**CSS – Cascading Style Sheets**

**Tables**

<html>

<head>

<title>Baseball Standings</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Baseball Standings</h1>

<table>

<tr>

<th>TEAM</th>

<th>W</th>

<th>L</th>

<th>GB</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Los Angels Dodgers</td>

<td>62</td>

<td>38</td>

<td>-</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>San Francisco Giants</td>

<td>54</td>

<td>46</td>

<td>8.0</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Colorado Rockies</td>

<td>54</td>

<td>46</td>

<td>8.0</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Arizona Diamondbacks</td>

<td>43</td>

<td>58</td>

<td>19.5</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>San Diego Padres</td>

<td>39</td>

<td>62</td>

<td>23.5</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

Although we did not apply any styles to the HTML in the above listing you can use any text style in a table cell. However, styles or HTML tags used in one cell don't carry over to other cells, and tags from outside the table don't apply within the table. For example, consider the following table:

<p style=”font-weight:bold”>

<table>

<tr>

<td style=”font-style:italic”>hello</td>

<td>there</td>

</tr>

</table>

</p>

In this example, the <p> tag is used around a table to demonstrate how tables are immune to outside tags. The word “there” would be neither bold-face nor italic because neither the font-weight:bold style outside the table nor the font-style:italic style from the previous cell affects it. In this example, the word hello is in italics, however.

To boldface the words hello and there, change the table code to this:

<p>

<table style=”font-weight:bold”>

<tr>

<td style=”font-style:italic”>hello</td>

<td>there</td>

</tr>

</table>

</p>

When a table width is not specified, the size of a table and its individual cells automatically expand to fit the data you place into it. However, you can choose to control the exact size of the entire table by using width and /or height styles in the <table> tag. You can also control the size of each cell by putting width and height styles in the individual <td> tags. The width and height styles can be specified as either pixels or percentages. For example, the following code creates a table 500 pixels wide and 400 pixels high

<table style=”width:500px; height:400px”>

To make the first cell of the table 20% of the total table width and the second cell 80% of the table width, type the following:

<table style=“width:100%”>

<tr>

<td style=”width:20%”>skinny cell</td>

<td style=”width:80%”>fat cell</td>

</tr>

</table>

Notice that the table is sized to 100%, which ensures the table fills the entire width of the browser window. When you use percentages instead of fixed pixel sizes, the table will resize automatically to fit any size browser window while maintaining the aesthetic balance you're after. In this case, the two cells within the table are automatically resized to 20% and 80% of the total table width, respectively.

<html>

<head>

<title>Baseball Standings</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Baseball Standings</h1>

<table>

<tr>

<th style=”width:35px;”></th>

<th style=”width:175px;”>TEAM</th>

<th style=”width:25px;”>W</th>

<th style=”width:25px;”>L</th>

<th style=”width:25px;”>GB</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td><img src=”losangeles.gif” alt=”Los Angeles Dodgers” /></td>

<td>Los Angels Dodgers</td>

<td>62</td>

<td>38</td>

<td>-</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td><img src=”sanfrancisco.gif” alt=”San Francisco Giants” /></td>

<td>San Francisco Giants</td>

<td>54</td>

<td>46</td>

<td>8.0</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td><img src=”colorado.gif” alt=”Colorado Rockies” /></td>

<td>Colorado Rockies</td>

<td>54</td>

<td>46</td>

<td>8.0</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td><img src=”arizona.gif” alt=”Arizona Diamondbacks” /></td>

<td>Arizona Diamondbacks</td>

<td>43</td>

<td>58</td>

<td>19.5</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td><img src=”sandiego.gif” alt=”San Diego Padres” /></td>

<td>San Diego Padres</td>

<td>39</td>

<td>62</td>

<td>23.5</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

Note: The first <tr> defines the sizes of the rows. These are not repeated in the next <tr> definitions. The subsequent <tr> widths are defined by the first <tr>.

**Assignment - Part III - Due Tuesday Feb 13, 2018.**

Question #8 #9 and #10 are to be done in the same table.

**QUESTION #8**

How would you create a simple two-row, two-column table with a standard border?

**QUESTION #9**

How would you add 30 pixels of space between the table border and the cells?

**QUESTION #10**

How would you make the top-left cell green, the top-right cell red, the bottom left cell yellow, and the bottom right cell blue?

**TASK #2**

Create the above table properties in QUESTION #8 – 10 using style rules. This tutorial will help

<http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_table.asp>

**TASK #3**

Create a table with alternating row colors and text colors. Use style rules. Well how about you just create the table below....:))))



**CSS Background, Text, and Border Colors**

When using CSS, there are three instances in which color values can be used: when specifying the background color, the text color, or the border color of elements.

<html>

<head>

<title>Background, Text, and Border Colors</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Background, Text, and Border Colors</h1>

<p style=”background-color:#CCCCCC; border:1px solid #000000; color:#FF0000”>

Grey paragraph, black border, red text with a <span style=”color:#FFA500”>orange span</span>.

</p>

</body>

</html>

**QUESTION #11**

How would you give a web page a black background and make all text bright green?

**QUESTION #12**

If you specify background-color #FFFFFF for the body element in your style sheet, then use background-color #FF0000 for the first <div> that you use on your page, will the background of that <div> be red or white? Why?

**How to manipulate images**

How to manipulate images – use GIMP <http://www.gimp.org/>

This is the official GIMP web site. It contains information about downloading, installing, using, and enhancing it. This site also serves as a distribution point for the latest releases. We try to provide as much information about the GIMP community and related projects as possible. Hopefully you will find what you need here. Grab a properly chilled beverage and enjoy.

For example a tutorial to make animated graphics: <http://www.gimp.org/tutorials/Simple_Animations/>

The banner in action from the above tutorial: **lists.html**. (under the same folder)

To become an exceptional web designer it would be wise to learn everything about GIMP. Why GIMP its open source and free and easy to learn.

**All about Margins**

**QUESTION #13**

To place two <div> elements next to each other, but with a 30pixel margin between them, what entry or entries can you use in the style sheet?

**QUESTION #14**

Which CSS style property and value is used to ensure that content does not appear to the left of a floating element?

**QUESTION #15**

What style sheet entry is used to place text within a <div> to appear 12 pixels from the top of the element?

**TASK #4**

Using color blocks code or <div>s of your own, practice all manner and sorts of spacing and floating before moving onto the next section.

**CSS Box Model and Positioning**

**QUESTION #16**

What's the difference between relative positioning and absolute positioning?

**QUESTION #17**

Which CSS style property controls the manner in which elements overlap each other?

**QUESTION #18**

What HTML code could you use to display the words “Where would you like to” starting exactly at the upper-left corner of the browser window and displays the words “Go Today?” in large type exactly 80 pixels down and 20 pixels to the left of the corner?

**TASK #5**

Practice working with the intricacies of the CSS Box Model by creating a series of elements with different margins, padding, and borders and see how these properties affect their height and width.