

CS 2033

Multimedia and Communications

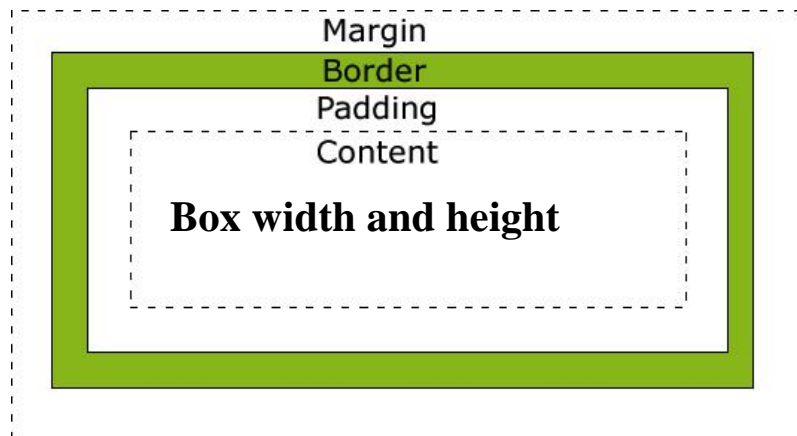
Lab 05: CSS Box Models:
Positioning and Layout
- Using Dreamweaver -

REMEMBER TO BRING YOUR MEMORY STICK TO EVERY LAB!

INTRODUCTION TO CSS STYLES

Boxes are the basic building blocks of any HTML page. In this tutorial you will:

- Use the box model in HTML and explore its basic properties.
- Then see how multiple boxes in a page work together through positioning
- Finally see the power of CSS box models in a real webpage



The size of the box itself is calculated like this:

Width	$\text{width} + \text{padding-left} + \text{padding-right} + \text{border-left} + \text{border-right}$
Height	$\text{height} + \text{padding-top} + \text{padding-bottom} + \text{border-top} + \text{border-bottom}$

Margin is unique in that it doesn't affect the size of the box itself per-say, but it affects *other* content interacting with the box, and thus an important part of the CSS box model.

PLEASE NOTE: IN THE UPCOMING STEPS, if you are not seeing what is in the illustrations in this tutorial with the box alignments, just make sure that the view is wide enough. If it's less than 1000px then the boxes don't arrange themselves as intended. Switching from Split to Design view also gives you more realistic view of the layout view in Live mode when you are asked to preview things.

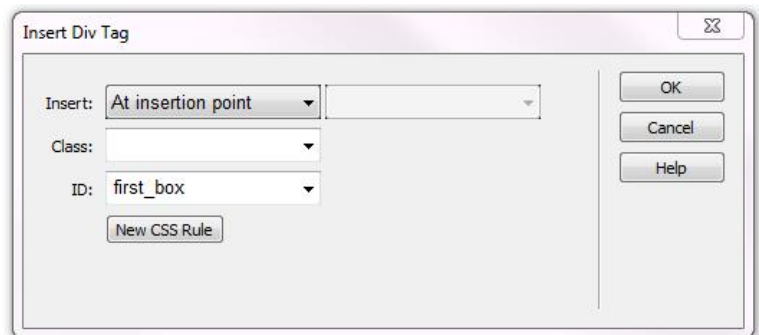
LAB #5 - Exercise 1 (Box Basics)

Objectives:

- Implement a basic box with Dreamweaver
- Use CSS identifiers and modify padding, border, margin

Every element in HTML is a rectangular box. It includes height, width, padding, border and margin. We will implement a basic box in Dreamweaver and then explore these properties.

1. **Before you start Dreamweaver, browse to your Memory Stick folder**, and create a new subfolder within cs2033 called **lab05**. Then inside the **lab05** folder, You should now have the following folder:
F:\cs2033\lab05\ ****Remember F: just represents your Memory Stick Drive****
 2. **Copy the folder “lab05” from <http://www.csd.uwo.ca/courses/CS2033/labs/lab05/> to your memory stick.**
 3. **Start Dreamweaver CS6**
 4. **Before starting the any exercise, setup the workspace in Dreamweaver by selecting from the menubar: Window -> Workspace Layout -> Designer.**
 5. Create yourself a **New Site and call it DW Box Models**. Do this by using the menu command Site>New Site . A Dialog box opens. Enter the following information:
 - **Site name:** “DW Box Model ”
 - Local Site folder:** “F:\cs2033\lab05**Now click “Save”**. The folder lab05 is created in Dreamweaver and in the file panel you will see all the files that you copied in step 2.
 6. From the menu bar at the top, click **File -> New**, then select Blank Page Type: *Blank* and HTML Layout: *<none>*. We will develop our first box model in this file.
Save the file as “exercise1_complete.html”
Click on Split view so that you can see what is happening as you enter commands.
Set your Ruler on, so that you can see the top and left grid rulers: View>Rulers > Show
 7. From the menu select **Insert -> Layout Objects -> Div Tag**. In *Insert Div Tag* dialog box, leave Class as empty and for Id field type "first_box" and click OK.
- Dreamweaver will automatically insert the following text in the Document Window:
“Content for id "first_box" Goes Here”



Also notice in Split view, it entered the command on line 9 that is a result of step 7. You have created the first box_model with an id called “first-box” ... It has no attributes assigned to it yet! You will be adding this later in Step 9

```
8 <body>
9 <div id="first_box">Content for id
  "first_box" Goes Here</div>
10 </body>
11 </html>
12
```

8. Replace “Content for id first_box Goes Here” with the following longer text (you can get this text by opening up “start_text.txt” from the file panel and then copying and pasting)

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Curabitur sagittis mi quis augue eleifend adipiscing. Nulla sollicitudin, nunc sed tempus dictum, lorem ante hendrerit velit, non hendrerit lectus diam in lorem. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Sed pharetra ornare risus eu auctor. Donec ultrices nulla non sapien posuere sit amet porttitor diam condimentum. Integer ultricies tempus sapien, nec vulputate felis egetas eu.

9. In steps (9) and (10) you will be giving attributes to the div ID “first-box”.

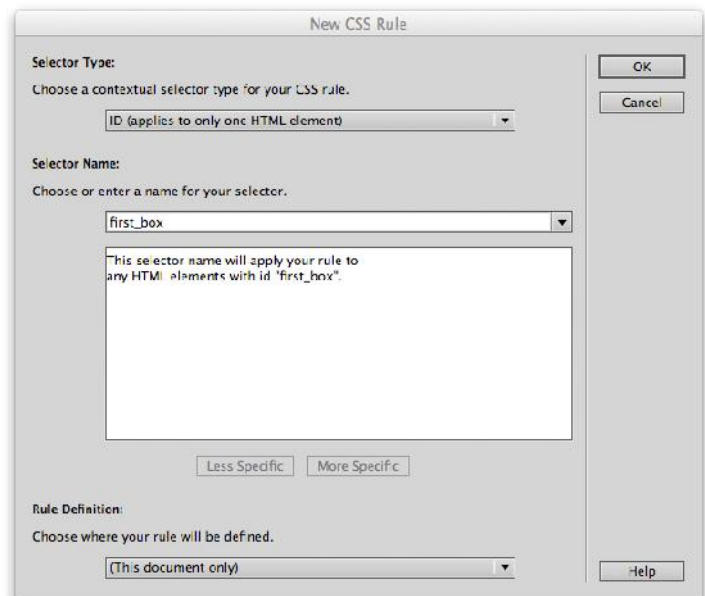
From the menu, select

Format -> CSS Styles -> New.

In the dialog box,

Set Selector Type = choose ID

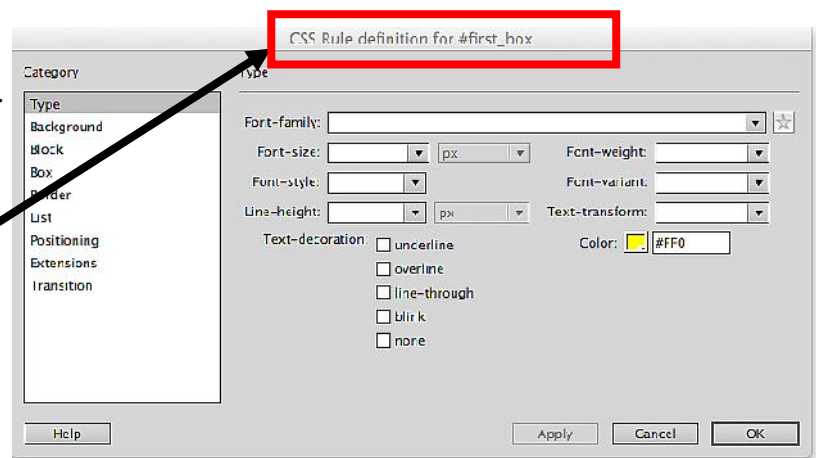
Set Selector Name: = enter "first_box" (This should be automatically populated by dreamweaver as we had specified the ID as first_box in our previous step). **Click OK.**



10. The **CSS Rule Definition** dialog box appears.

In the next step you are going to give properties (attributes) to this ID “firstbox”.

Notice the words at the top of the dialog box and how it states that you are about to set the properties for first_box.



From the left side, click on the category "Background". You will see that each time you select something from the Category column, the right side options change.

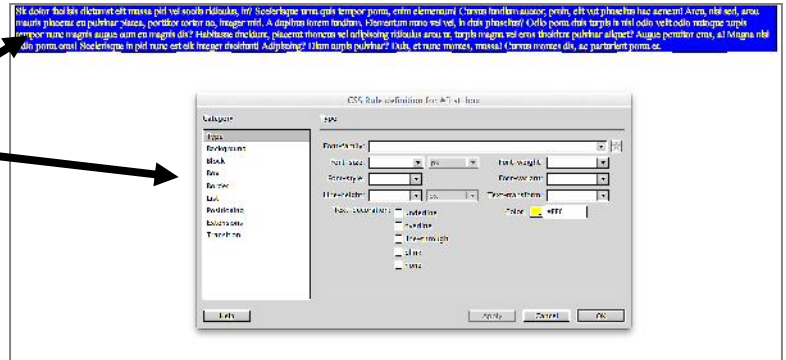
Set Background-color:= Select a dark background color (dark blue #000099)

Next select the category "Type". (This gives the text the color yellow)

Set Color=light Color (yellow #FFFF99).

11. Click on "Apply" button. You will be able to see the changes reflected in the box (dark blue background and yellow text).

BUT STILL STAY IN THE CSS RULE DEFINITION dialog box so that you can continue to add more attributes



12. Now click on "Ok" button. and the dialog box disappears. Now notice your split screen.. and what just got entered.

This last step created the css style #first_box with color and background attributes. Styles ALWAYS ARE STORED IN THE HEADER SECTION

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content=
"text/html; charset=utf-8" />
<title>Untitled Document</title>
<style type="text/css">
#first_box {
    color: #FF9;
    background-color: #009;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<div id="first_box">Content for id
"first_box" Goes Here</div>
</body>
</html>
```

In the BODY section, everything that appears in the Document window will appear in this section.

Notice how the

<div id="first_box"> gets its attributes from what is specified in the Header section.

Get used to looking at the code in Split View to see what is happening when you enter a command... so you learn to understand the code.

13. Next, you are going to give some more attributes to the div id "first_box". To invoke the dialog box again go to the "CSS Styles" panel on the right hand side of your screen.

(If you can't see the CSS panel, then from menu select Window and select CSS Styles).

Make sure that under CSS Styles "All" is selected instead of "Current"

Expand "<style>" by clicking on it, and you will see the style "#firstbox"

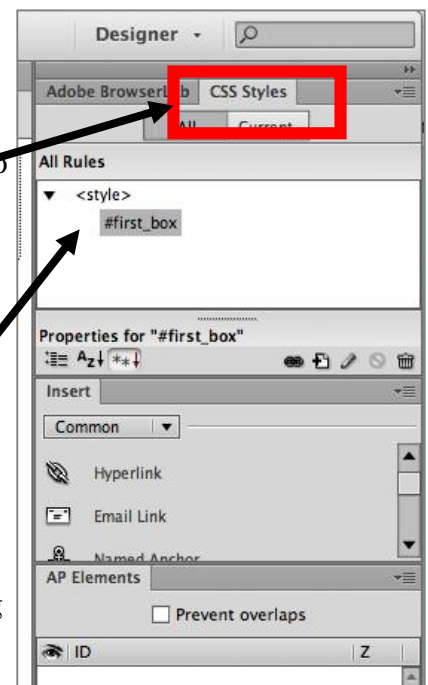
Double click on "#firstbox" to open the dialog box again.

14. In CSS Rule Definition dialog box, click on "Box" category. Select

Width: 350 (px)

Height 200 (px)

Click on "Apply" to see the changes. You may have to move your dialog



box over a bit to see the changes. Notice how the box changes to those dimensions of 350 x 200 px.

15. You are still in the dialog box and on the Category Box.

From the right hand side of the box, "Padding" subcategory, assign

Top= 10px

Checkmark the box "Same for all", so that checkmark appears.

Click on "Apply".

Notice how this step inserted a padding space of 10px around all sides of the box.

16. In the "Margin" subcategory insert

Uncheck "Same for all"

Top: 20 (px)

Left: 20 (px)

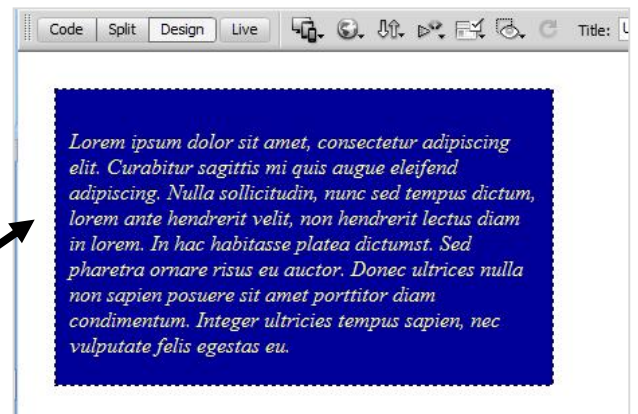
Right=20px

Bottom=20px

Click on "Apply" to view the changes in the box.

Notice how the box moved from the top and left 20px.

Right now the fact that Right and Bottom are also set to 20px.. it doesn't matter for now.



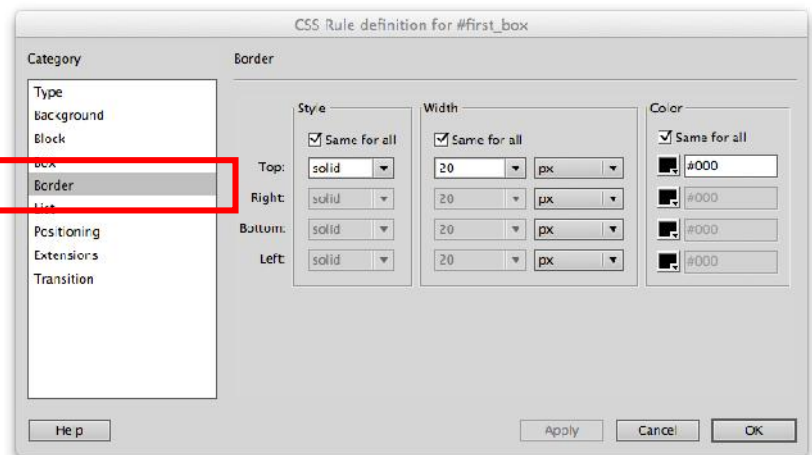
17. From CSS Rule Definition Dialog box click on category "Border".

In "Style" subcategory, check "Same for all" select Top: "solid". This will create a solid border all around top, right, bottom, left".

In "Width" subcategory, check "Same for all". Set Top=20px

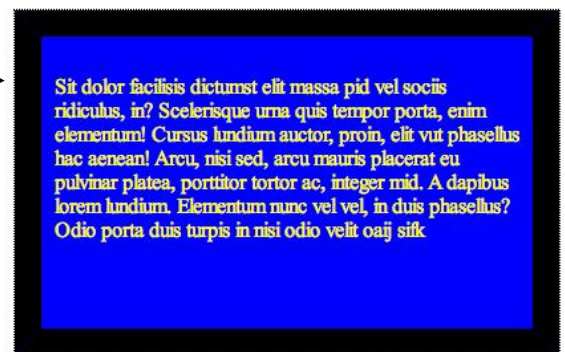
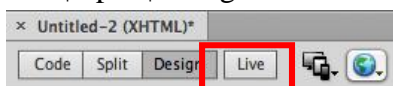
In "Color" category, check "Same for all". Set Top=Black

Click on "OK" to view the changes in the webpage.



You will get the following results:

18. Now **Preview the page**. You can either hit the Preview icon (looks like a World), or Select "Live" button beside the Code | Split | Design buttons.



19. Select "Code" to view the CSS code that is generated by Dreamweaver. In the "#first_box" selector you will be able to see the properties that we changed using the Dialog box.

Notice the syntax.

The div tag created "#first_box"

color= yellow text #FF9 (same as #FFFF99)

The rest are self-explanatory.

See how each line ends with a ";"

```
3 <head>
4 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="
5 <title>Untitled Document</title>
6 <style type="text/css">
7 #first_box {
8     color: #FF9;
9     background-color: #009;
10    height: 200px;
11    width: 350px;
12    padding: 10px;
13    margin-top: 20px;
14    margin-right: 20px;
15    margin-bottom: 20px;
16    margin-left: 20px;
17    border: 20px solid #000;
18 }
19 </style>
20 </head>
21
```

20. Click on "Design" button to go back to the design view.

To horizontally centre the box, Invoke the *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box again by using the "CSS Styles" windows on the right hand side. Expand "<style>" and identify "#firstbox" in it. Double click on "#firstbox" to open the dialog box.

Select category "Box" and go to subcategory "Margin"

Uncheck "Same for all"

Top =blank (simply highlight what's there and delete)

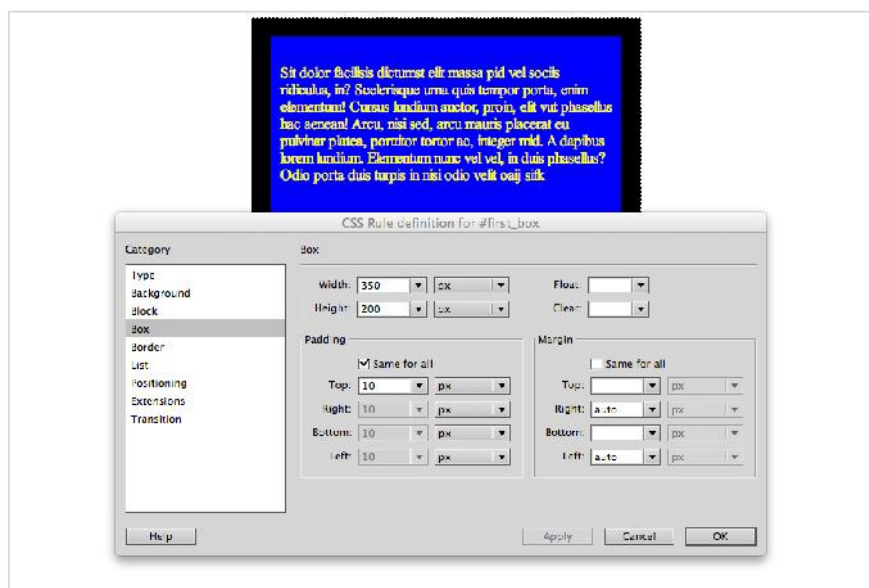
Right: auto

Bottom: blank

Left: auto

The following diagram shows you what it should look like on your screen.

**Save the file as
exercise1_complete.html.**



Exercise #2 (Positioning)

Objectives:

- Explore how multiple boxes work within a single page.
- Implement float property with relative and absolute positioning.
- Use z-Index

1. Close all the files from the previous exercise.

From the menubar, **File -> Open** select box_position.html.

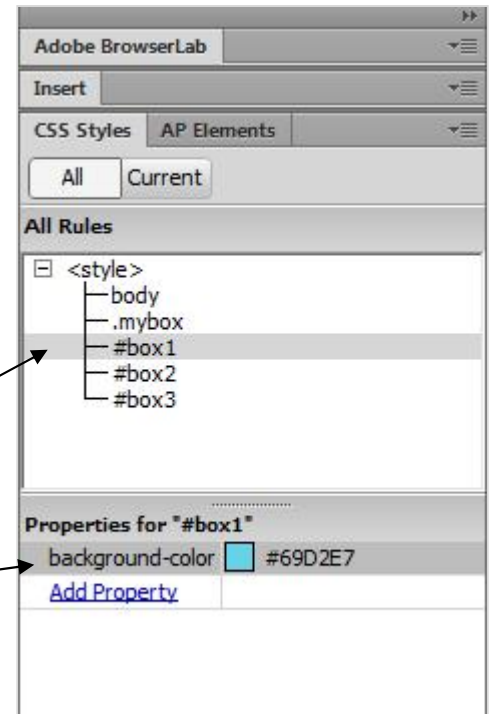
This file has three different boxes with CSS identifiers, box1, box2 and box3 respectively.

From the CSS Styles panel, expand the <style> button and you will see the identifiers body, .mybox, #box1, #box2, #box3

If you click on each of those identifiers in turn

you will see the attributes with each one in the panel below (you might have to drag the border if you can't see it)

The #box1 has turquoise background #



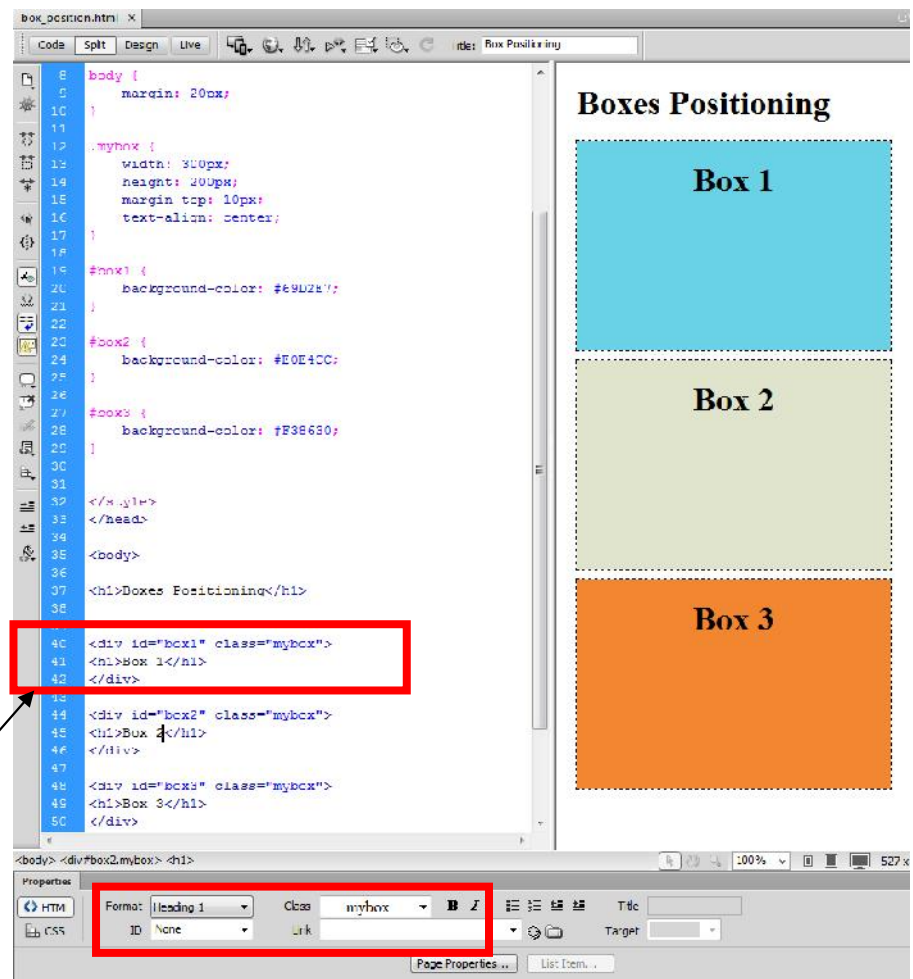
So nothing special has been done to these boxes other than giving them a background color.

You should ask yourself where do the boxes get the width of 300px and height 200px. It gets it from a class called **“.mybox”** which you can see in the CSS Styles panel.

The class .mybox has the attributes: height=200px, margin-top=10px, text-align=center and width=300px.

We created for you this class .mybox and it is applied to each of the divs “#box1, #box2, #box3. We will talk about classes later in the next lab, and how to create them. .. but right now we just want to point that out to you. If you click inside the blue box, and look in the Property panel, notice the value ID=box1 and Class=mybox has been applied to box 1.

Take a look at the code as well

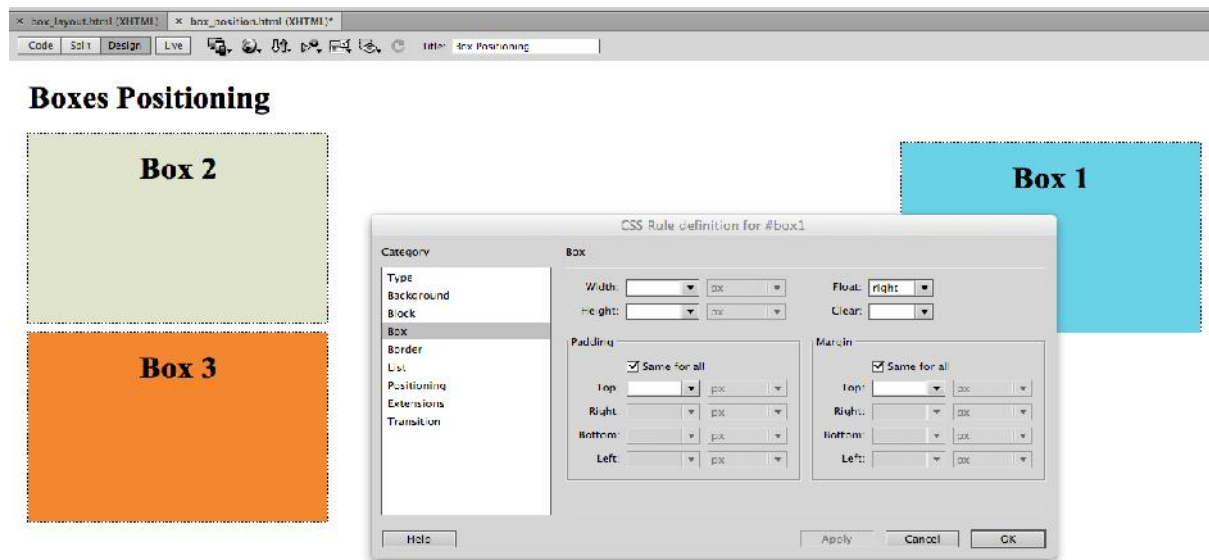


Changing Alignment of Box1 (Float)

In this section, we will **modify the properties of CSS identifiers to change the positioning of boxes**. To change the values of the identifiers, you would use the CSS Styles panel and then open *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box.

1. Click on Design view.

Go to the *CSS Styles* panel (located on the the right hand side). Expand "<style>" and double click on "#box1". In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box, select the category "Box". Then set Float field box to Right. Click on "Ok". You will notice that the "Box1" is moved to the right and the other boxes are pushed up, because of the use of float property. View Live.



From Vertical Alignment to Horizontal Alignment (Float)

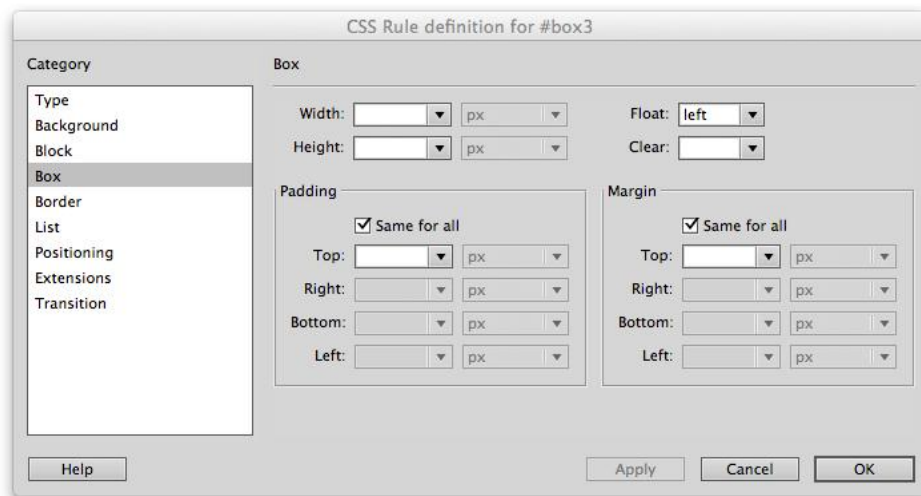
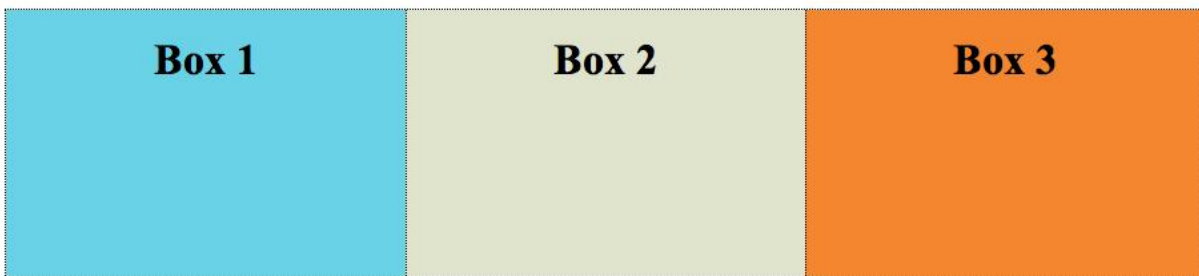
In this section we will layout the boxes in horizontal way using the float property.

1. In *CSS Styles* window (located on the the right hand side). Expand "<style>" and double click on "#box1". In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box, select the category "Box". Then under Float set value Left. Click on "Ok". Notice how box1 moves to left, but now Box2 is hidden behind Box1 (if you go to Design view, you will see a part of the top green bar peeping out (hopefully). But continue on.. because the next steps will align all 3 boxes in a horizontal line.
2. In *CSS Styles* window, expand "<style>" and double click on "#box2". Select the category "Box" and Float value "left". Click on "Ok". Now Box 3 is peeping behind Box 1.. Continue on....
3. Repeat Step 2 for "#box3" in *CSS Styles* window. View Live.

Now all the boxes are aligned in horizontally as shown in diagram below. Save file as `ex2_complete_horizontal_lineup.html`.

PLEASE NOTE: IN THE UPCOMING STEPS, if you are not seeing what is in the illustrations in this tutorial with the box alignments, just make sure that the view is wide enough. If it's less than 1000px then the boxes don't arrange themselves as intended. Switching from Split to Design view also gives you more realistic view of the layout view in Live mode when you are asked to preview things.

Boxes Positioning



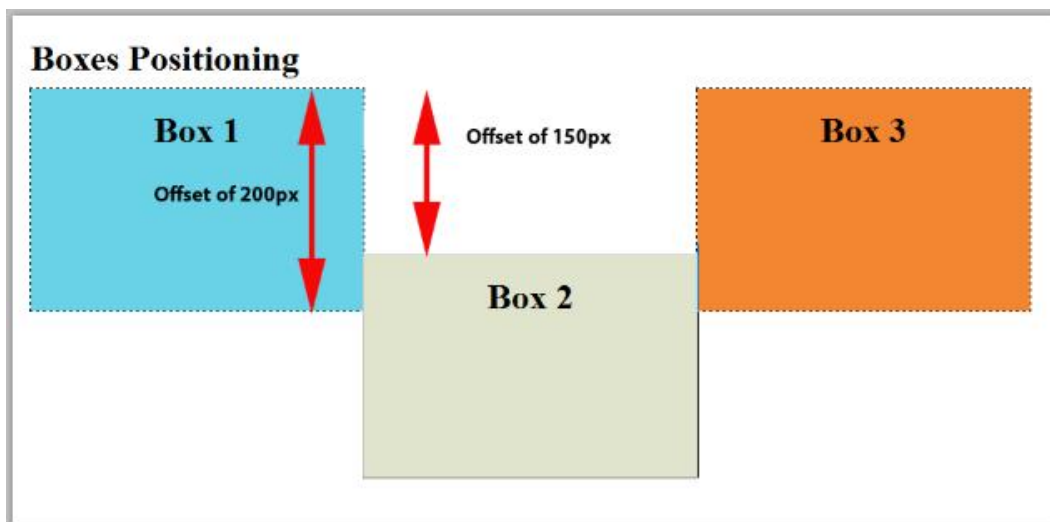
Creating a Cascading Arrangement of Boxes (Relative Positioning)

Relative positioning allows the designer to place the boxes relative to its current location in the document using the *top*, *bottom*, *left* and *right* properties.

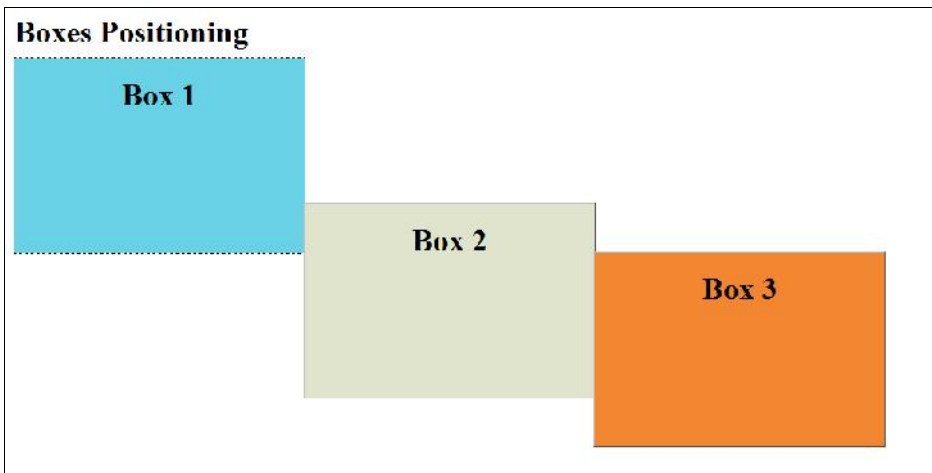
Lets go back to the horizontal alignment what we achieved in the previous part.

1. In *CSS Styles* panel (located on the the right hand side). Expand "<style>" and double click on "#box2". In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box, select the category "Positioning". Then set Position field to "relative". Under "Placement" category set "Top" to 150 (px). Click on "Ok".

Box2 has changed its position relative to its original position by gaining 150 in its top placement.



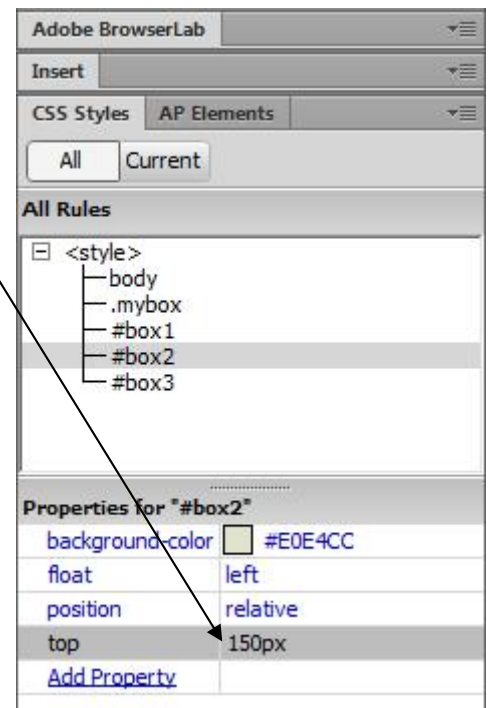
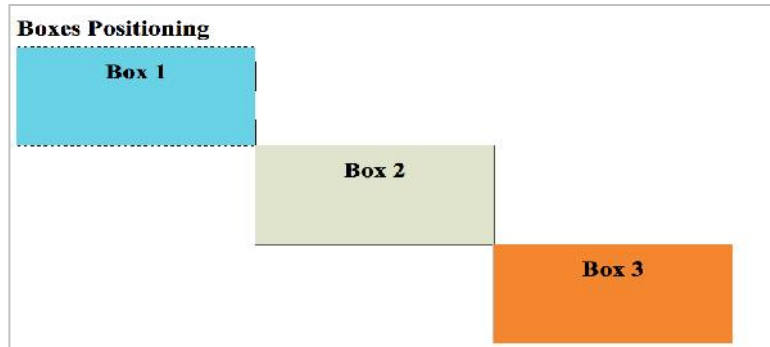
2. Similarly, Go to *CSS Styles*, expand "<style>" and double click on "#box3" panel and open *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box. Navigate to "Positioning" category. Then set Position field to "relative". Under the "Placement" subcategory insert Top: 200 (px). Click on "Ok". See diagram below. Notice how the offset on the orange is 200px which the same height of Box1 and thus why it aligns with the bottom of Box1.



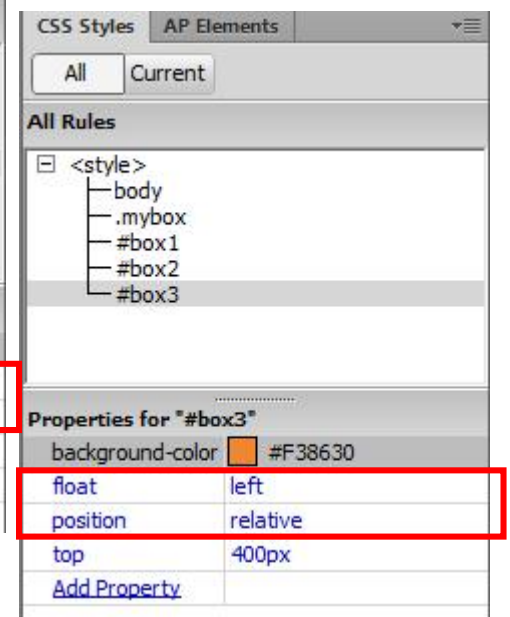
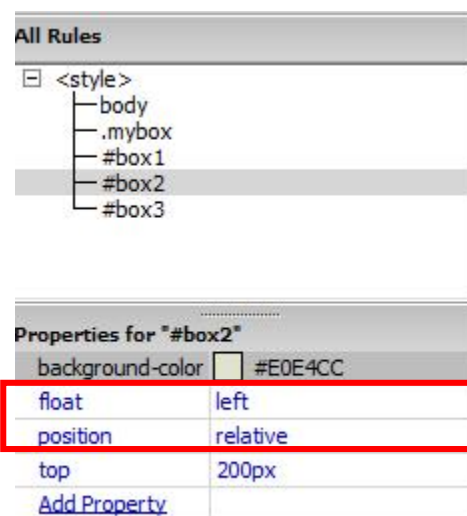
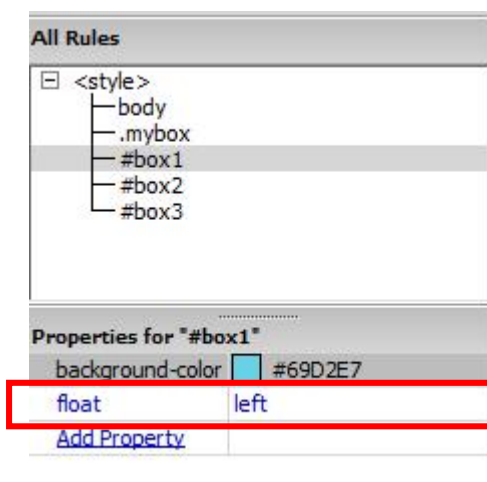
Now to get another kind of cascading effect: Instead of going through the CSS Styles panel and then the CSS Rule Definition dialog box, let's change things through the CSS Styles panel which is a bit more time saving and more direct.

Click on #box 2 and below in the Properties for #box2",
click on the value 150 and change it to 200px

Click on #box 3 and below in the Properties for #box3",
click on the value 200 and change it to 400px.
See below the cascading effect.



Note: The cascading effect is got by the combination of float (set to float) and relative positioning. See below.



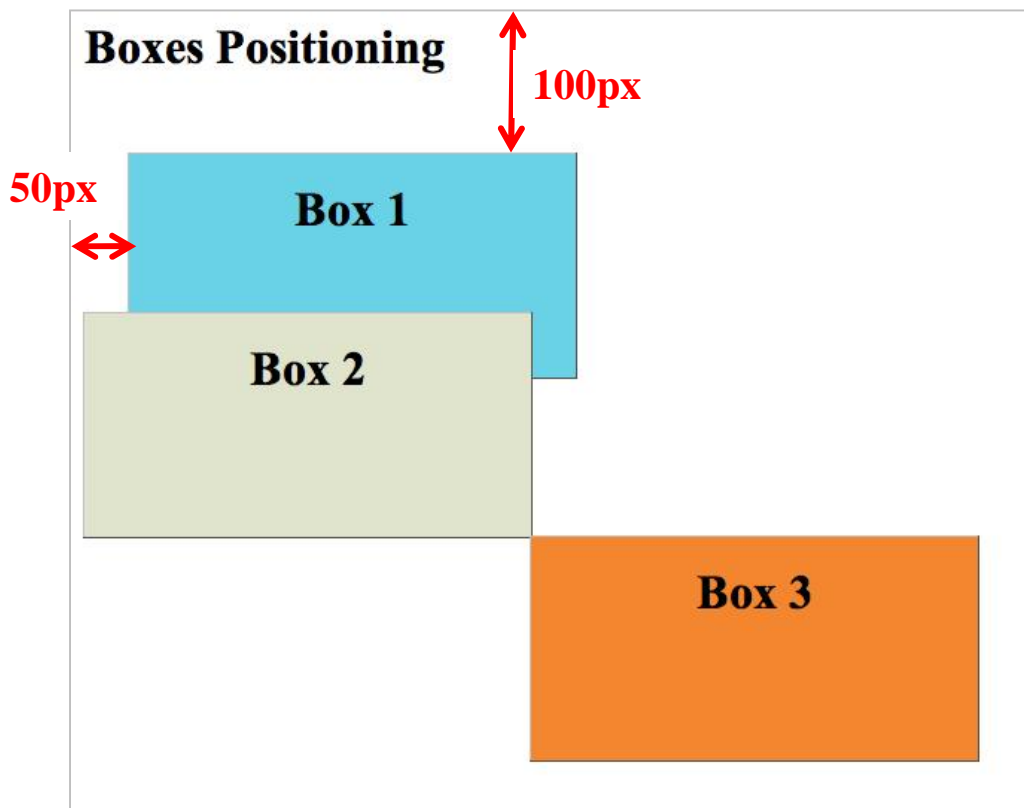
Save file as ex2_complete_cascade.html

Overlapping Boxes (Absolute Positioning)

Absolute positioning allows the designer to take control of the position of the boxes in the overall document. A location in the document becomes a (x,y) co-ordinate with the origin placed at top-left corner.

We will see how to create overlapping boxes in this section.

1. Keeping the same example that has been worked on for the last part, From *CSS Styles panel* double click on "#box1" and open *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box.
Navigate to "Positioning" category in set the "Position" as "absolute".
Under placement set:
"Top": 100 (px)
"Left": 50 (px)
Click on Apply... just so that you can see the effects as you go along.
Now navigate to "Box" subcategory and clear the "Float" value. Click ok.



2. In *CSS Styles* panel expand "<style>" and double click on "#box2". In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box, select the category "Positioning".
Then under Position select value "absolute".
Under Placement set the "Top" to be 120 and "Left" as 70.
Now navigate to "Box" subcategory and clear the "Float" value. Click ok.

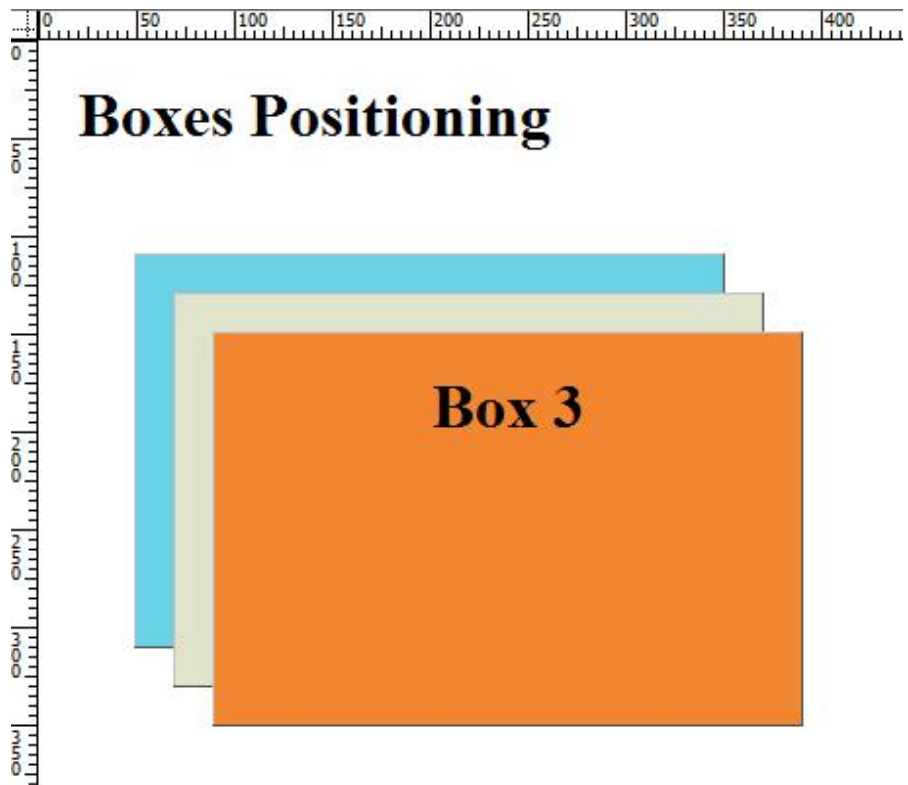
3. In *CSS Styles* panel expand "<style>" and double click on "#box3". In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box, select the category "Positioning". Then under Position select value "absolute". Under Placement set the "Top" to be 140 and "Left" as 90. Now navigate to "Box" subcategory and clear the "Float" value. Click ok.

Use the Ruler grid to see how the values you typed in compare to its placement

Box 1: Left=50 Top=100

Box 2: Left=70 Top=120

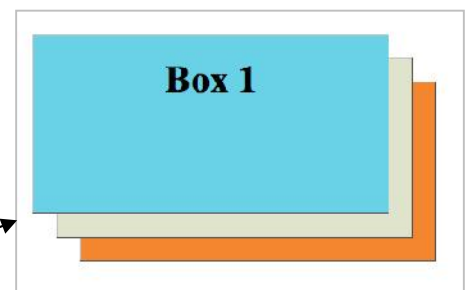
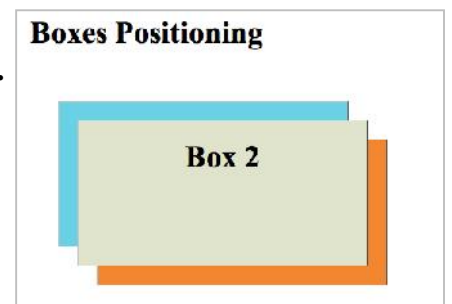
Box3: Left=90 Top=140



Changing the order of boxes (Z-Index)

In absolute positioning we see that the elements are arranged in the order they are added to a HTML page. However, designer can change the order by using Z-Index property.

1. Keeping the same example that has been worked on for the last part, In *CSS Styles* panel expand "<style>" and double click on "#box2". In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box navigate to "Positioning" subcategory. Change the **Z-Index value to 2**. Click ok.
2. In *CSS Styles* panel expand "<style>" and double click on "#box3". In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box. navigate to "Positioning" subcategory. **Change the Z-Index value to 1**. Click ok.
3. In *CSS Styles* panel expand "<style>" and double click on "#box1". In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box. navigate to "Positioning" subcategory. Change the Z-Index value to 3. Click ok. The order of the boxes are changed now, because of the use of **Z-Index value**.



Here is the result as you can see.

Save the file as **exercise2_zindex.html** and close all files.

Exercise #3 (Dynamic Layout with CSS):

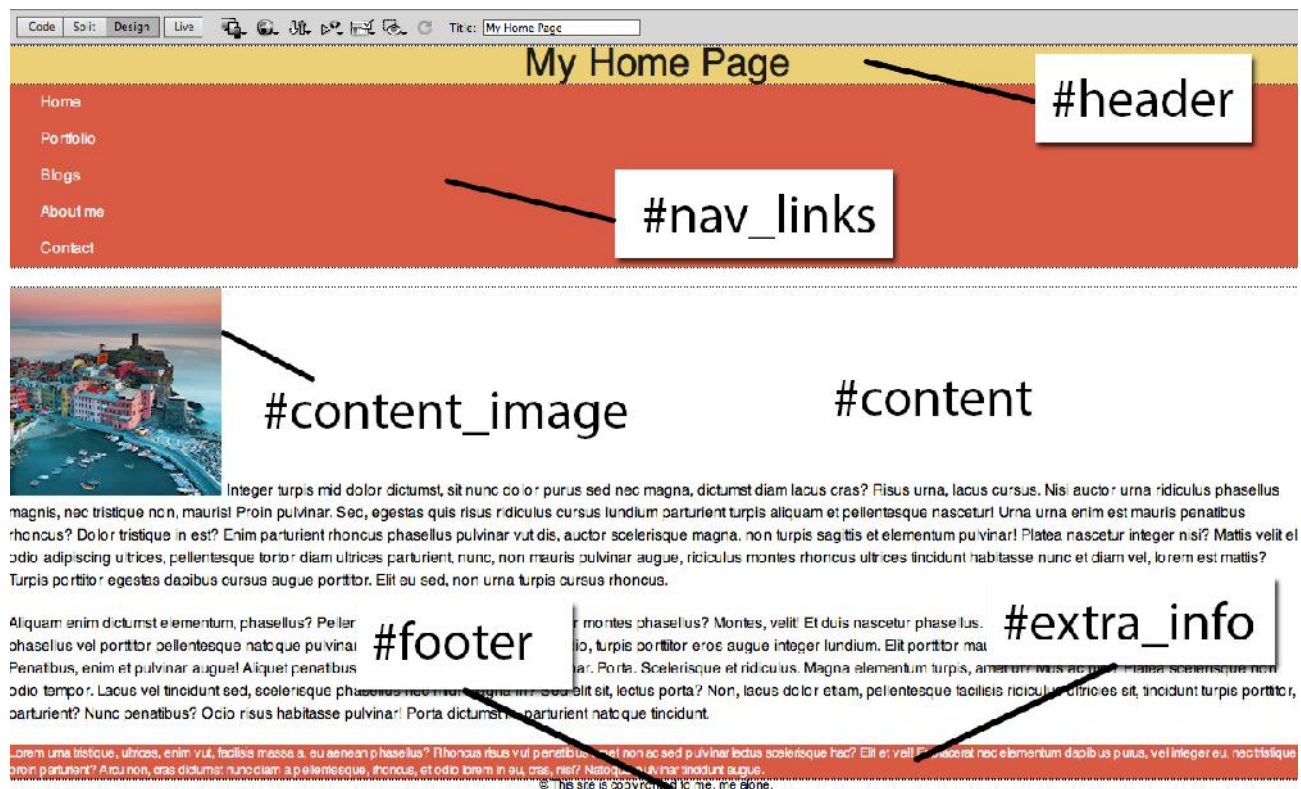
Objectives:

- Explore ways to generate layouts with CSS
- Change the layouts dynamically by modifying CSS

1. Close all the files from previous exercises.

For this exercise, you will need the file **box_layout.html**.

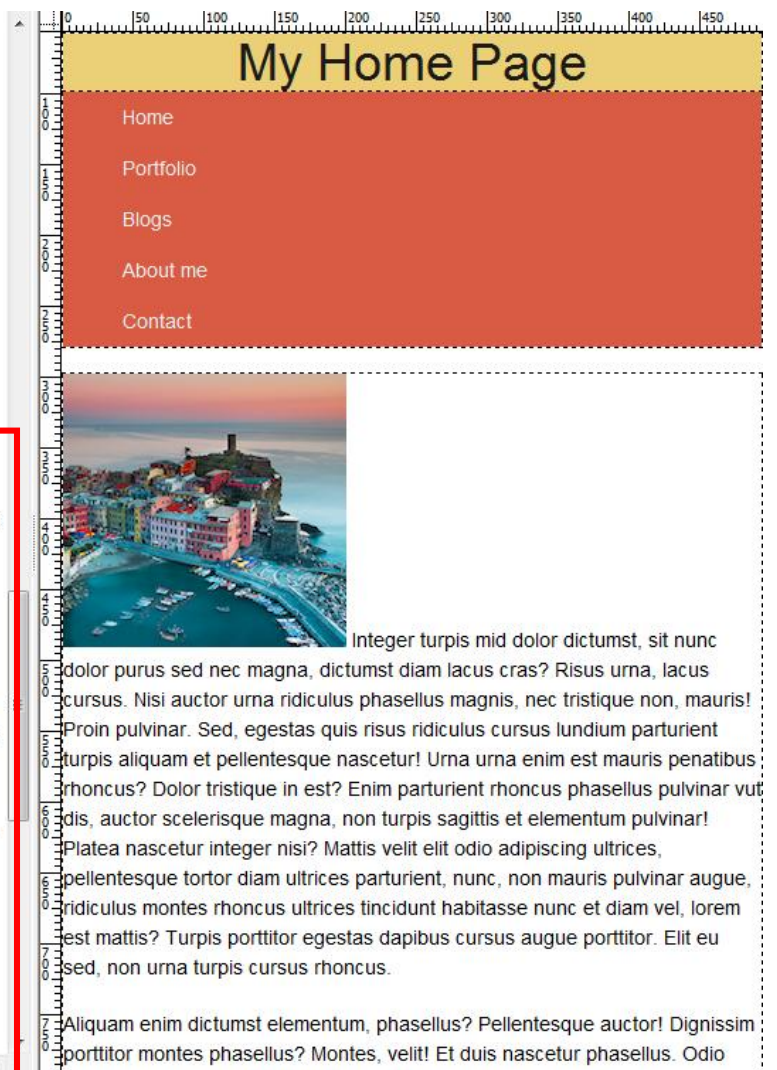
2. From the menubar, **File -> Open** select box_layout.html. This file has a skeleton html file with basic CSS for colours with no box settings whatsoever. We will modify the properties of CSS DIV identifiers to alter the layout of the file. This html file has the following CSS identifiers
- a. **#header** - denoting the header of the document
 - b. **#nav_links** - the box containing the links
 - c. **#content with #content_image** - the place where the actual content is stored
 - d. **#extra_info** - the box containing some extra information
 - e. **#footer** - the box containing the footer



IMPORTANT TO NOTE:

- CSS DIV Identifiers cannot be viewed from the CSS Styles panel. DIVs help out with the layout as they identify the sections. To see the DIVS go into Split view.
- Notice that each DIV ID also has a class associated with it. And once again we have created these for you and will be covered later.

```
100 </head>
101
102 <body>
103 <div id="header" class="header_style">
104 My Home Page
105 </div>
106
107 <div id="nav_links" class="c_nav_links">
108 <ul>
109 <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
110 <li><a href="#">Portfolio</a></li>
111 <li><a href="#">Blogs</a></li>
112 <li><a href="#">About me</a></li>
113 <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
114 </ul>
115 </div>
116
117 <div id="content" class="c_content">
118 <p>
119 Integer turpis mid dolor dictumst, sit nunc dolor
purus sed nec magna, dictumst diam lacus cras? Risus
urna, lacus cursus. Nisi auctor urna ridiculus
phasellus magnis, nec tristique non, mauris! Proin
pulvinar. Sed, egestas quis risus ridiculus cursus
lundium parturient turpis aliquam et pellentesque
nascetur! Urna urna enim est mauris penatibus
rhoncus? Dolor tristique in est? Enim parturient
rhoncus phasellus pulvinar vut dis, auctor
scelerisque magna, non turpis sagittis et elementum
pulvinar! Platea nascetur integer nisi? Mattis velit
elit odio adipiscing ultrices, pellentesque tortor
diam ultrices parturient, nunc, non mauris pulvinar
augue, ridiculus montes rhoncus ultrices tincidunt
habitasse nunc et diam vel, lorem est mattis? Turpis
porttitor egestas dapibus cursus augue porttitor.
Elit eu sed, non urna turpis cursus rhoncus.</p>
120 <p>
121 Aliquam enim dictumst elementum, phasellus?
Pellentesque auctor! Dignissim porttitor montes
phasellus? Montes, velit! Et duis nascetur
phasellus. Odio augue rhoncus integer ut, egestas,
phasellus vel porttitor pellentesque natoque
pulvinar. scelerisque amet mid in. Mid odio. turpis
```



Formatting individual boxes

You will format the individual boxes (header, nav_links etc.) before changing the final layout of the system. But you need to create classes for them first which is what you are about to do.

Please switch to "Split " mode at the top for the remaining of the exercise.

1. To format Header (#header)

Select **Format -> CSS Styles -> New** from the menubar. On the Selector Type, choose ID and selector name, select "header" from dropdown list. Click Ok. In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box, click on the category, "Box". In "Padding" subcategory, uncheck "Same for all values". In "Padding" subcategory set the following values:
Top: 40 (px)
Bottom: 40 (px).
Click OK

```
98 #header {  
99     padding-top: 40px;  
100     padding-bottom: 40px;  
101 }  
102 </style>  
103 |  
104 </head>  
105  
106 <body>  
107 <div id="header" class="header_style">
```

In Split mode, you will see that you created a class called #header with those attributes... Locate them around line 98.

2. Navigation Links (#nav_links)

Select **Format -> CSS Styles -> New** from the menubar. On the selector type, choose ID and selector name, insert "nav_links". Click Ok. In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box, click on the category, "Box". In "Padding" subcategory, uncheck "Same for all values". In "Padding" subcategory set the following values:
Top: 10 (px)
Bottom: 10 (px)
Click Ok.

```
102 #nav_links {  
103     padding-top: 10px;  
104     padding-bottom: 10px;  
105 }
```

3. Content and Image (#content and #content_image)

Select **Format -> CSS Styles -> New** from the menubar. On the selector type, choose ID and selector name, insert "content". Click Ok. In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box, click on the category, "Box". In "Padding" subcategory, check "Same for all values". In "Padding" subcategory set Top: 10 (px)

Select **Format -> CSS Styles -> New** from the menubar. On the selector type, choose ID and selector name, insert "content_image". Click Ok. In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box, click on the category, "Box" set Float:"left".
In "Margin" subcategory, uncheck "Same for all values". In "Margin" sub category set
Right: 10px
Bottom: 10px.

```
24 #content {  
25     padding-top: 10px;  
26 }  
27 #content_image {  
28     float: left;  
29     margin-right: 10px;  
30     margin-bottom: 10px;  
31 }
```

"Top" and "Left" is adjacent to the boundary of this layer. Hence we are not changing its value.

4. Extra Info (#extra_info)

Select **Format -> CSS Styles -> New** from the menubar. On the selector type, choose ID and selector name, insert "extra_info". Click Ok. In *CSS Rule*

Definition dialog box, click on the category, "Box". In "Padding" subcategory, check "Same for all values". In "Padding" set "Top":10 (px).

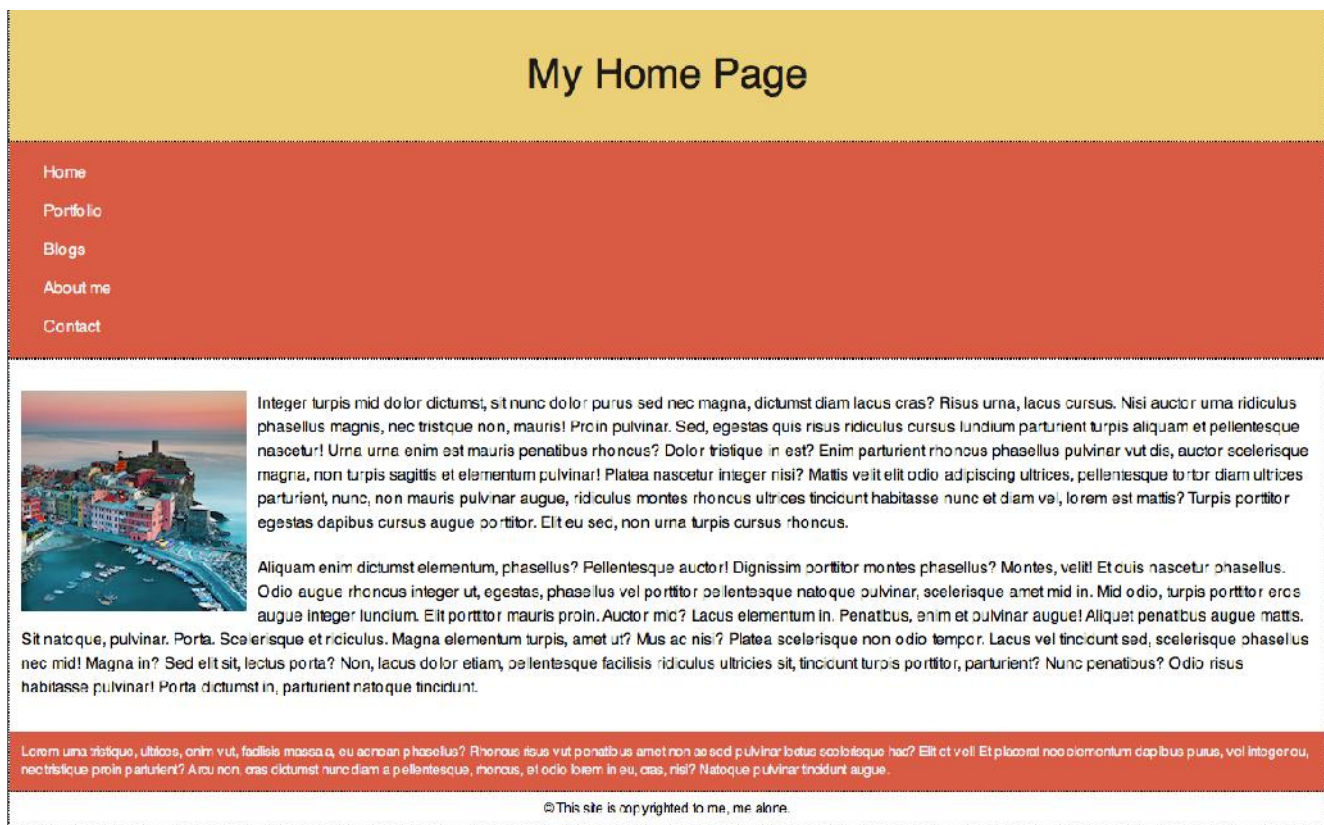
```
18 #extra_info {  
19     padding: 10px;  
20 }
```

5. Footer (#footer)

Select **Format -> CSS Styles -> New** from the menubar. On the selector type, choose ID and selector name, choose "footer". Click Ok. In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box, click on the category, "Box". In "Padding" subcategory, uncheck "Same for all values". Insert 10 (px) value in Top and Bottom padding. View Live

6. Save the changes so far. Save as "exercise3_complete.html".

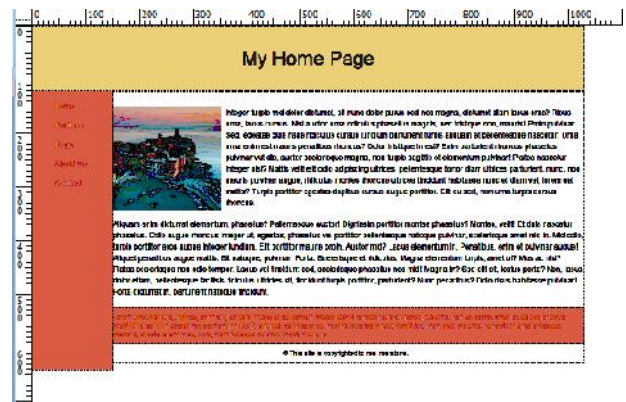
Now that the individual elements are setup, lets convert this to a site with one header, 2 sub columns and 1 column combination.



Layout 1: 2 Columns with Left Navigation Bar

1. In *CSS Styles Panel*, double click on "#nav_links" to open *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box. In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box navigate to "Box". Set Width: 150 (px) and Height: 500 (px). Float: "left" Click Ok.

Here is what it looks like. Notice how the content column is not set the same as the left column, thus you need to adjust the height on the #content.



2. In *CSS Styles Panel*, double click on "#content" to open *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box. In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box navigate to "Box". Set the Height: 500 (px). Click Ok. View Live.

Now we have the double column layout with extra information at the bottom.

My Home Page

Home

Portfolio

Blogs

About me

Contact



Integer turpis mid dolor dictumst, sit nunc dolor purus sed nec magna, dictumst diam lacus cras? Risus urna, lacus cursus. Nisi auctor urna ridiculus phasellus magnis, nec tristique non, mauris! Proin pulvinar. Sed, egestas quis risus ridiculus cursus lundium parturient turpis aliquam et pellentesque nascetur! Uma urna enim est mauris penatibus rhoncus? Dolor tristique in est? Enim parturient rhoncus phasellus pulvinar vut dis, auctor scelerisque magna, non turpis sagittis et elementum pulvinar! Platea nascetur integer nisi? Mattis velit e illo odio adipiscing ultrices, pellentesque tortor diam ultrices parturient, nunc, non mauris pulvinar augue, ridiculus montes rhoncus ultrices tincidunt habitasse nunc et diam vel, lorem est mattis? Turpis porttitor egestas dapibus cursus augue porttitor. Erit eu sed, non urna turpis cursus rhoncus.

Aliquam enim dictumst elementum, phasellus? Pellentesque auctor! Dignissim porttitor montes phasellus? Montes, velit! Et duis nascetur phasellus. Odio augue rhoncus integer ut, egestas, phasellus vel porttitor pellentesque natoque pulvinar, scelerisque amet mid in. Mid odio, turpis porttitor eros augue integer lundium. Erit porttitor mauris proin. Auctor mid? Lacus elementum in. Penatibus, enim et pulvinar augue! Aliquet penatibus augue mattis. Sit natoque, pulvinar. Porta. Scelerisque et ridiculus. Magna elementum turpis, amet ut? Mus ac nisi? Platea scelerisque non odio tempor. Lacus vel tincidunt sed, scelerisque phasellus nec mid! Magna in? Sed erit sit, lectus porta? Non, lacus color etiam, pellentesque facilisis ridiculus ultricies sit, tincidunt turpis porttitor, parturient? Nunc penatibus? Ccio risus habitasse pulvinar! Porta dictumst in, parturient natoque tincidunt.

Lorem urna tristique, ultrices, enim vut, facilisis massa a, eu aenean phasellus? Rhoncus risus vut penatibus amet non ac sed pulvinar lectus scelerisque hac? Erit et velit! Et placerat nec elementum dapibus purus, vel integer eu, nec tristique proin parturient? An eu non, cras dictumst nunc diam a pellentesque, rhoncus, et odio lorem in eu, cras, nisi? Natoque pulvinar tincidunt augue.

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Layout 2: 2 Columns with Right Navigation Bar

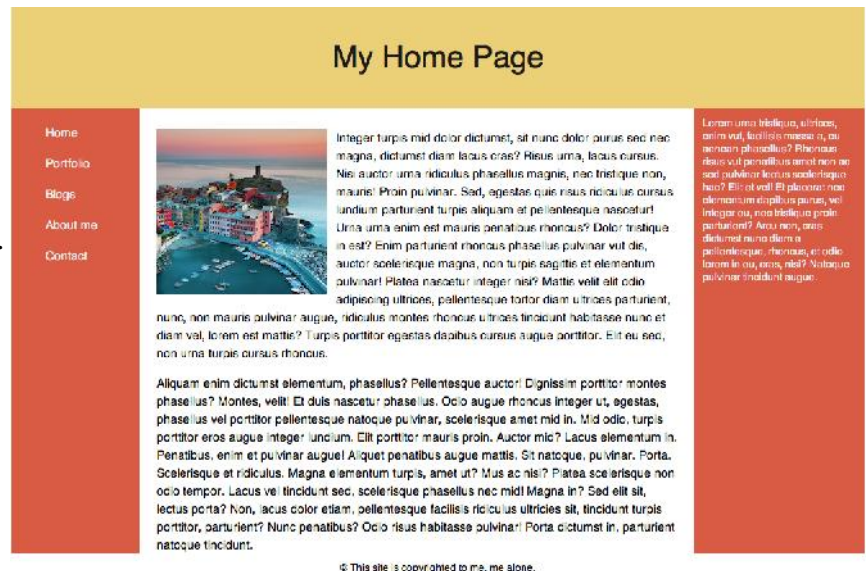
1. In *CSS Styles Panel*, double click on "#nav_links" to open *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box. In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box navigate to "Box". Set "Float": "Right"



Layout 3: 3 Columns with Fixed Width

In this part we will create a 3 column layout with fixed width 1000px.

1. In *CSS Styles Panel*, double click on "#header" to open *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box. In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box navigate to "Box". Set "Width": "1000px". Click ok.
2. In *CSS Styles Panel*, double click on "#nav_links" to open *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box. In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box navigate to "Box". Set "Float": "left". Click ok.
3. In *CSS Styles Panel*, double click on "#content" to open *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box. In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box navigate to "Box". Set "Float": "left" "Width": 630 (px) Under the "Margin" subcategory uncheck "Set all values". Set Left: 10 (px) Right: 10 (px). Click ok.
4. In *CSS Styles Panel*, double click on "#extra_info" to open *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box. In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box navigate to "Box". Set "Width": 180 (px) "Height" : 500 (px). "Float": "left". Click ok.
5. In *CSS Styles Panel*, double click on "#footer" to open *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box. In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box navigate to "Box". Set "Width": 980 (px). "Clear": "both". Click ok.
6. View Live. Save the changes as ex3_3column.html.



YOU ARE DONE... REMOVE YOUR MEMORY STICK!