

Lab 7

Introduction to Web Design

Agenda

- ⌘ **What is URL & Browser?**
- ⌘ **How do web browsers work?**
- ⌘ **Introduction to HTML.**
- ⌘ **Let's create our first web page**
- ⌘ **HTML body elements**
- ⌘ **Hands on(1/2)**
- ⌘ **CSS Style sheets**
- ⌘ **Hands on(2/2)**
- ⌘ **Assignment**

What is URL & Browser?

- ❑ URL – Uniform Resource Locator.
- ❑ Browser – A software program which is used to show web pages.

How Do Web Browsers Work?

1. URL is typed in the browser.
2. DNS lookup to find the ip address of the server
3. Browser sends a HTTP request to the server.
4. Server handles the incoming request
5. Browser receives the HTTP response
6. Browsers displays the html content

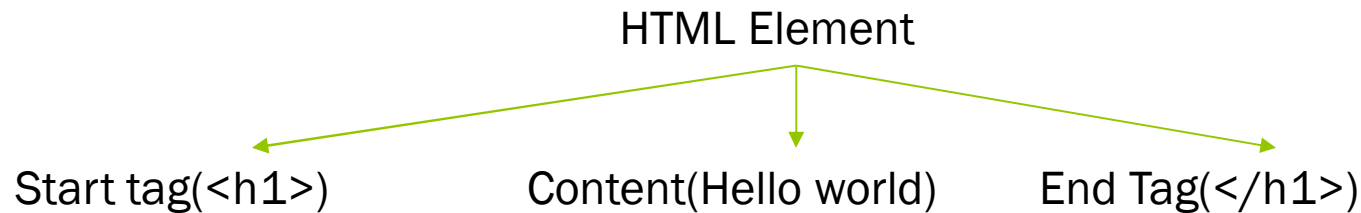
Introduction to HTML

What is HTML?

- ❑ HTML stands for **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage.
- ❑ HTML is **not** a programming language, it is a markup language.
- ❑ A markup language is a set of markup tags that describe web page.
- ❑ Pages end with “.htm” or “.html”
- ❑ HTML Editor – A word processor that has been specialized to make the writing of HTML documents more effortless.
- ❑ HTML comment begins with “<!--”, and ends with “-- >”.

HTML Element

- ❑ HTML documents are defined by HTML elements.
- ❑ HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag.
- ❑ E.g: `<h1>Hello world</h1>`



HTML Tags

- ✧ HTML tag is keyword surrounded by angle brackets like `< >` .
- ✧ Not case sensitive
 - `<TITLE> = <title> = <TITLE>`
- ✧ HTML tags normally come in pairs like `` and ``.
- ✧ The first tag in a pair is the start tag, the second tag is the end tag.

Choosing Text Editor

- ✎ There are many different programs that you can use to create web documents.
- ✎ HTML Editors enable users to create documents quickly and easily by pushing a few buttons. Instead of entering all of the HTML codes by hand.
- ✎ These programs will generate the HTML Source Code for you.
- ✎ HTML Editors are excellent tools for experienced web developers.
- ✎ However; it is important that you learn and understand the HTML language so that you can edit code and fix “bugs” in your pages.
- ✎ For this Course, we will focus on using the standard Microsoft Windows text editors, NotePad. We may use also NotePad++.
- ✎

Let's create our first page

Creating a Basic Starting Document

- Create a new text document.
- Change the file extension (from .txt to .html).
- Add the basic elements.html code.
- Open the file using the default browser.
- To edit the html code open the file with the text editor (RightClick->open with-> notepad++).
-

HTML Page structure

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Page title</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML Code

- `<!DOCTYPE html>`
- `<html>`
- `<HEAD>`
- `<TITLE> my first html web page </TITLE>`
- `</HEAD>`
- `<BODY>`
- `<!-- Here we will put the page elements -->`
- `</BODY>`
- `</html>`

Head Element

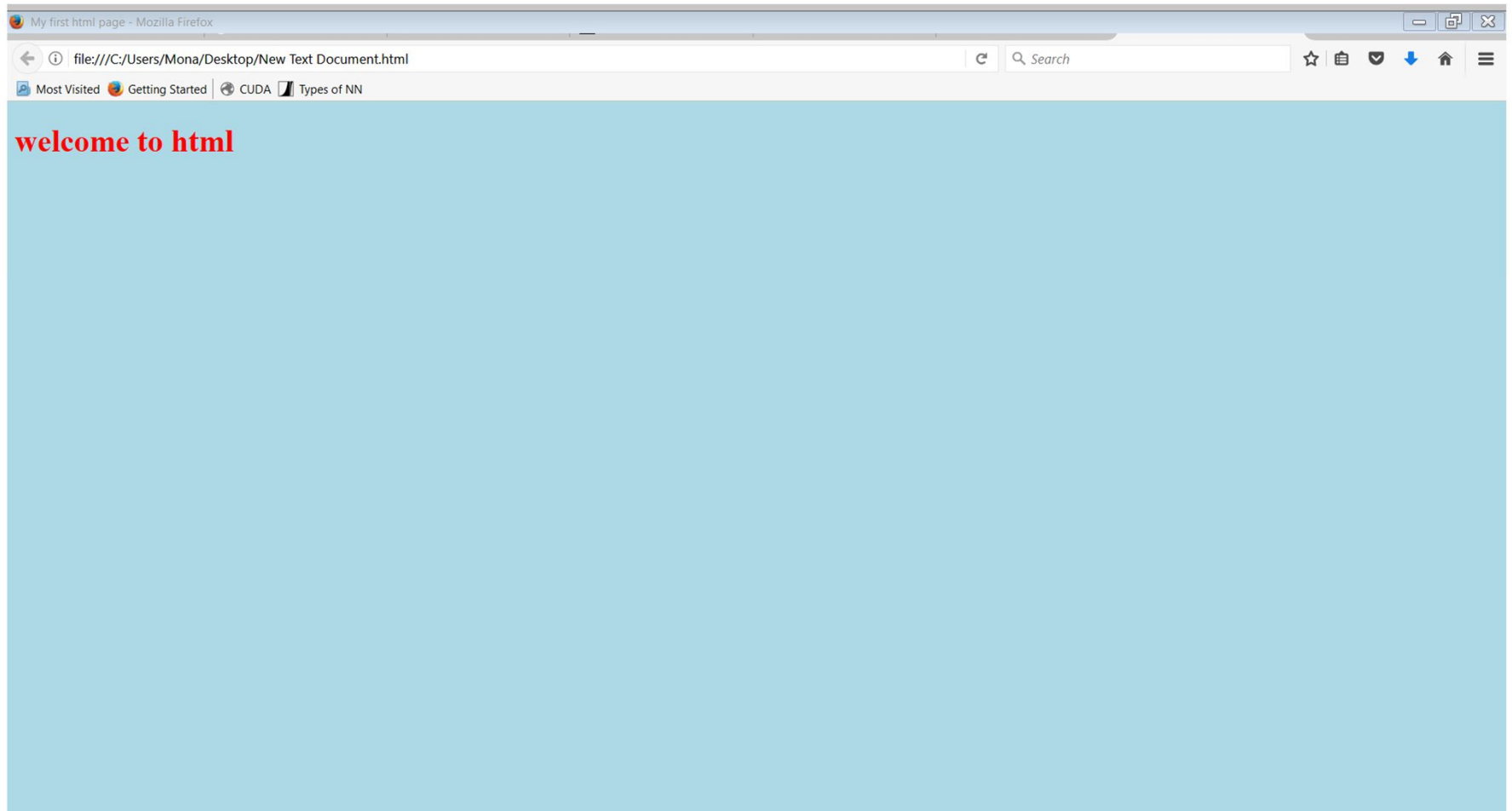
- ✧ The **<head>** element is a container for metadata (data about data) and is placed between the `<html>` tag and the `<body>` tag.
- ✧ HTML metadata is data about the HTML document. Metadata is not displayed.
- ✧ Metadata typically define the document title, character set, styles, links, scripts, and other meta information.
- ✧ The following tags describe metadata: `<title>`, `<style>`, `<meta>`, `<link>`, `<script>`, and `<base>`.

The Body Element

- ✧ The <body> tag defines the document's body.
- ✧ The <body> element contains all the contents of an HTML document, such as text, hyperlinks, images, tables, lists, etc.
- ✧ The body element contains a set of attributes:

Attribute	Value	Description
<u>alink</u>	<i>color</i>	Specifies the color of an active link in a document
<u>background</u>	<i>URL</i>	Specifies a background image for a document
<u>bgcolor</u>	<i>color</i>	Specifies the background color of a document
<u>link</u>	<i>color</i>	Specifies the color of unvisited links in a document
<u>text</u>	<i>color</i>	Specifies the color of the text in a document
<u>vlink</u>	<i>color</i>	Specifies the color of visited links in a document

Example(1)



Solution

```
⌘ <!DOCTYPE html>
⌘ <HTML>
⌘ <head>
⌘ <title> My first html page </title>
⌘ </head>
⌘ <BODY BGCOLOR="lightblue" Text="#FF0000">
⌘ <h1>welcome to html</h1>
⌘ </BODY>
⌘ </HTML>
```

Representing colors in HTML

- ✎ Colors in HTML can be represented using:
 - Names(e.g “Tomato”)
 - RGB(e.g “rgb(255, 99, 71)”).
 - Hexa values(e.g. “#ff6347”).
- ✎ HTML Supports 140 standard color names.

HTML Body Elements

HTML Headers

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Example Page</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1> Heading 1 </H1>
<H2> Heading 2 </H2>
<H3> Heading 3 </H3>
<H4> Heading 4 </H4>
<H5> Heading 5 </H5>
<H6> Heading 6 </H6>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Heading 1

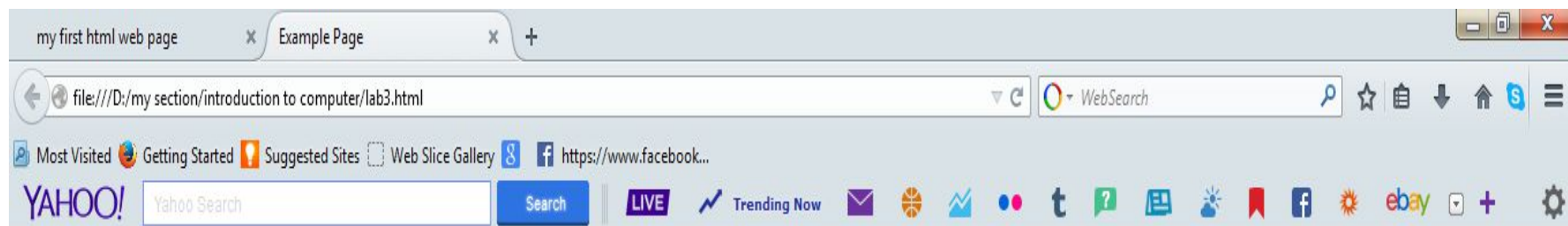
Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6



Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

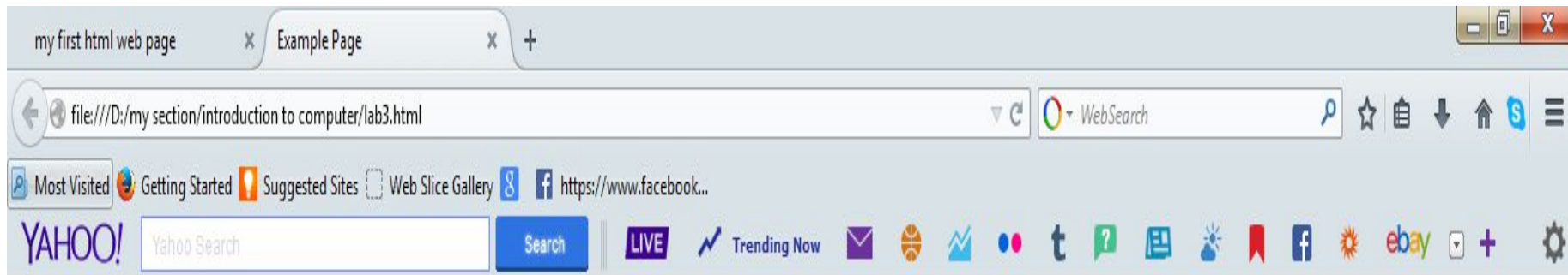
Heading 5

Heading 6

Paragraphs <P> </P>

- ∞ Paragraphs are managed using the paragraph element, represented by an opening and closing tag <p>...</p>, with text content in between .
- ∞ <p> introduction to computer course lab ,Introduction to HTML </p>

Example(2)



introduction to computer course

introduction to computer course lab ,Introduction to HTML introduction to computer course lab ,Introduction to HTMLintroduction to computer course lab , Introduction to HTMLintroduction to computer course lab
,Introduction to HTMLintroduction to computer course lab ,Introduction to HTML

Solution

```
⌘ <HTML>
⌘ <HEAD>
⌘ <TITLE> Example Page</TITLE>
⌘ </HEAD>
⌘ <BODY>
⌘ <H1> introduction to computer course </H1>

⌘ <p> introduction to computer course lab ,Introduction to HTML
  introduction to computer course lab ,Introduction to HTML introduction
  to computer course lab ,Introduction to HTML introduction to computer
  course lab ,Introduction to HTML introduction to computer course lab
  ,Introduction to HTML</p>

⌘ </BODY>
⌘ </HTML>
```


Character formatting tags

Font:

- `` Two sizes bigger``
- ``this text has color``

Font `` Bold ``

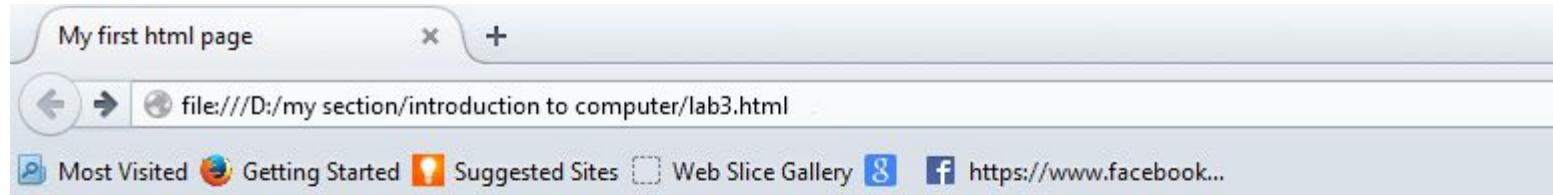
Font `<I>` Italic `</I>`

Font `<U>` Underline `</U>`

Font `` Emphasis `` Browsers usually display this as italics.

Font `` STRONG `` Browsers display this as bold.

Example(3)



introduction to computer course

five Size Larger - Normal - three Size Smaller

Bold - *italics* - Underlined - Colored

Emphasized - **Strong**

Solution

```
<HTML>
```

```
<head>
```

```
  <title> My first html page </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<BODY>
```

```
  <p>introduction to computer course<P>
```

```
  <FONT SIZE="+5"> five Size Larger </FONT> - Normal –
```

```
  <FONT SIZE="-3"> three Size Smaller </FONT> <BR>
```

```
  <B> Bold</B> - <I> italics</I> - <U> Underlined </U> -
```

```
  <FONT COLOR="#FF0000"> Colored </FONT> <BR>
```

```
  <EM> Emphasized</EM> -
```

```
  <STRONG> Strong </STRONG>
```

```
  </p>
```

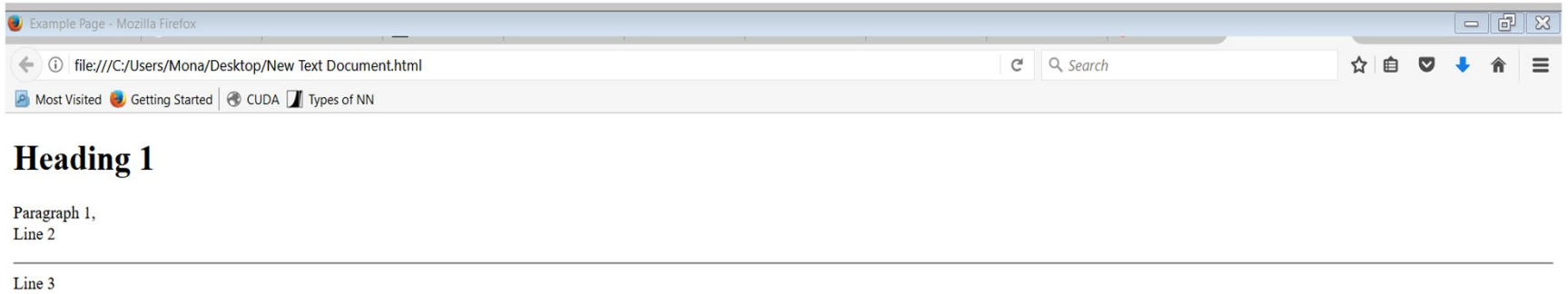
```
</BODY>
```

```
</HTML>
```


 && <HR>

- ✎
=new line
- ✎ <HR>=horizontal line
- ✎ Both Elements do not have a closing tag.

Example(4)



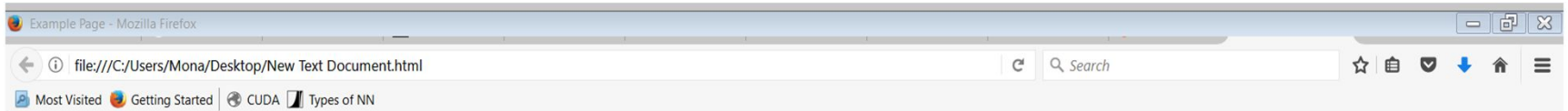
Solution

```
<html>
<head>
  <title> example page</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1> heading 1 </h1>
  <p>paragraph 1, <br>
line 2 <br>
  <hr>line 3 <br>
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Alignment

- Some elements have attributes for alignment (ALIGN)
e.g. Headings, Paragraphs and Horizontal Rules.
- The Three alignment values are : LEFT, RIGHT, CENTER.
- Example:
- `<H1 align="center"> Heading 1 </H1>`

Example(5)



Heading 1

Paragraph 1,
Line 2

Line 3

Creating Lists in HTML

∞ There are three types of lists

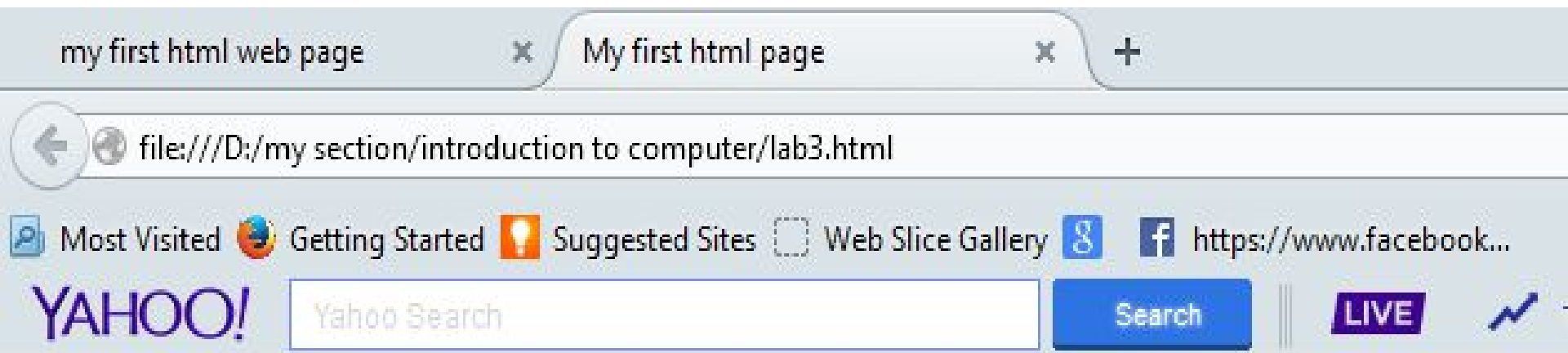
- An ordered list.
- An unordered list.
- Nest Lists.

1.Ordered List

- Two elements are required to create an ordered list.
- The first is the `...` (ordered list) element.
- the second is the `...` (list item)



Example(6)



introduction to computer

1. element1
2. element2
3. element3
4. element4
5. element5

Solution

```
⌘ <html>
⌘ <head>
⌘ <title> My first html page </title>
⌘ </head>
⌘ <body>
⌘ <p> introduction to computer</p>
⌘ <ol type="1" start="1">
  ○ <li> element1 </li>
  ○ <li> element2 </li>
  ○ <li> element3 </li>
  ○ <li> element4 </li>
  ○ <li> element5 </li>
⌘ </ol>
⌘ </body>
⌘ </html>
```

List Numbering Styles

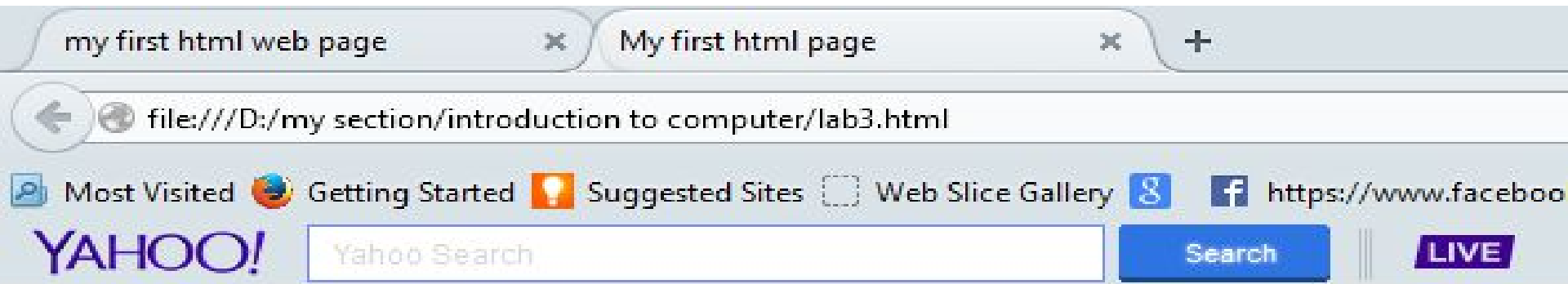
TYPE	Numbering Styles	
1	Arabic numbers	1,2,3,
a	Lower alpha	a, b, c,
A	Upper alpha	A, B, C,
i	Lower roman	i, ii, iii,
I	Upper roman	I, II, III,

2.Unordered List

- ∞ An unordered list works exactly the same way that an ordered list does, but it simply uses the `...` (unordered list) element instead of the ordered list element.



Example(7)



introduction to computer

- element 1
- element 2
- element 3
- element 4

- element 1
- element 2
- element 3
- element 4

Solution

```
⌘ <html>
⌘ <head>
⌘ <title> My first html page
  </title>
⌘ </head>
⌘ <body>
⌘ <p> introduction to
  computer</p>
```

```
⌘ <ul TYPE="square" >
  ○ <li>element 1</li>
  ○ <li>element 2</li>
  ○ <li>element 3</li>
  ○ <li>element 4</li>
⌘ </ul>
```

```
⌘ <ul TYPE="circle" >
  ○ <li>element 1</li>
  ○ <li>element 2</li>
  ○ <li>element 3</li>
  ○ <li>element 4</li>
⌘ </ul>
⌘ </body>
⌘ </html>
```


3.Nesting Lists

☞ You can nest lists by inserting a UL, OL, etc., inside a list item (LI).

☞ Example

☞ `<UL TYPE = "square">`

- ` List item ...`
- ` List item ...`
 - `<OL TYPE="i" START="3">`
 - ` List item ...`
 - ` List item ...`
 - ` List item ...`
 - ` List item ...`
 - ` List item ...`
 - ``
- ``

☞ ` List item ...`

☞ ``

■ List item ...

■ List item ...

iii. List item ...

iv. List item ...

v. List item ...

vi. List item ...

vii. List item ...

■ List item ...

Tables in HTML

⌘ Why tables ?????

- Display the names of students and their data.
- Organize the web page.

⌘ The <table> tag defines an HTML table.

⌘ An HTML table consists of the <table> element and one or more <tr>, <th>, and <td> elements.

⌘ The <tr> element defines a table row, the <th> element defines a table header, and the <td> element defines a table cell.

Tables Attributes

∞ Tables attributes :

- Width
- Height
- Align
- Border
- Cell spacing :the distance between the cells.
- Cell padding: the distance between cell and its content.

Example(8)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a single tab titled "My first html page". The address bar displays the file path: `file:///C:/Users/ahmed/Desktop/New Text Document (3).html`. The browser's toolbar includes a search bar, star icon, print icon, download icon, home icon, and back icon. Below the toolbar, there is a "Most Visited" section with links to "Getting Started", "Suggested Sites", "Web Slice Gallery", and "https://www.facebook...". The main content area features a header with the "YAHOO!" logo, a "Yahoo Search" input field, and a "Search" button. To the right of the search bar are several utility links: "PICK EM", "Gas Prices", and a row of social media and utility icons including a mail icon, a calendar icon, a weather icon, a question mark icon, a calendar icon with a red notification, a temperature display showing "66°", a Facebook icon, a sun icon, an "ebay" logo, and a plus sign for more options.

Location	Weather	Time Zone
Tucson, Arizona	Warm to Hot	No Daylight Savings

Solution

```
⌘ <html>
⌘ <head>
⌘ <title> My first html page
  </title>
⌘ </head>
⌘ <BODY>
⌘ <table width="90%" border="1"
  cellspacing="15" cellpadding="50"
  >
⌘   <tr>
⌘     <th>Location</th>
⌘     <th>Weather</th>
⌘     <th>Time Zone</th>
⌘   </tr>
⌘
⌘
```

```
⌘   <tr>
⌘     <td>Tucson, Arizona</td>
⌘     <td>Warm to Hot</td>
⌘     <td>No Daylight
  Savings</td>
⌘   </tr>
⌘ </table>
⌘ </BODY>
⌘ </HTML>
```

Table Cells Attributes

1. Column span attribute :

- E.g: `<td colspan = "2"> Warm to Hot </td>`

Location	Weather	Time Zone
Tucson, Arizona	Warm to Hot	

2. Row span attribute:

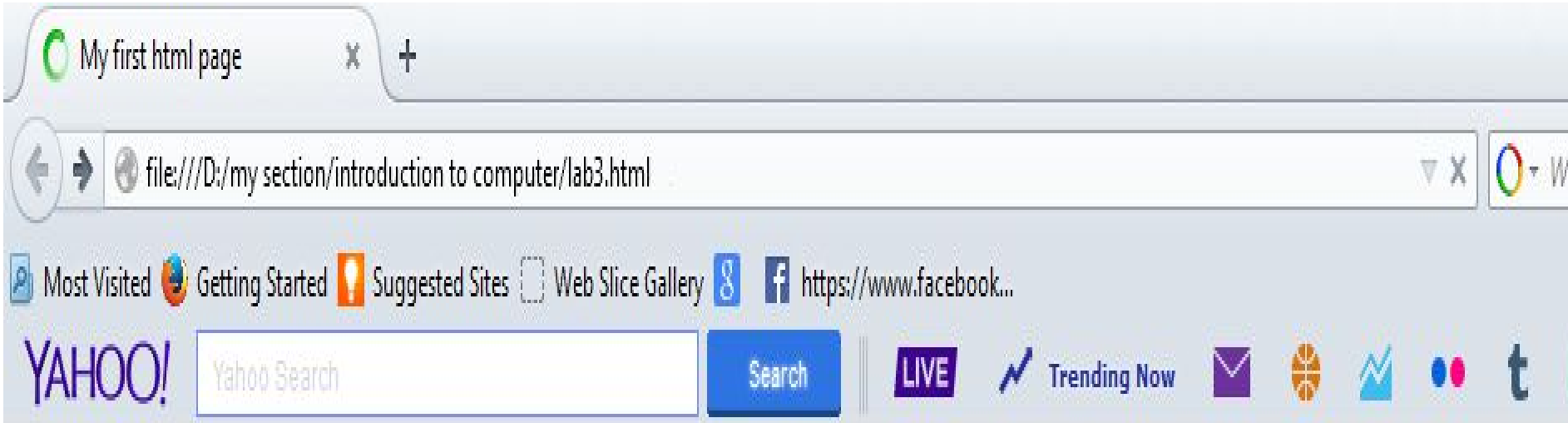
- E.g: `<td rowspan="2"> Tucson,Arizona </td>`

Location	Weather	Time Zone
Tucson, Arizona	Warm to Hot	Warm to Hot
	Warm to Hot	Warm to Hot

Links in HTML

- ✎ Standard links are generated using the anchor element `<a>...`.
- ✎ The hypertext reference attribute (`href`) is used to denote the link address .
- ✎ Text content within the opening and closing tags will appear as linked text.

Example(9)



introduction to computer course

open google web site

Solution

✎ <html>

✎ <head>

- <title> My first html page </title>

✎ </head>

<BODY BGCOLOR="#FFFFFF" TEXT="#FF0000" >

- <p>introduction to computer course</p>
- open Google web site

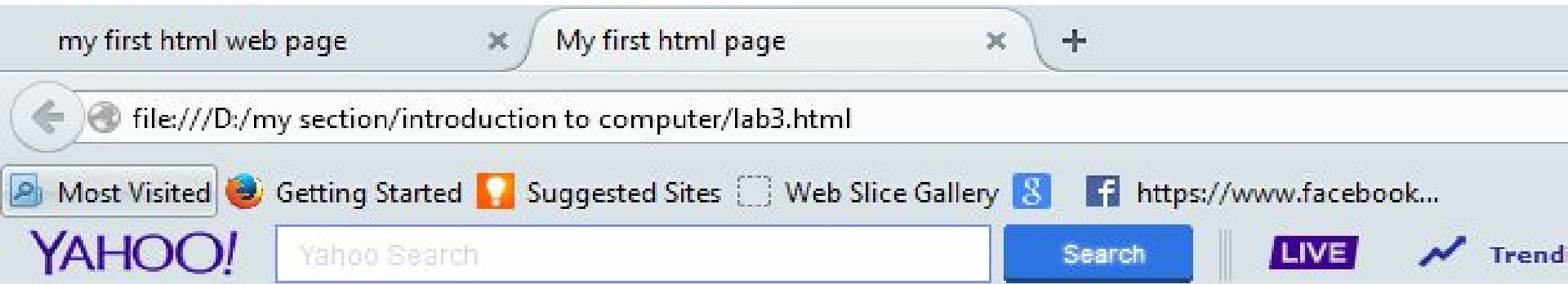
✎ </BODY>

✎ </HTML>

Image Element ``

- ✎ The `` tag defines an image in an HTML page.
- ✎ The `` tag has two required attributes: `src` and `alt`.
 - E.g: ``
- ✎ **Note:** Images are not technically inserted into an HTML page, images are linked to HTML pages. The `` tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.
- ✎ **Tip:** To link an image to another document, simply nest the `` tag inside `<a>` tags.
 - E.g:
``
``
``

Example(10)



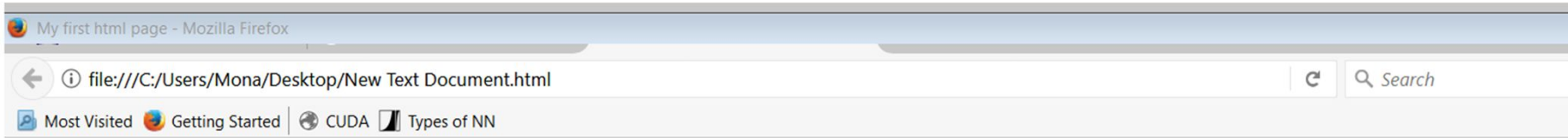
```
<html>
<head>
  <title> My first html page </title>
</head>
<BODY>
  <a href="desert.html">
    
  </a>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Document Division

∞ The Div tag <div></div>:

- The <div> tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
- The <div> tag is often used to group block-elements to format them with styles.
- The div element is very often used with CSS to layout a web page.
- Browsers usually place a line break before and after the div element.

Hands on



Introduction to computers

Week	Content
1	Introduction to computers
2	Microsoft office
3	Microsoft excel sheet

For course Materials follow this [Link](#)

Solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title> My first html page </title>
</head>

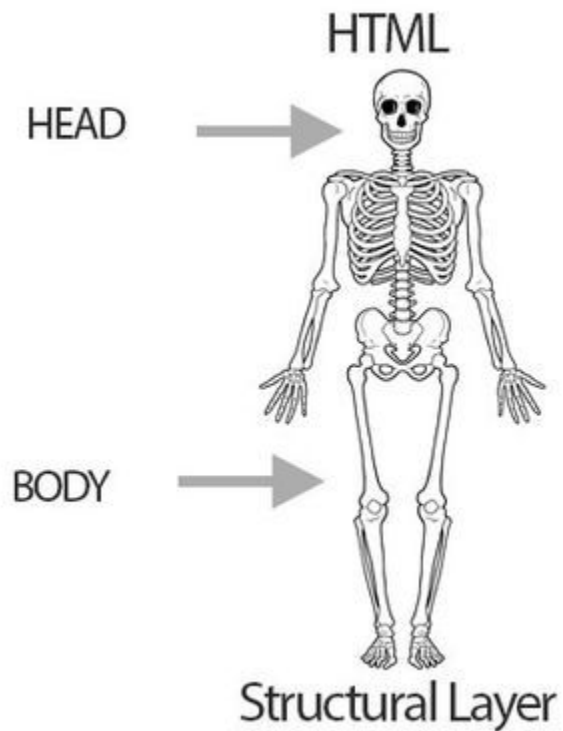
<BODY >
<h1 align="center"> Introduction to computers
</h1>
<table width="50%" border="1">
    <th bgcolor="lightblue">Week</th>
    <th bgcolor="lightblue">Content</th>
    <tr>
    <td>1</td>
    <td>Introduction to computers</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
    <td>2</td>
    <td>Microsoft office</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
    <td>3</td>
    <td>Microsoft excel sheet</td>
    </tr>
```

```
</table>
For course Materials follow this<a
href="intro.html">Link</a>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

2. Cascading style sheets (CSS)

HTML V.s. CSS



What does CSS mean?

- ✎ **CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets**
- ✎ A CSS file allows you to separate your web sites HTML content from its style.
- ✎ Styles define how to display HTML elements.
- ✎ HTML file is used to arrange the contents of the document.
- ✎ But all of the presentation (fonts, colors, background, borders, text formatting, link effects & so on...) are accomplished within a CSS.
- ✎ Comments are ignored by browsers.
- ✎ **CSS saves a lot of work.** It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- ✎ CSS comment begins with "/*", and ends with "*/".

Linking CSS to a web document

Ways to link CSS to a web document:

1. **External style sheet:** With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!.
2. **Internal style sheet. :** An internal style sheet may be used if one single page has a unique style.
3. **Inline style sheet.** An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element. To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.

Linking CSS to a web document

1.External style sheet:

- ⌘ You can link to the file externally by **including a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element** of every HTML document.
- ⌘ The <link> element goes inside the <head> section:

Example

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

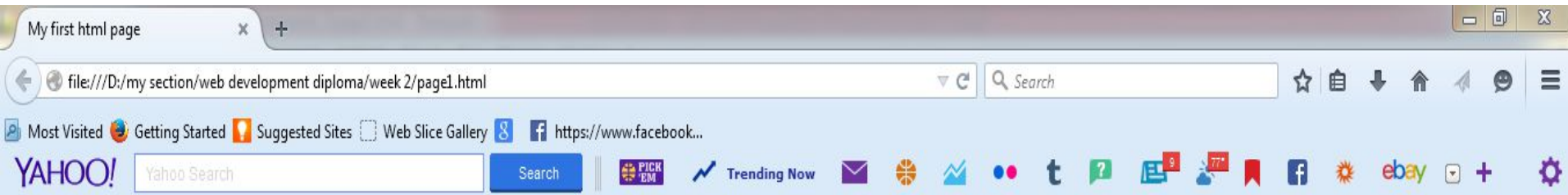
Linking CSS to a web document (cont.)

Html file

```
<html>
<head>
<title> My first html page </title>
<link rel="stylesheet"
type="text/css" href = "style.css"/>
</head>
<BODY>
<h1> introduction to HTML </h1>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

CSS file

```
h1,h2,h3{
color :red;
background-color
:black;
}
```



introduction to HTML

Linking CSS to a web document (cont.)

2. Internal style sheet

- ✎ You can define internal styles in the head section of an HTML page, by using the `<style>` tag

`<head>`

`<style>`

Css contents

`</style>`

`</head>`

Linking CSS to a web document (cont.)

```
<html>
<head>
<title> My first html page </title>
<style type="text/css">
h1,h2,h3{
color :blue;
background-color :black;
}
</style>

</head>
<BODY>

<h1 align="center"> introduction to HTML </h1>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

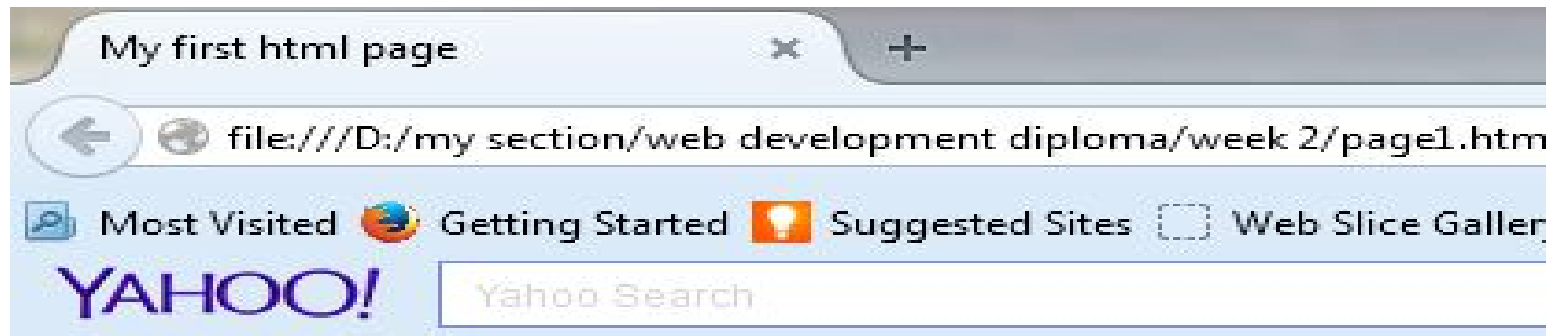


Linking CSS to a web document (cont.)

3. Inline style sheet

- ☞ To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.


`<p style="color: #ff0000;">Some red text</p>`



Some red text

CSS Syntax

Selector {**property :value; property: value;....etc.** }

Ex: 
`body {
background: #eeeeee;
color: blue;
}`

Multiple selectors with the same properties you can combine the selector.

```
h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6 {  
background: #eeeeee;  
color: blue;  
}
```

CSS Selectors

1.Element Selector:

- The Element Selector selects all elements of a specific type such as <body>, <h1>, <div>, <a> and it is written as

HTMLElement{property:value}

Ex:

Div {background:#eeeeeee}

CSS Selectors (cont.)

2. ID Selector (#)

- The id selector is used to specify a style for a single, unique element.

```
<div id="container"></div>
```

```
#container{width: 70%; background: #ffffff;}
```

3. Class selector (.)

- The class selector is used to specify a style for a group of elements.
- Unlike the id selector, the class selector is most often used on several elements.
- EX:

```
<p class="greenboldtext" ></p>
```

```
.greenboldtext{font-size: small;color: #008080;font-weight: bold;}
```

CSS Background Properties

○ **Background Images**

- You can set an image for the background of an element using the background-image property values : url

- Ex:

Body{background-image:url("image-path");}

○ **Background Repeat**

- You can set if an image set as a background of an element is to repeat across vertical or horizontal on the screen using the background-repeat property and the values are no-repeat, repeat, repeat-x, repeat-y

- Ex:

Body{background-repeat:repeat-x;}

○ **Background Attachment:**

- If you are using an image as a background you can set whether the background scrolls with the page or is fixed when the user scrolls down and the page with the background-attachment property values are fixed or scroll.

- Ex:

Body{background-attachment:fixed;}

CSS Background Properties

(cont.)

∞ Background Color:

- `Body{background-color:black;}`

∞ Background Position

- You can position an image used for the background of an element using the background-position property and the values of this property are top left, top center, top right, center left, center center, center right, bottom left, bottom center, bottom right.
- Ex:
`Body{background-position:top left;}`

CSS Lists Properties

- ❑ You can control the appearance of ordered and unordered lists in one declaration with the list-style property and values are image, position and type
- ❑ Ex:

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
  list-style: square inside url("sqpurple.gif");
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

Example(11)

Styling Lists With Colors:

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Coca Cola

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

Solution

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
ol {
    background: #ff9999;
    padding: 20px;
}

ul {
    background: #3399ff;
    padding: 20px;
}

ol li {
    background: #ffe5e5;
    padding: 5px;
    margin-left: 35px;
}

ul li {
    background: #cce5ff;
    margin: 5px;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>

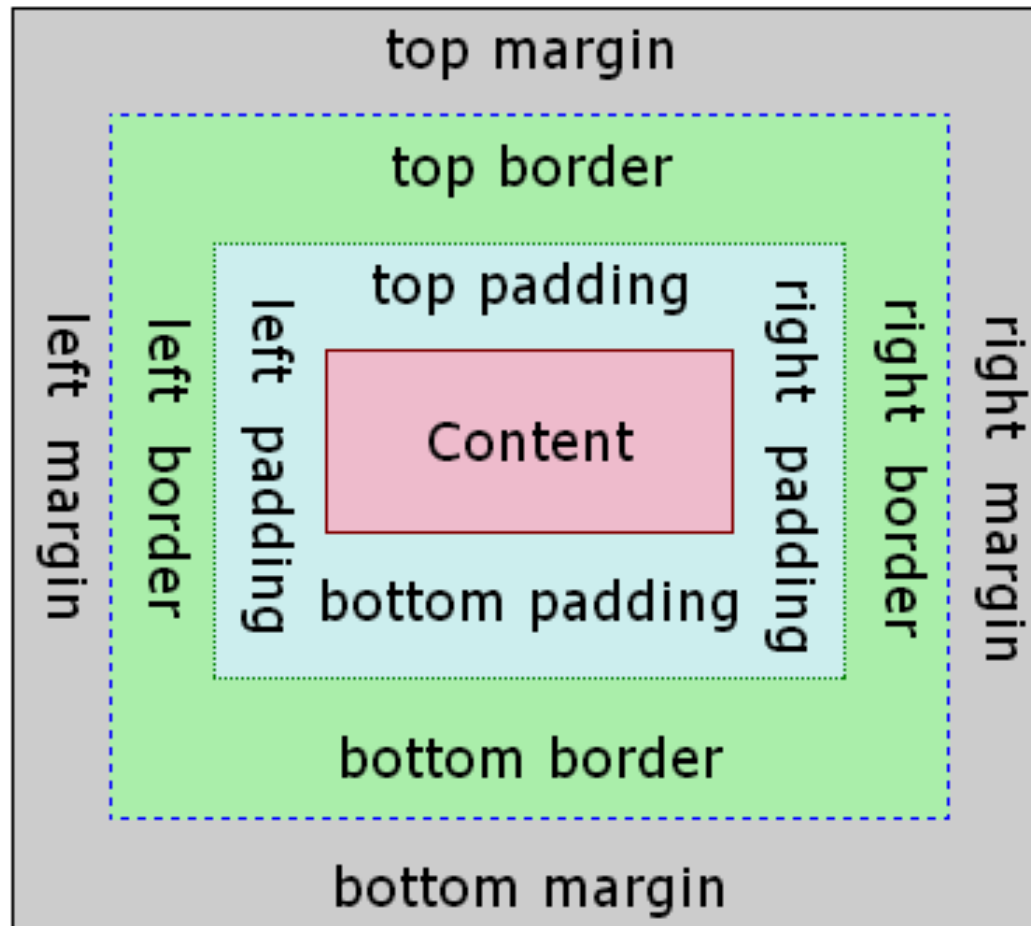
<h1>Styling Lists With Colors:</h1>

<ol>
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ol>

<ul>
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```


CSS Box Modeling

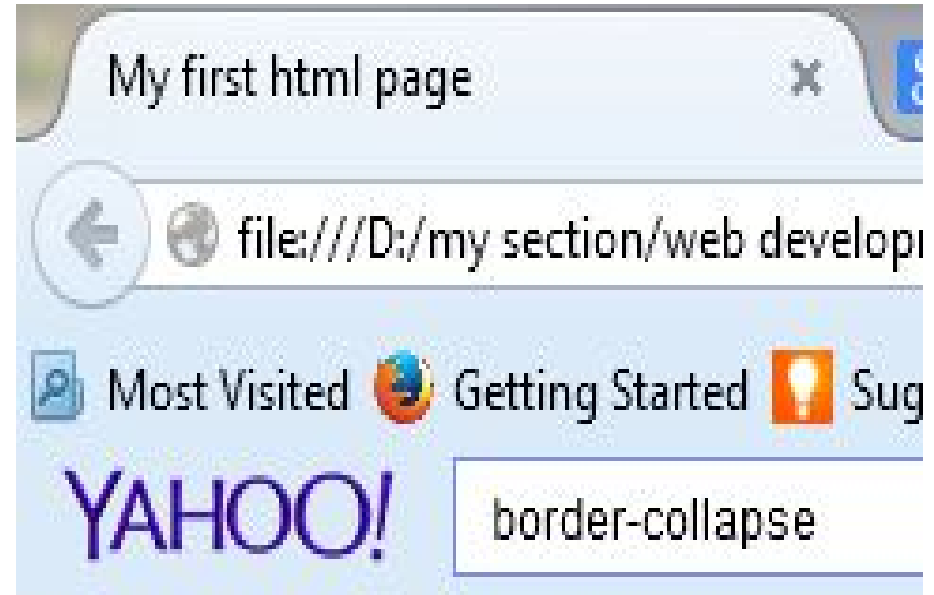


1- CSS Border

- ✎ The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, size, and color of an element's border.
- ✎ **border-width:** Specifies the border width.
 - Example : border-width: 10px;
- ✎ **border-color:**
 - Example: border-color: #ffffff;
- ✎ **border -style:** Possible values: none, dotted, dashed, solid, double, groove, ridge, inset and outset.
 - Example: border-style: solid;
- ✎ **border-collapse:** The border-collapse property sets whether the table borders are collapsed into a single border or separated;
 - Example : border-collapse: collapse;

Example(12)

```
table,td,th {  
border-width : 1px;  
border-color: red;  
border-style: dotted;  
border-collapse:  
collapse;  
}
```



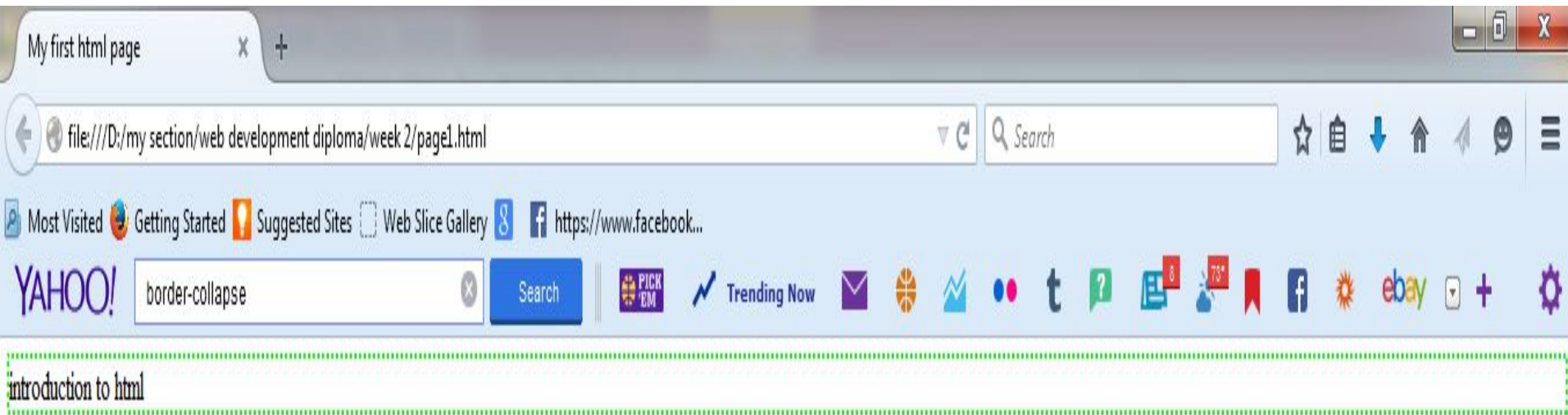
Firstname	Lastname
Peter	Griffin
Lois	Griffin

2- CSS Outline

- ✎ An outline is a line that is drawn around elements (outside the borders) to make the element "stand out".
- ✎ The outline properties specify the style, color, and width of an outline.
- ✎ Example: `p{outline:#00FF00 dotted;}`
- ✎ An outline is similar to a border in that a line is drawn around the element
- ✎ Unlike borders, outlines won't allow us to set each edge to a different width, or set different colors and styles for each edge.
 - outline-color
`p{outline-color:#00ff00;}`
 - outline-style
`p{outline-style:dotted;}`
 - outline-width
`p{outline-width:10px;}`

Example(13)

```
p{outline-color: #00ff00;  
outline-style: dotted;  
outline-width: 2px;  
}
```



3- CSS Margin

∞ The CSS margin properties define the space around elements.

- margin-top
 - Example :p{margin-top:20px;}
- margin-right
 - Example: p{margin-right:20px;}
- margin-bottom
 - Example: p{margin-bottom:10px;}
- margin-left
 - Example: p{margin-left:10px;}

3- CSS Margin (cont.)

- ⌘ All the margin properties can have the following values:
 - auto - the browser calculates the margin
 - *length* - specifies a margin in px, pt, cm, etc.
 - % - specifies a margin in % of the width of the containing element
 - inherit - specifies that the margin should be inherited from the parent element

Example(14)

This div element has a top margin of 100px, a right margin of 150px, a bottom margin of 100px, and a left margin of 80px.

The margin properties set the size of the white space outside the border.

Solution

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  border: 1px solid black;
  margin-top: 100px;
  margin-bottom: 100px;
  margin-right: 150px;
  margin-left: 80px;
  background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Using individual margin properties</h2>

<div>This div element has a top margin of 100px, a right margin of 150px, a bottom margin of
100px, and a left margin of 80px.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

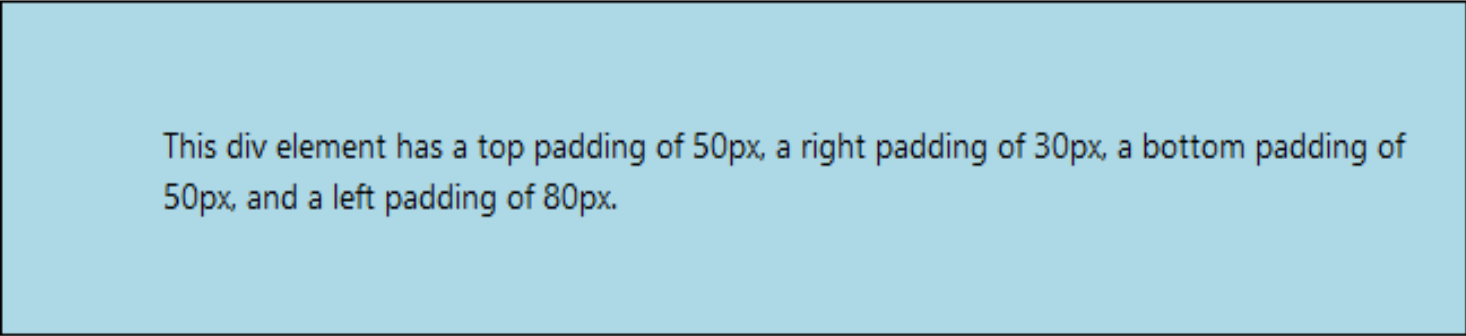
4- CSS Padding

∞ The CSS padding properties define the space between the element border and the element content.

- padding-top
 - Example: `p{padding-top:30px;}`
- padding-right
 - Example: `p{padding-right:20px;}`
- padding-bottom
 - Example: `p{padding-bottom:30px;}`
- padding-left.
 - Example: `p{padding-left:30px;}`

Example(15)

- ✎ The padding clears an area around the content (inside the border) of an element.



This div element has a top padding of 50px, a right padding of 30px, a bottom padding of 50px, and a left padding of 80px.

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  border: 1px solid black;
  background-color: lightblue;
  padding-top: 50px;
  padding-right: 30px;
  padding-bottom: 50px;
  padding-left: 80px;
}
</style>
</head>
```

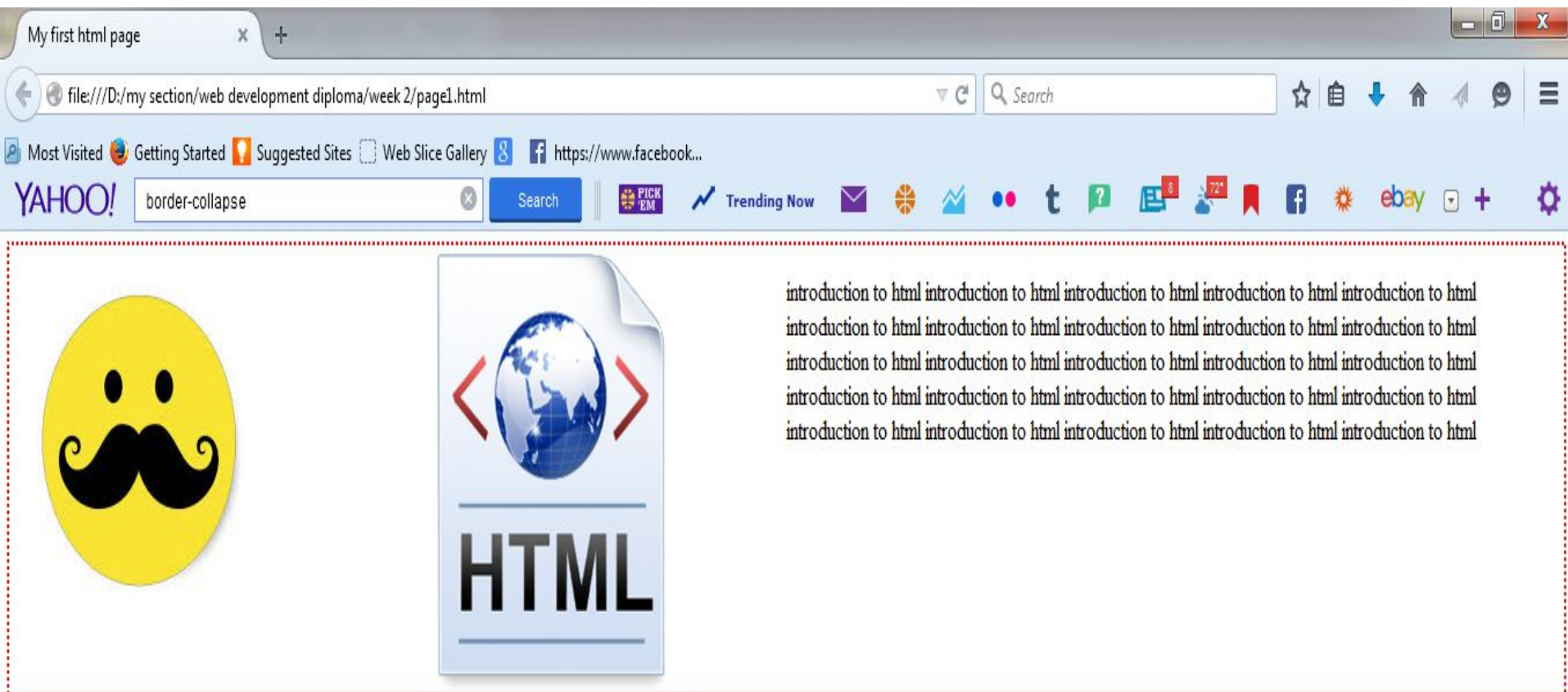
CSS floating

- ∞ The float property changes how text and or images within an element are displayed and it has different values like :
- left - makes the element generate a block box that is floated to the left
 - right - makes the element generate a block box that is floated to the right
 - none - makes the element generate a box that is not floated
 - The following example specifies that an image should float to the

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum interdum, nisi lorem egestas odio, vitae scelerisque enim ligula venenatis dolor. Maecenas nisl est, ultrices nec congue eget, auctor vitae massa. Fusce luctus vestibulum augue ut aliquet. Mauris ante ligula, facilisis sed ornare eu, lobortis in odio. Praesent convallis urna a lacus interdum ut hendrerit risus congue. Nunc sagittis dictum nisi, sed ullamcorper ipsum dignissim ac. In at libero sed nunc venenatis imperdiet sed ornare turpis. Donec vitae dui eget tellus gravida venenatis. Integer fringilla congue eros non fermentum. Sed dapibus pulvinar nibh tempor porta. Cras ac leo purus. Mauris quis diam velit.



Hands on



```
<html>
<head>
<title> My first html page </title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
```

```
</head>
<BODY>
<div class="container">
```

```
<div class="div1">
<p> introduction to html introduction to html introduction to html introduction to html introduction to html introduction to html <br>
introduction to html introduction to html introduction to html introduction to html introduction to html introduction to html <br>
introduction to html introduction to html introduction to html introduction to html introduction to html introduction to html <br>
</p>
</div>
```

```
<div class="div2">

</div>
```

```
<div class="div3">

</div>
```

```
</div>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

```
.div1{
width :50%;
float :right;
}
.div2{
width :25%;
float :left;

}
.div3{
width :25%;
float :left;
}
.container{
width : 100%;
outline-width : 2px;
outline-color : red;
outline-style : dotted;
}
```

Or

```
<html>
<head>
<title> My first html page </title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
</head>
<BODY>

<div >

<p class="div1"> introduction to html introduction to html
introduction to html introduction to html introduction to html
<br>
introduction to html introduction to html introduction to html
introduction to html introduction to html <br>
introduction to html introduction to html introduction to html
introduction to html introduction to html <br>
introduction to html introduction to html introduction to html
introduction to html introduction to html <br>
</p>




</div>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

```
.div1{
width :50%;
float :right;
}
.div2{
width :25%;
float :left;
}
.div3{
width :25%;
float :left;
}
```


Assignment

Stanford Performing Arts

Autumn 2012
Edition

Bing Concert Hall



The Bing Concert Hall at Stanford will play a vital role on campus and in the local community. The hall's exceptional acoustics and state-of-the-art technical capabilities will showcase the world's finest performers.

The hall is scheduled to open early in 2013. The concert hall will have 844 seats in an intimate vineyard-style configuration, with terraced sections wrapping all the way around the stage.

Calendar

*Harmony for Humanity: Daniel Pearl
World Music Concert*

*Sundays with the St. Lawrence String
Quartet*

Merce Cunningham Dance Company

Juilliard String Quartet



Thank You!