottom of the element with the bottom of the font of the surrounding content
text-top	Aligns the top of the element with the top of the font of the surrounding content
top	Aligns the top of the element with the top of the tallest object in the surrounding content



# Combining All Text Formatting in a Single Style

- You can combine most of them into a single declaration, using the style

**font: font-style font-variant font-weight font-size/line-height font-family**

```
body    {background-color: white; font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif}  
h2      {font-size: 2em; letter-spacing: 0.4em; text-indent: 1em }  
address {text-align: center; font: normal small-caps 0.8em sans-serif}
```

font style

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Graphics/Images are good and attractive; but, they may increase the size and slow down the download time

GIF, JPEG, PNG (+/-)

# WORKING WITH IMAGES



# Working with GIF Images

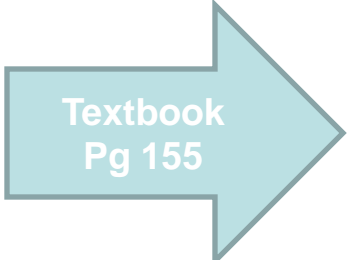
- **GIF (Graphics Interchange Format)** is the most commonly used image format on the Web
- Compatible with virtually all browsers
- GIF files are limited to displaying 256 colors
- Often used for graphics requiring fewer colors, such as clip art images, line art, logos, and icons
- Images that require more color depth, such as photographs, can appear grainy when saved as GIF files





# Working with GIF Images

- A **transparent color** is a color that is not displayed when the image is viewed in an application
- A **splash screen** is a Web page containing interesting animation or graphics that introduces a Web site
- Let us now add both of these graphics



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```
<body>
  <div style="text-align: center">
    <br />
    <a href="home.htm"></a>
  </div>
</body>
```



# JPEG Images

---

- **JPEG** stands for **Joint Photographic Experts Group**
- Supports up to 16.7 million colors
- Most often used for photographs and other images that cover a wide spectrum of color
- Usually smaller than their GIF counterparts
- JPEG do not support animations



# PNG Images

---

- A file format called **PNG (Portable Network Graphics)** has been gaining wider acceptance
- PNG files use a free and open file format and can display more colors than GIFs
- PNGs do allow transparent colors, but not all browsers support this feature



## Comparison of Web graphic formats

Feature	GIF	JPEG	PNG
Color resolution	256	16.7 million	16.7 million
Useful for line art	Yes	No	Yes
Useful for photographs	No	Yes	Yes
Interlacing/progressive encoding	Yes	Yes	Yes
Compressible	Yes	Yes	Yes
Transparent colors	Yes (1)	No	Yes (multiple)
Supported by older browsers	Yes	Yes	No



# Setting the Image Size

- By default, browsers display an image at its saved size
- You can specify a different size by adding the HTML attributes

**width="value" height="value"**

```
<body>
  <div style="text-align: center">
    <br />
    <a href="home.htm"></a>
  </div>
</body>
```

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# Formatting Backgrounds

- The syntax for inserting a background image is:  
**background-image: url(url)**
  - **URL** is the location and filename of the graphic file you want to use for the background of the Web page

```
<body style="background-image: url(background.jpg)">
  <div style="text-align: center">
    <br />
    <a href="home.htm"></a>
  </div>
</body>
```

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# Background Image Options

- By default, background images are tiled both horizontally and vertically until the entire background of the element is filled up
- You can specify the direction of the tiling using the style:
  - **background-repeat:** *type*

Value	Description
repeat	The image is tiled both horizontally and vertically until the entire background of the element is covered
repeat-x	The image is tiled only horizontally across the width of the element
repeat-y	The image is tiled only vertically across the height of the element
no-repeat	The image is not repeated at all

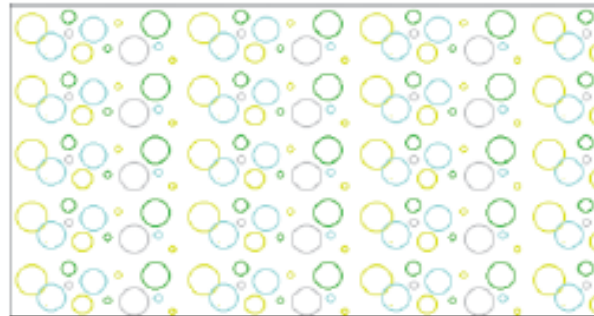




# Background Image Options



background image



background-image: repeat



background-image: repeat-x



background-image: repeat-y



background-image: no-repeat



# Background Image Options

- Initial position is upper-left corner, but we can change it

**background-position:** *horizontal vertical*

Distance from top-left corner

**background-position:** *10% 20%*

**background-position:** *right bottom*

**background-position:** *30px*



- A background image moves along with its element, but we can change it

**background-attachment:** *type*

- scroll
- fixed



# The Background Style

- You can combine the various background styles into the following single style:

```
background: color url(url) repeat  
attachment horizontal vertical
```

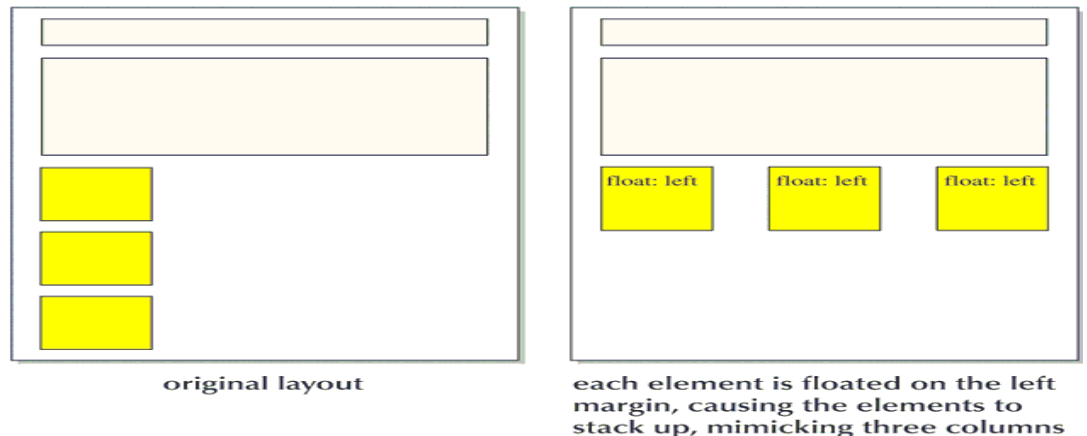
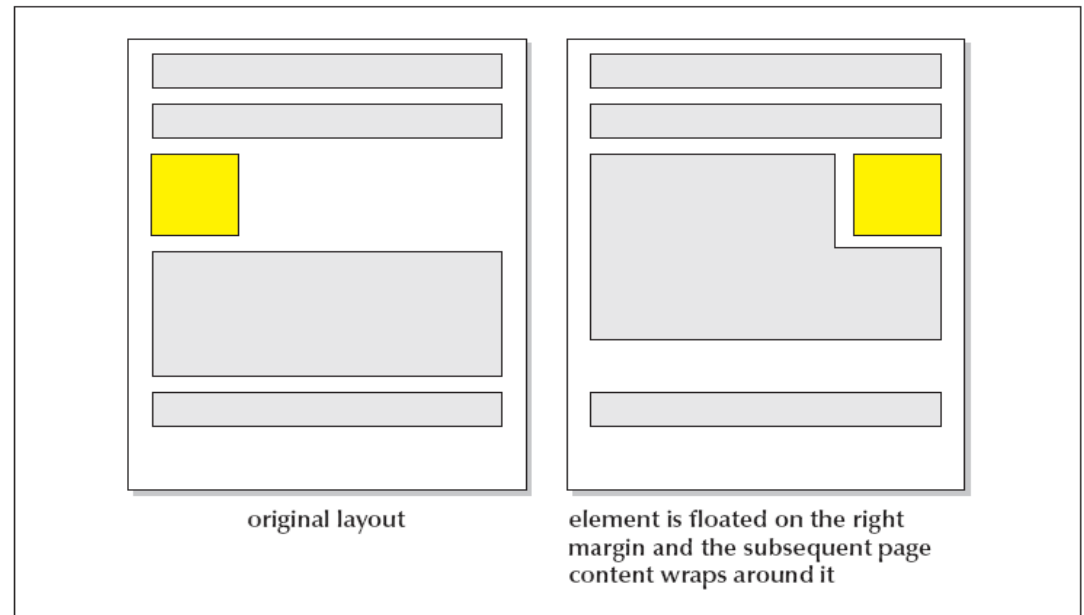
```
background: yellow url(logo.gif) no-repeat  
fixed center center
```



# Session 3.3:

## Floating an Element

- To float an element, use **`float: position`** where *position* is none (to turn off floating), left or right
- We can stack floating elements to create a column effect



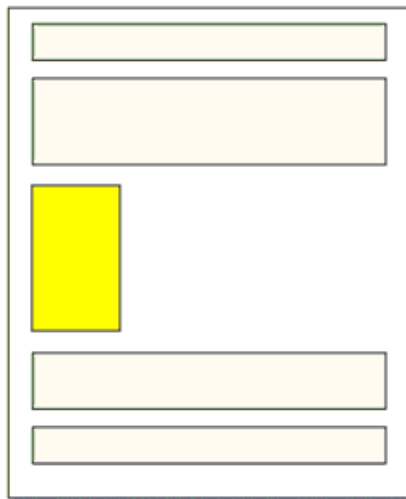


# Floating an Element

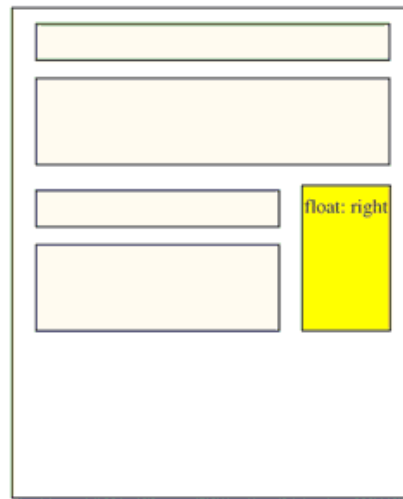
- To display an element clear of a floating element, use the style

**`clear: position`**

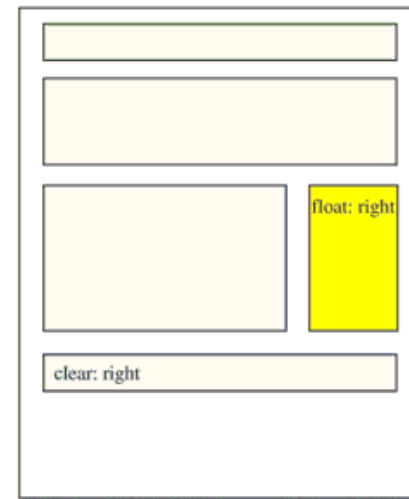
where *position* is none, left, right, or both



original layout



floating an element on the right margin



last element is displayed only when the right margin is clear

### Welcome

Welcome to the home page of our family farm, Sunny Acres, where there's always something happening. With the coming of fall, we're gearing up for our big AutumnFest and Farm Show. If you haven't visited our famous Corn Maze, be sure to do so before it gets torn down on November 5. This year's maze is bigger and better than ever.

Farms can be educational and Sunny Acres is no exception. Schools and home-schooling parents, take an afternoon with us at our Petting Barn. We have over 100 friendly farm animals in a clean environment. Kids can bottle feed the baby goats, lambs, and calves while they learn about nature and the farming life. Please call ahead for large school groups.

When the sun goes down this time of year, we're all looking for a good fright. Sunny Acres provides that too with another year of the Haunted Maze. Please plan on joining us during weekends in October or on Halloween for our big Halloween Festival.

Of course, Sunny Acres is above all, a *farm*. Our Farm Shop is always open with reasonable prices and great produce. Save even more money by picking your own fruits and vegetables from our orchards and gardens.

We all hope to see you soon, down on the farm.

— Tammy & Brent Nielsen



the subsequent text  
wraps around the image

floating inline image

```
body {background-color: white; font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif}
h2 {font-size: 2em; letter-spacing: 0.4em; text-indent: 1em }
address {text-align: center; font: normal small-caps 0.8em sans-serif}
```

```
#promoimage {float: right}
```

id of promotional  
images

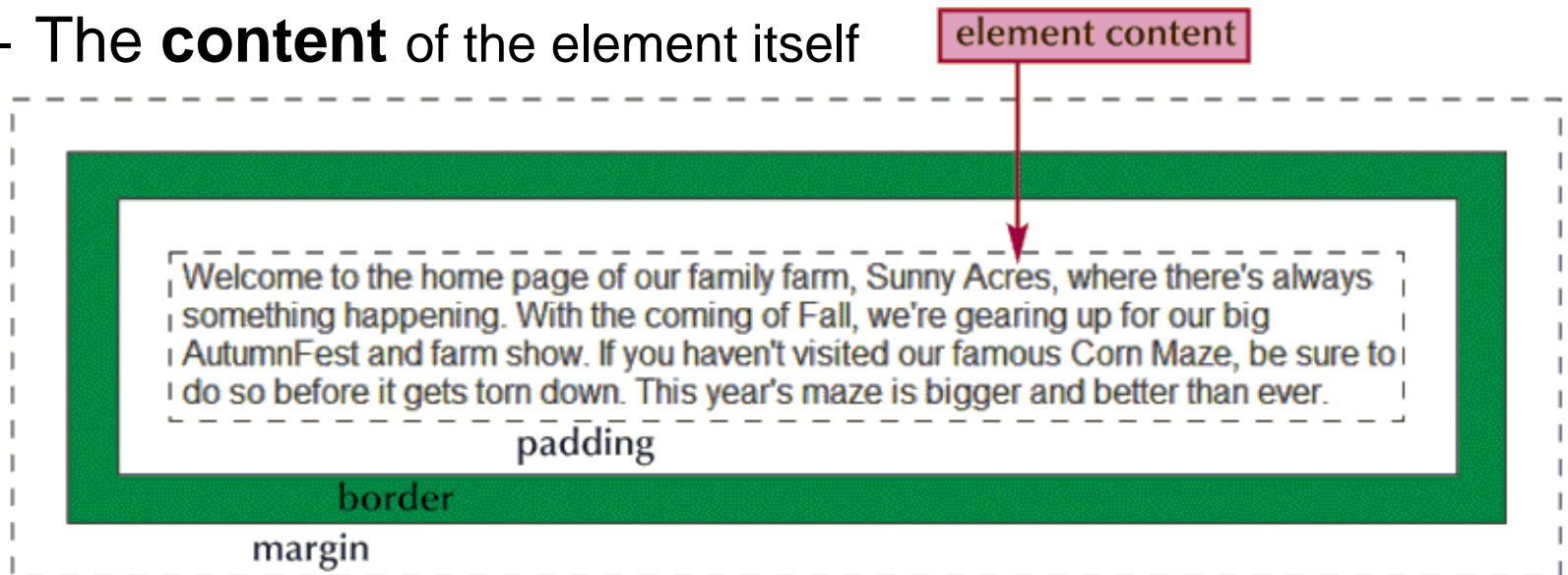
float the image on  
the right margin

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# Working with the Box Model

- The **box model** describes the structure of page elements as they are laid out on the Web page:
  - The **margin** between the element and other page content
  - The **border** of the box containing the element content
  - The **padding** between the element's content and the box border
  - The **content** of the element itself



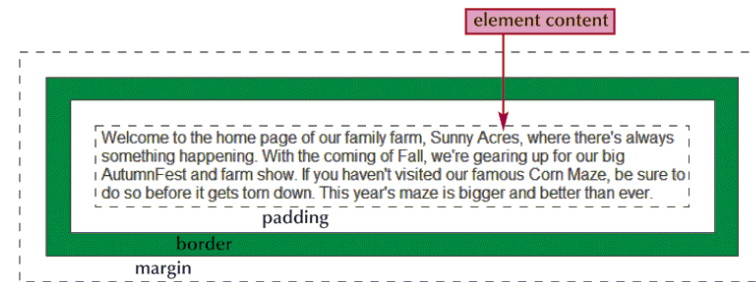




# Margin Styles

- Control your margins with the following four styles:

- `margin-top: length`
- `margin-right: length`
- `margin-bottom: length`
- `margin-left: length`



- Margin values can also be **negative**. This creates an overlay effect by forcing the browser to render one element on top of another
- You can also combine the four margin styles into a single style:
  - `margin: top right bottom left`

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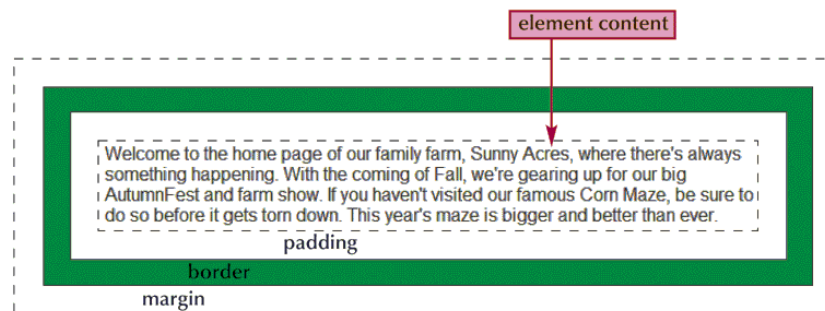
```
#promoimage {float: right; margin: 0em 0em 1em 1em}
```



# Padding Styles

- Styles to set padding are similar to styles to set margins:
  - `padding-top: value`
  - `padding-right: value`
  - `padding-bottom: value`
  - `padding-left: value`

***padding: top right bottom left***





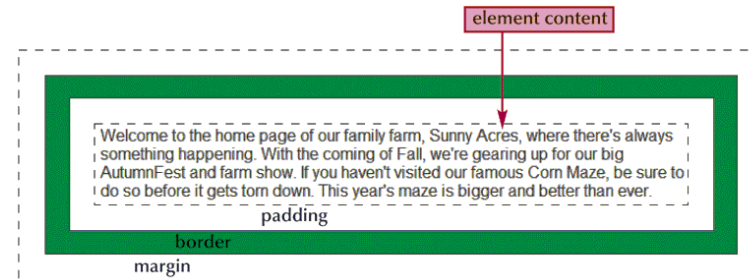
# Border Styles

- `border-top-width: length`
- `border-right-width: length`
- `border-bottom-width: length`
- `border-left-width: length`

**`border-width: top right bottom left`**

- `border-top-color: color`
- `border-right-color: color`
- `border-bottom-color: color`
- `border-left-color: color`

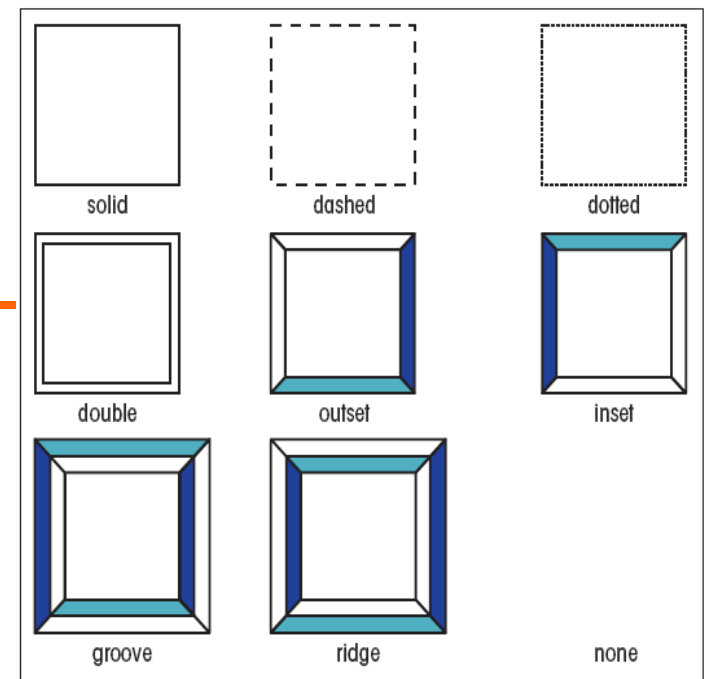
**`border-color: top right bottom left`**





# Border Styles

- `border-top-style: type`
- `border-right-style: type`
- `border-bottom-style: type`
- `border-left-style: type`



**`border-style: top right bottom left`**

- `border-top: width style color`
- `border-right: width style color`
- `border-bottom: width style color`
- `border-left: width style color`

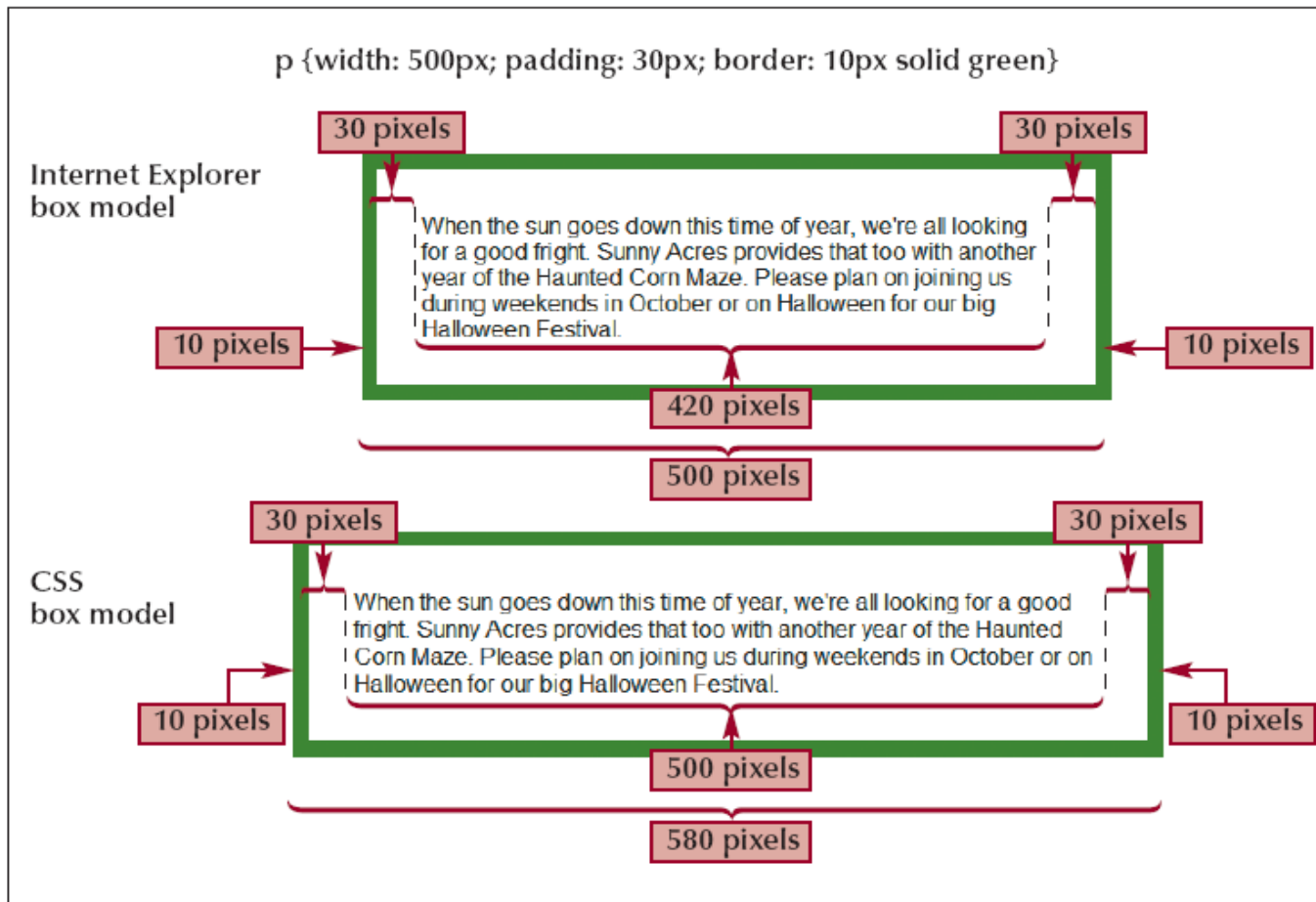
**`h1 {border: 2px solid blue}`**

`address {text-align: center; font: normal small-caps 0.8em sans-serif;  
border-top: 0.5em double green; padding-top: 1em}`

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# Width and Height Styles





# Width and Height Styles

- To set the box model width, use
  - width: *length*

where *length* is the width of the box **content** in one of the CSS units of measure. (Note that Internet Explorer applies the width value to the box model content, padding space, and border)

- To set the box model height, use
  - height: *length*

where *length* is the height of the box **content** in one of the CSS units of measure

## Hours

- Farm Shop: 9 am - 5 pm Mon - Fri; 9 am - 3 pm Sat
- The Corn Maze: 11 am - 9 pm Sat; 11 am - 5 pm Sun
- The Haunted Maze: 5 pm - 9 pm Fri & Sat
- Petting Barn: 9 am - 4 pm (Mon - Fri); 11 am - 3pm (Sat & Sun)

## Directions

- From Council Bluffs, proceed east on I-80
- Take Exit 38 North to the Drake Frontage Road
- Turn right on Highway G
- Proceed east for 2.5 miles
- Sunny Acres is on your left; watch for the green sign

```
body {background-color: white; font-family: Ar  
h2 {font-size: 2em; letter-spacing: 0.4em; t  
h3 {width: 20em; padding-left: 1em}  
address {text-align: center; font: normal small-c  
border-top: 0.5em double green; padding-
```

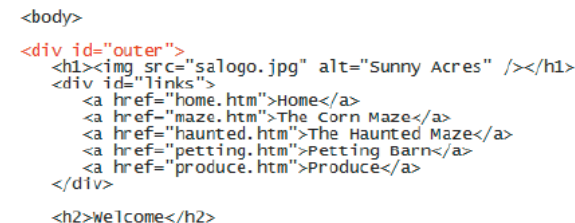
```
#promoimage {float: right; margin: 0em 0em 1em 1em}
```

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- **div containers** can be
  - **resized** and
  - **floated**

```
body {background-color: white; font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif}
h2 {font-size: 2em; letter-spacing: 0.4em; text-indent: 1em }
h3 {width: 20em; padding-left: 1em}
address {text-align: center; font: normal small-caps 0.8em sans-serif;
border-top: 0.5em double green; padding-top: 1em}

#promoimage {float: right; margin: 0em 0em 1em 1em}
#outer {width: 50em}
```

to create different page layouts

# New Perspectives on HTML, XHTML, Comprehensive, 3rd Edition

```
</div>
</body>
```





# Controlling Page Layout with div Containers

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```
#promoimage {float: right; margin: 0em 0em 1em 1em}
#outer      {width: 50em}
#links      {float: left; width: 10em; background-color: white;
             border-style: outset; border-width: 0.5em}
```





Sunny  
Acres

Tammy and Brent Nielsen  
1973 Hwy G  
Council Bluffs, IA 51503

[Home](#) [The Corn Maze](#) [The Haunted Maze](#) [Petting Barn](#) [Produce](#)

## Welcome

Welcome to the home page of our family farm, Sunny Acres, where there's always something happening. With the coming of fall, we're gearing up for our big AutumnFest and Farm Show. If you haven't visited our famous Corn Maze, be sure to do so before it gets torn down on November 5. This year's maze is bigger and better than ever.

Farms can be educational and Sunny Acres is no exception. Schools and home-schooling parents, take an afternoon with us at our Petting Barn. We have over 100 friendly farm animals in a clean environment. Kids can bottle feed the baby goats, lambs, and calves while they learn about nature and the farming life. Please call ahead for large school groups.

When the sun goes down this time of year, we're all looking for a good fright. Sunny Acres provides that too with another year of the Haunted Maze. Please plan on joining us du weekends in October or on Halloween for our big Halloween Festival.



```
<div id="inner">
<h2>welcome</h2>
<p>

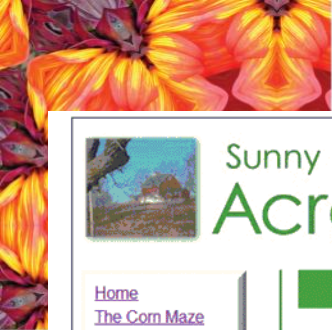
welcome to the home page of our family farm,
Sunny Acres, where there's always something
happening. with the coming of fall, we're gearing up for our big AutumnFest
and Farm Show. If you haven't visited our famous Corn Maze, be sure to do
so before it gets torn down on November 5. This year's maze is bigger and
better than ever.
</p>
```

```
<h3>Directions</h3>
<ul>
<li>From Council Bluffs, proceed east on I-80</li>
<li>Take Exit 38 North to the Drake Frontage Road</li>
<li>Turn right on Highway G</li>
<li>Proceed east for 2.5 miles</li>
<li>Sunny Acres is on your left; watch for the green sign</li>
</ul>
</div>
```

left margin is  
set to 12 em

```
#promoimage {float: right; margin: 0em 0em 1em 1em}
#outer      {width: 50em}
#links      {float: left; width: 10em; background-color: white;
             border-style: outset; border-width: 0.5em}
#inner      {margin-left: 12em; padding-left: 1em;
             border-left: 0.1em solid green}
```

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Sunny  
Acres

[Home](#)  
[The Corn Maze](#)  
[The Haunted Maze](#)  
[Petting Barn](#)  
[Produce](#)

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Farms can be educational and fun for all ages. Schools and home-schooled children can benefit from an afternoon with us at our Petting Farm. Please call for more information.

# Setting the Display Style

## Values of the display style

```
a {display: block}
```

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Display	Description
block	Display as a block-level element
inline	Display as an inline element
inline-block	Display as an inline element with some of the properties of a block (much like an inline image or frame)
inherit	Inherit the display property of the element's parent
list-item	Display as a list item
none	Do not display the element
run-in	Display as either an inline or block-level element depending on the context (CSS2)
table	Display as a block-level table
inline-table	Display as an inline table
table-caption	Treat as a table caption
table-cell	Treat as a table cell
table-column	Treat as a table column
table-column-group	Treat as a group of table columns
table-footer-group	Treat as a group of table footer rows
table-header-group	Treat as a group of table header rows
table-row	Treat as a table row
table-row-group	Treat as a group of table rows



## The final layout of the Sunny Acres home page



Sunny  
Acres

Tammy and Brent Nielsen  
1973 Hwy G  
Council Bluffs, IA 51503

[Home](#)

[The Corn Maze](#)

[The Haunted Maze](#)

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# Apply external style sheet to the rest

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haunted.htm

maze.htm

petting.htm

produce.htm

```
<title>Sunny Acres Haunted Maze</title>
<style type="text/css">
  h2, h3 {color: white; background-color: black}
</style>
<link href="farm.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
</head>
```





# Summary

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- Learned history and concepts of CSS
- Learned different styles and how they are applied
- Learned CSS use of color and CSS styles for font
- Learned to display an animated graphic
- Learned to float elements and apply style to elements
- Learned the properties of the box model

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