the * **universal selector**, which will target all HTML elements. The CSS style rule to apply border-box box-sizing to all elements with the universal selector is

```
* { box-sizing: border-box; }
```

Feel free to experiment with the box-sizing property and the example files (chapter6/boxsizing1.html and chapter6/boxsizing2.html in the student files).

6.6 CSS Two-Column Layout

Your First Two-Column Layout

A common design for a web page is a two-column layout. This is accomplished with CSS by configuring one of the columns to float on the web page. Coding HTML is a skill and skills are best learned by practice. The next Hands-On Practice guides you as you convert a single-column page layout (Figure 6.13) into your first two-column layout (Figure 6.14).

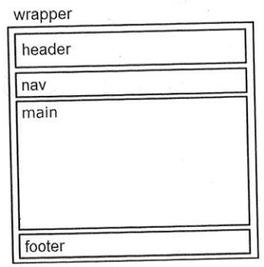


Figure 6.13 Single-column layout.

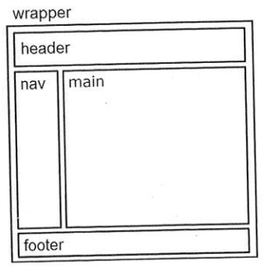
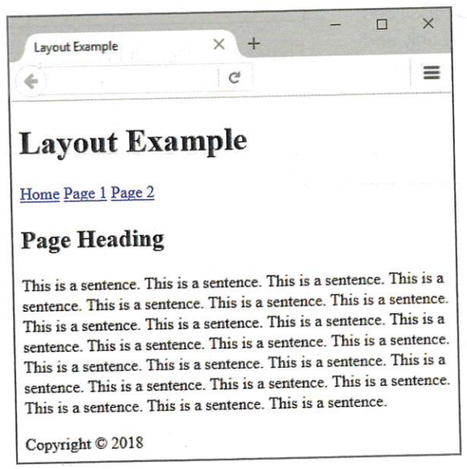


Figure 6.14 Two-column layout.

Hands-On Practice 6.3

A. **Review single-column layout.** Launch a text editor, and open the singlecol.html file from the chapter6 folder in the student files. Take a moment to look over the code. Notice the structure of the HTML tags correspond to wireframe in Figure 6.13.


Layout Example
Layout Example
Home Page 1 Page 2
Page Heading
This is a sentence. This is a sentence. This is a sentence.

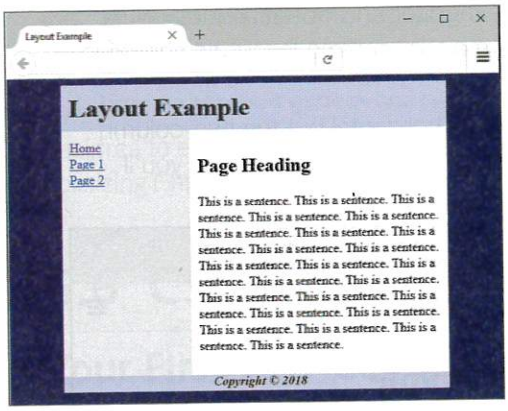


Figure 6.18 Final two-column layout

4. **Enhance the page with CSS.** Code the following style rules as embedded CSS to create a more appealing web page. When you have completed this step, your page should be similar to Figure 6.18.

   a. **The body element selector.** Configure a dark background color.

   ```
   body { background-color:
   #000066; }
   ```

   b. **The wrapper id selector.** Configure 80% width, centered on the page, and a light (#EAEAEA) background color. This background color will display behind child elements (such as the nav element) that do not have a background color configured.

   ```
   #wrapper { width: 80%;
              margin-left: auto;
              margin-right: auto;
              background-color: #EAEAEA; }
   ```

   c. **The header element selector.** Configure #CCCCFF background color.

   ```
   header { background-color: #CCCCFF; }
   ```

   d. **The h1 element selector.** Configure 0 margin and 10px of padding.

   ```
   h1 { margin: 0;
        padding: 10px; }
   ```

   e. **The nav element selector.** Edit the style rule and add a declaration for 10 pixels of padding.

   ```
   nav { float: left;
         width: 90px;
         padding: 10px;  }
   ```

   f. **The main element selector.** Edit the style rule and add a declaration for 10 pixels of padding and #FFFFFF background color.

   ```
   main { margin-left: 100px;
          padding: 10px;
          background-color: #FFFFFF;  }
   ```

   g. **The footer element selector.** Configure centered, italic text, and a #CCCCFF background color. Also configure the footer to clear all floats.

   ```
   footer { text-align: center;
            font-style: italic;
            background-color: #CCCCFF;
            clear: both; }
   ```

Save your file and test it in the Firefox or Chrome browser. Your display should be similar to Figure 6.18. You can compare your work to the sample in the student files (chapter6/6.3/index.html). Internet Explorer does not support the HTML5 main element. You will need to nudge Internet Explorer to comply by adding the `display: block;` declaration (introduced later in this chapter) to the styles for the main element selector. An example solution is in the student files (chapter6/6.3/iefix.html).