

Chapter 15: Layout

1-Key Concepts in Positioning Elements (Page 361)

2-Controlling the Position of Elements (Page 363)

3-Normal Flow (Page 365)

p365-normal-flow.html

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <title>Normal Flow</title>
5          <style type="text/css">
6              body
7              {
8                  width: 750px;
9                  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
10                 color: #665544;
11             }
12
13             h1
14             {
15                 background-color: #efefef;
16                 padding: 10px;
17             }
18
19             p
20             {
21                 width: 450px;
22             }
23         </style>
24     </head>
```

```
25  <body>
26      <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
27      <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking
28          machine that would help him get around the royal
29          gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the
30          front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which
31          you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing
32          your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself
33          and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.
34      </p>
35      <p class="example">The machine became known as the
36          Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely
37          of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a
38          fad, not being practical for transportation in any
39          other place than a well maintained pathway such as
40          in a park or garden.
41      </p>
42      <p>The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine
43          was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to
44          the front wheel. This machine was known as the
45          velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone
46          shaker," since it's wooden structure combined with the
47          cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely
48          uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor
49          riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be
50          found in large cities.
51      </p>
52  </body>
53 </html>
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title bar "Normal Flow". The address bar displays "file:///D:/AcademicYear-2021-2022/Semester1/WebProgramming1/HTML-CSS". The main content area has a large heading "The Evolution of the Bicycle". Below it is a paragraph of text: "In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk." Another paragraph follows: "The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden." A third paragraph is partially visible: "The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since its wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities."

4-Relative Positioning (Page 366)

p366-position-relative.html

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <title>Relative Positioning</title>
5          <style type="text/css">
6              body
7              {
8                  width: 750px;
9                  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
10                 color: #665544;
11             }
12         </style>
13     </head>
14     <body>
15         <h1>Relative Positioning</h1>
16         <p>This is a test paragraph.</p>
17         <div>
18             <h2>Relative Positioning</h2>
19             <p>This is a test paragraph within a relative positioned element.</p>
20         </div>
21     </body>
22 </html>
```

```
13 |         p
14 |     {
15 |         width: 450px;
16 |     }
17 |
18 |     p.example
19 |     {
20 |         position: relative;
21 |         top: 10px;
22 |         left: 100px;
23 |     }
24 | 
```

</style>

```
25 | </head>
26 | <body>
27 |     <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
28 |     <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking
29 |         machine that would help him get around the royal
30 |         gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the
31 |         front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which
32 |         you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing
33 |         your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself
34 |         and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.
35 |     </p>
36 |     <p class="example">The machine became known as the
37 |         Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely
38 |         of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a
39 |         fad, not being practical for transportation in any
40 |         other place than a well maintained pathway such as
41 |         in a park or garden.
42 |     </p>
43 |     <p>The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine
44 |         was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to
45 |         the front wheel. This machine was known as the
46 |         velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone
47 |         shaker," since it's wooden structure combined with the
48 |         cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely
49 |         uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor
50 |         riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be
51 |         found in large cities.
52 |     </p>
53 | 
```

</body>

```
54 | </html>
```

The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since its wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.

5-Absolute Positioning (Page 367)

p367-position-absolute.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Absolute Positioning</title>
5     <style type="text/css">
6       body
7       {
8         width: 750px;
9         font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
10        color: #665544;
11      }
12    </style>
```

```
13 |         h1
14 |     {
15 |         position: absolute;
16 |         top: 0px;
17 |         left: 500px;
18 |         width: 250px;
19 |
20 |
21 |         p
22 |     {
23 |         width: 450px;
24 |     }
25 |     
```

</style>

```
26 | </head>
27 | <body>
28 |     <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
29 |     <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking
30 |         machine that would help him get around the
31 |         royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line
32 |         wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in
33 |         a frame upon which you straddled. The device
34 |         was propelled by pushing your feet against
35 |         the ground, thus rolling yourself and the
36 |         device forward in a sort of gliding walk.
37 |     </p>
38 |     <p>The machine became known as the Draisienne
39 |         (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of
40 |         wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity
41 |         as a fad, not being practical for
42 |         transportation in any other place than a
43 |         well maintained pathway such as in a park
44 |         or garden.
45 |     </p>
46 |     <p>The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding
47 |         machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied
48 |         directly to the front wheel. This machine was
49 |         known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot")
50 |         as well as the "bone shaker," since it's wooden
51 |         structure combined with the cobblestone roads
52 |         of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable
53 |         ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding
54 |         academies, similar to roller rinks, could be
55 |         found in large cities.
56 |     </p>
```

```
57 |     <p>In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared.  
58 |         (Prior to this, metallurgy was not advanced  
59 |             enough to provide metal which was strong enough  
60 |                 to make small, light parts out of.) The pedals  
61 |                 were attached directly to the front wheel with  
62 |                     no freewheeling mechanism. Solid rubber tires  
63 |                     and the long spokes of the large front wheel  
64 |                     provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.  
65 |     </p>  
66 |     <p>The front wheels became larger and larger as makers  
67 |         realized that the larger the wheel, the farther  
68 |             you could travel with one rotation of the pedals.  
69 |             For that reason, you would purchase a wheel as  
70 |                 large as your leg length would allow. This machine  
71 |                 was the first one to be called a bicycle ("two wheel").  
72 |                 These bicycles enjoyed a great popularity during the  
73 |                     1880s among young men of means. (They cost an average  
74 |                         worker six month's pay.)  
75 |     </p>  
76 |     <p>Because the rider sat so high above the center of  
77 |         gravity, if the front wheel was stopped by a stone  
78 |             or rut in the road, or the sudden emergence of a dog,  
79 |                 the entire apparatus rotated forward on its front axle  
80 |                 and the rider, with his legs trapped under the handlebars,  
81 |                     was dropped unceremoniously on his head. Thus the term  
82 |                         "taking a header" came into being.  
83 |     </p>  
84 |     </body>  
85 | </html>
```

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Absolute Positioning". The address bar shows the file path: D:/AcademicYear-2021-2022/Semester1/0.3-WebProgramming1/HTML-CSS/cha... . The main content area displays a title "THE EVOLUTION of the Bicycle" and several paragraphs of text describing the history of bicycles from the draisienne to the modern bicycle.

would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since its wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.

In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. (Prior to this, metallurgy was not advanced enough to provide metal which was strong enough to make small, light parts out of.) The pedals were attached directly to the front wheel with no freewheeling mechanism. Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

The front wheels became larger and larger as makers realized that the larger the wheel, the farther you could travel with one rotation of the pedals. For that reason, you would purchase a wheel as large as your leg length would allow. This machine was the first one to be called a bicycle ("two wheel"). These bicycles enjoyed a great popularity during the 1880s among young men of means. (They cost an average worker six month's pay.)

Because the rider sat so high above the center of gravity, if the front wheel was stopped by a stone or rut in the road, or the

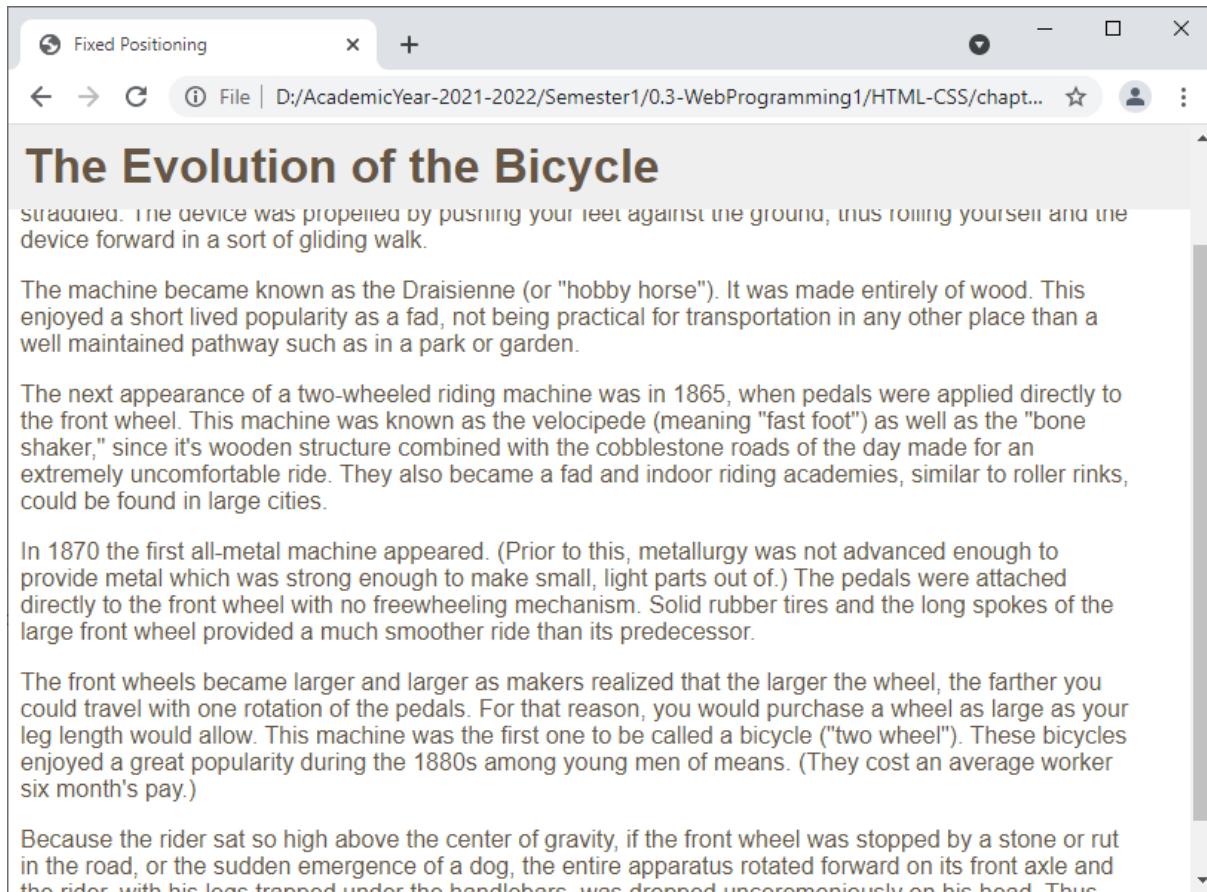
6-Fixed Positioning (Page 368)

p368-position-fixed.html

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <title>Fixed Positioning</title>
5          <style type="text/css">
6              body
7              {
8                  width: 750px;
9                  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
10                 color: #665544;
11             }
12
13             h1
14             {
15                 position: fixed;
16                 top: 0px;
17                 left: 0px;
18                 width: 100%;
19                 padding: 10px;
20                 margin: 0px;
21                 background-color: #efefef;
22             }
23
24             p.example
25             {
26                 margin-top: 100px;
27             }
28         </style>
29     </head>
30     <body>
31         <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
32         <p class="example">In 1817 Baron von Drais
33             invented a walking machine that would help
34             him get around the royal gardens faster:
35             two same-size in-line wheels, the front
36             one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which
37             you straddled. The device was propelled by
38             pushing your feet against the ground, thus
39             rolling yourself and the device forward in a
40             sort of gliding walk.
41         </p>
```

```
42 |     <p>The machine became known as the Draisienne  
43 |         (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of  
44 |         wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity  
45 |         as a fad, not being practical for  
46 |         transportation in any other place than a  
47 |         well maintained pathway such as in a park  
48 |         or garden.  
49 |     </p>  
50 |     <p>The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding  
51 |         machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied  
52 |         directly to the front wheel. This machine was  
53 |         known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot")  
54 |         as well as the "bone shaker," since it's wooden  
55 |         structure combined with the cobblestone roads  
56 |         of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable  
57 |         ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding  
58 |         academies, similar to roller rinks, could be  
59 |         found in large cities.  
60 |     </p>  
61 |     <p>In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared.  
62 |         (Prior to this, metallurgy was not advanced  
63 |         enough to provide metal which was strong enough  
64 |         to make small, light parts out of.) The pedals  
65 |         were attached directly to the front wheel with  
66 |         no freewheeling mechanism. Solid rubber tires  
67 |         and the long spokes of the large front wheel  
68 |         provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.  
69 |     </p>  
70 |     <p>The front wheels became larger and larger as makers  
71 |         realized that the larger the wheel, the farther  
72 |         you could travel with one rotation of the pedals.  
73 |         For that reason, you would purchase a wheel as  
74 |         large as your leg length would allow. This machine  
75 |         was the first one to be called a bicycle ("two wheel").  
76 |         These bicycles enjoyed a great popularity during the  
77 |         1880s among young men of means. (They cost an average  
78 |         worker six month's pay.)  
79 |     </p>
```

```
80      <p>Because the rider sat so high above the center of  
81          gravity, if the front wheel was stopped by a stone  
82          or rut in the road, or the sudden emergence of a dog,  
83          the entire apparatus rotated forward on its front axle  
84          and the rider, with his legs trapped under the handlebars,  
85          was dropped unceremoniously on his head. Thus the term  
86          "taking a header" came into being.  
87      </p>  
88  </body>  
89 </html>
```



7-Overlapping Elements (Page 369)

p369-without-z-index.html

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <title>Without Z-Index</title>
5          <style type="text/css">
6              body
7              {
8                  width: 750px;
9                  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
10                 color: #665544;
11             }
12
13             h1
14             {
15                 position: fixed;
16                 top: 0px;
17                 left: 0px;
18                 margin: 0px;
19                 padding: 10px;
20                 width: 100%;
21                 background-color: #efefef;
22             }
23
24             p
25             {
26                 position: relative;
27                 top: 70px;
28                 left: 70px;
29             }
30         </style>
31     </head>
32     <body>
33         <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
34         <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking
35             machine that would help him get around the
36             royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line
37             wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in
38             a frame upon which you straddled. The device
39             was propelled by pushing your feet against
40             the ground, thus rolling yourself and the
41             device forward in a sort of gliding walk.
42         </p>
```

```
43      <p>The machine became known as the Draisienne  
44          (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of  
45          wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity  
46          as a fad, not being practical for  
47          transportation in any other place than a  
48          well maintained pathway such as in a park  
49          or garden.  
50      </p>  
51      <p>The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding  
52          machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied  
53          directly to the front wheel. This machine was  
54          known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot")  
55          as well as the "bone shaker," since it's wooden  
56          structure combined with the cobblestone roads  
57          of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable  
58          ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding  
59          academies, similar to roller rinks, could be  
60          found in large cities.  
61      </p>  
62      <p>In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared.  
63          (Prior to this, metallurgy was not advanced  
64          enough to provide metal which was strong enough  
65          to make small, light parts out of.) The pedals  
66          were attached directly to the front wheel with  
67          no freewheeling mechanism. Solid rubber tires  
68          and the long spokes of the large front wheel  
69          provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.  
70      </p>  
71      <p>The front wheels became larger and larger as makers  
72          realized that the larger the wheel, the farther  
73          you could travel with one rotation of the pedals.  
74          For that reason, you would purchase a wheel as  
75          large as your leg length would allow. This machine  
76          was the first one to be called a bicycle ("two wheel").  
77          These bicycles enjoyed a great popularity during the  
78          1880s among young men of means. (They cost an average  
79          worker six month's pay.)  
80      </p>
```

```
81 |     <p>Because the rider sat so high above the center of  
82 |         gravity, if the front wheel was stopped by a stone  
83 |         or rut in the road, or the sudden emergence of a dog,  
84 |         the entire apparatus rotated forward on its front axle  
85 |         and the rider, with his legs trapped under the handlebars,  
86 |         was dropped unceremoniously on his head. Thus the term  
87 |         "taking a header" came into being.  
88 |     </p>  
89 |   </body>  
90 | </html>
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Without Z-Index". The address bar indicates the file is located at D:/AcademicYear-2021-2022/Semester1/0.3-WebProgramming1/HTML-CSS/chapter-15-Lay... . The main content area displays an article about the history of bicycles. The first section, "The Evolution of the Bicycle", includes a paragraph about Baron von Drais's invention in 1817. Subsequent sections describe the development of the velocipede in 1865 and the first all-metal bicycle in 1870. A final paragraph at the bottom discusses the dangerous nature of early bicycles due to their high center of gravity.

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens. This machine had two wheels, the front one was steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since it's wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.

In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. (Prior to this, metallurgy was not advanced enough to provide metal which was strong enough to make small, light parts out of.) The pedals were attached directly to the front wheel with no freewheeling mechanism. Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

The front wheels became larger and larger as makers realized that the larger the wheel, the farther you could travel with one rotation of the pedals. For that reason, you would purchase a wheel as large as your leg length would allow. This machine was the first one to be called a bicycle ("two wheel"). These bicycles enjoyed a great popularity during the 1880s among young men of means. (They cost an average worker six month's pay.)

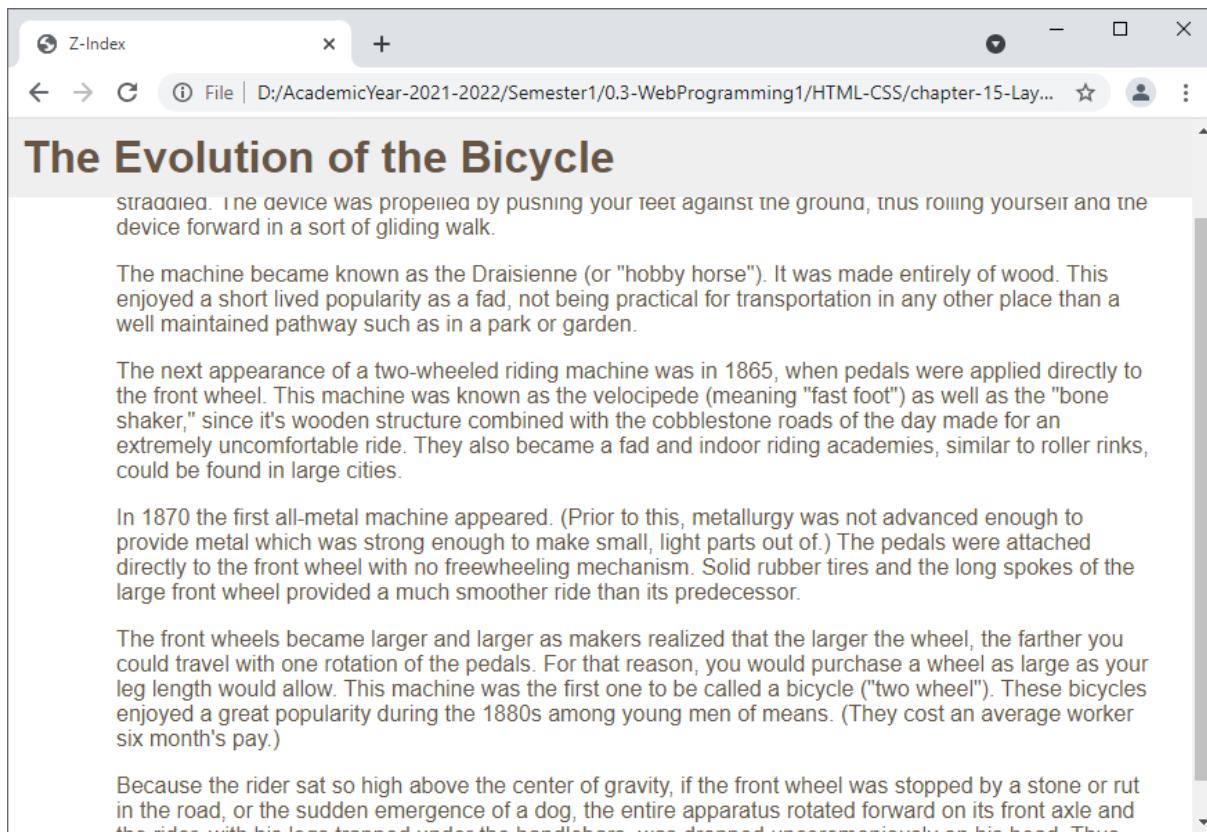
Because the rider sat so high above the center of gravity, if the front wheel was stopped by a stone or rut in the road, or the sudden emergence of a dog, the entire apparatus rotated forward on its front axle and the rider, with his legs trapped under the handlebars, was dropped unceremoniously on his head. Thus

p369-z-index.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Z-Index</title>
5     <style type="text/css">
6       body
7       {
8         width: 750px;
9         font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
10        color: #665544;
11      }
12
13      h1
14      {
15        position: fixed;
16        top: 0px;
17        left: 0px;
18        margin: 0px;
19        padding: 10px;
20        width: 100%;
21        background-color: #efefef;
22        z-index: 10;
23      }
24
25      p
26      {
27        position: relative;
28        top: 70px;
29        left: 70px;
30      }
31    </style>
32  </head>
33  <body>
34    <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
35    <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking
36      machine that would help him get around the
37      royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line
38      wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in
39      a frame upon which you straddled. The device
40      was propelled by pushing your feet against
41      the ground, thus rolling yourself and the
42      device forward in a sort of gliding walk.
43    </p>
```

```
44 | <p>The machine became known as the Draisienne  
45 | (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of  
46 | wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity  
47 | as a fad, not being practical for  
48 | transportation in any other place than a  
49 | well maintained pathway such as in a park  
50 | or garden.  
51 | </p>  
52 | <p>The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding  
53 | machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied  
54 | directly to the front wheel. This machine was  
55 | known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot")  
56 | as well as the "bone shaker," since it's wooden  
57 | structure combined with the cobblestone roads  
58 | of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable  
59 | ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding  
60 | academies, similar to roller rinks, could be  
61 | found in large cities.  
62 | </p>  
63 | <p>In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared.  
64 | (Prior to this, metallurgy was not advanced  
65 | enough to provide metal which was strong enough  
66 | to make small, light parts out of.) The pedals  
67 | were attached directly to the front wheel with  
68 | no freewheeling mechanism. Solid rubber tires  
69 | and the long spokes of the large front wheel  
70 | provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.  
71 | </p>  
72 | <p>The front wheels became larger and larger as makers  
73 | realized that the larger the wheel, the farther  
74 | you could travel with one rotation of the pedals.  
75 | For that reason, you would purchase a wheel as  
76 | large as your leg length would allow. This machine  
77 | was the first one to be called a bicycle ("two wheel").  
78 | These bicycles enjoyed a great popularity during the  
79 | 1880s among young men of means. (They cost an average  
80 | worker six month's pay.)  
81 | </p>
```

```
82 |     <p>Because the rider sat so high above the center of  
83 |         gravity, if the front wheel was stopped by a stone  
84 |         or rut in the road, or the sudden emergence of a dog,  
85 |         the entire apparatus rotated forward on its front axle  
86 |         and the rider, with his legs trapped under the handlebars,  
87 |         was dropped unceremoniously on his head. Thus the term  
88 |         "taking a header" came into being.  
89 |     </p>  
90 |   </body>  
91 | </html>
```



8-Floating Elements (Page 370)

p370-float.html

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <title>Float</title>
5          <style type="text/css">
6              body
7              {
8                  width: 750px;
9                  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
10                 color: #665544;
11             }
12
13             blockquote
14             {
15                 float: right;
16                 width: 275px;
17                 font-size: 130%;
18                 font-style: italic;
19                 font-family: Georgia, Times, serif;
20                 margin: 0px 0px 10px 10px;
21                 padding: 10px;
22                 border-top: 1px solid #665544;
23                 border-bottom: 1px solid #665544;
24             }
25         </style>
26     </head>
27     <body>
28         <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
29         <blockquote>"Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep
30             | your balance you must keep moving." -
31             | Albert Einstein
32         </blockquote>
33         <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine
34             | that would help him get around the royal gardens
35             | faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front
36             | one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you
37             | straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your
38             | feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and
39             | the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.
40         </p>
```

```
41      <p>The machine became known as the Draisienne (or  
42          "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood.  
43          This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad,  
44          not being practical for transportation in any  
45          other place than a well maintained pathway such  
46          as in a park or garden.  
47      </p>  
48      <p>The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding  
49          machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied  
50          directly to the front wheel. This machine was  
51          known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot")  
52          as well as the "bone shaker," since it's wooden  
53          structure combined with the cobblestone roads  
54          of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable  
55          ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding  
56          academies, similar to roller rinks, could be  
57          found in large cities.  
58      </p>  
59  </body>  
60 </html>
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title bar "Float". The address bar displays the URL "file:///D:/AcademicYear-2021-2022/Semester1/WebProgramming1/HTML-CSS/chap". The main content area contains the following text:

The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since it's wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.

"Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep your balance you must keep moving." - Albert Einstein

9-Using Float to Place Elements Side-by-Side (Page 371)

p371-using-float.html

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <title>Using Float to Place Elements Side-by-Side</title>
5          <style type="text/css">
6              body
7              {
8                  width: 750px;
9                  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
10                 color: #665544;
11             }
12
13             p
14             {
15                 width: 230px;
16                 float: left;
17                 margin: 5px;
18                 padding: 5px;
19                 background-color: #efefef;
20             }
21         </style>
22     </head>
23     <body>
24         <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
25         <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that
26             would help him get around the royal gardens faster.
27         </p>
28         <p>The device known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse")
29             was made of wood, and propelled by pushing your feed
30             on the ground in a gliding movement.
31         </p>
32         <p>It was not seen as suitable for any place other than a
33             well maintained pathway.
34         </p>
35         <p>In 1865, the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") attached
36             pedals to the front wheel, but its wooden structure made
37             it extremely uncomfortable.
38         </p>
39         <p>In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. The pedals
40             were attached directly to the front wheel.
41     </body>
```

```
42 |     <p>Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front
43 |         wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.
44 |     </p>
45 |   </body>
46 |</html>
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Using Float to Place Elements Sid". The page content is titled "The Evolution of the Bicycle". It contains five text boxes arranged in two rows. The top row has three boxes: 1. "In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster." 2. "The device known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse") was made of wood, and propelled by pushing your feet on the ground in a gliding movement." 3. "It was not seen as suitable for any place other than a well maintained pathway." The bottom row has two boxes: 4. "In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. The pedals were attached directly to the front wheel." 5. "Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor."

10-Clearing Floats (Page 372)

p372-clear.html

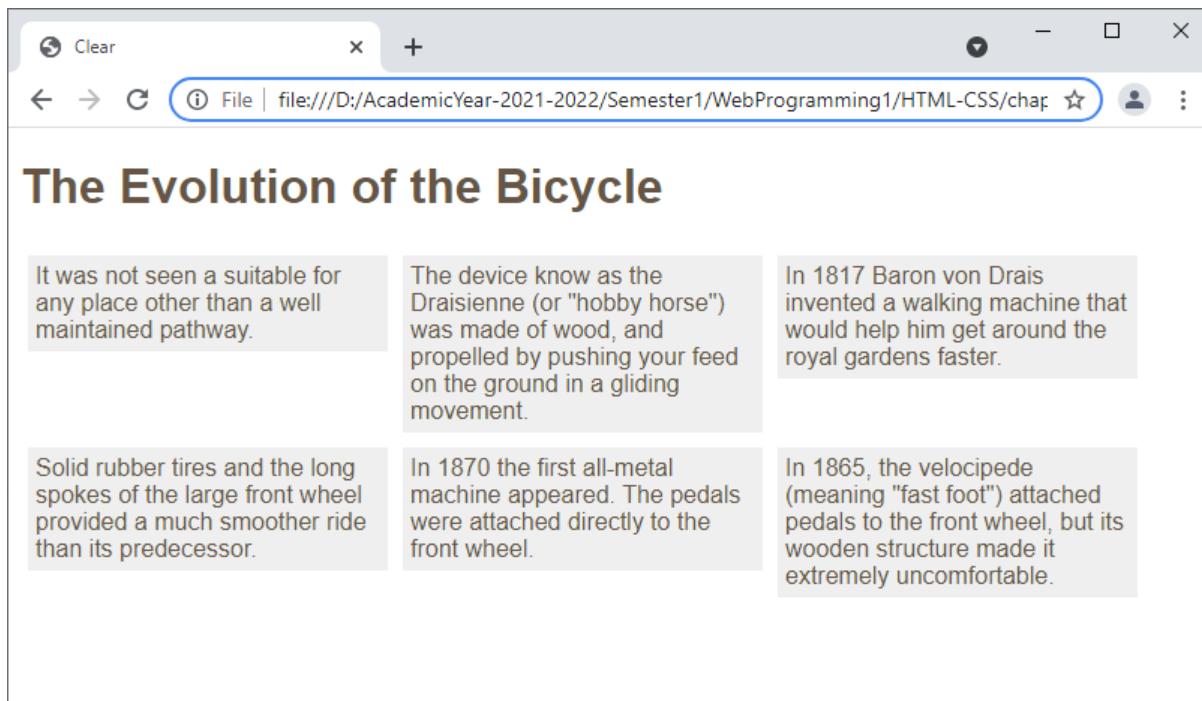
```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <title>Clear</title>
5          <style type="text/css">
6              body
7              {
8                  width: 750px;
9                  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
10                 color: #665544;
11             }
12         </style>
13     </head>
14     <body>
15         <h1>Clearing Floats</h1>
16         <div>
17             <h2>Section 1</h2>
18             <p>Text for section 1</p>
19             <div>
20                 <h3>Sub-section 1.1</h3>
21                 <p>Text for sub-section 1.1</p>
22             </div>
23             <div>
24                 <h3>Sub-section 1.2</h3>
25                 <p>Text for sub-section 1.2</p>
26             </div>
27         </div>
28         <div>
29             <h2>Section 2</h2>
30             <p>Text for section 2</p>
31             <div>
32                 <h3>Sub-section 2.1</h3>
33                 <p>Text for sub-section 2.1</p>
34             </div>
35             <div>
36                 <h3>Sub-section 2.2</h3>
37                 <p>Text for sub-section 2.2</p>
38             </div>
39         </div>
40     </body>
41 </html>
```

```
13      p
14      {
15          width: 230px;
16          float: right;
17          margin: 5px;
18          padding: 5px;
19          background-color: #efefef;
20      }
21
22      .clear
23      {
24          clear: right;
25      }
26  
```

</style>

```
27 </head>
28 <body>
29     <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
30     <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking
31         machine that would help him get around the
32         royal gardens faster.
33     </p>
34     <p>The device know as the Draisienne (or "hobby
35         horse") was made of wood, and propelled by
36         pushing your feed on the ground in a gliding
37         movement.
38     </p>
39     <p>It was not seen a suitable for any place other
40         than a well maintained pathway.
41     </p>
42     <p class="clear">In 1865, the velocipede (meaning
43         "fast foot") attached pedals to
44         the front wheel, but its wooden
45         structure made it extremely
46         uncomfortable.
47     </p>
```

```
48 |     <p>In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared.  
49 |         The pedals were attached directly to the  
50 |             front wheel.  
51 |     </p>  
52 |     <p>Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the  
53 |         large front wheel provided a much smoother  
54 |             ride than its predecessor.  
55 |     </p>  
56 |   </body>  
57 | </html>
```



11-Parents of Floated Elements: Problem (Page 373)

p373-float-problem.html

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>  
2  <html>  
3      <head>  
4          <title>Parent Float - Problem</title>
```

```
5      <style type="text/css">
6          body
7          {
8              width: 752px;
9              font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
10             color: #665544;
11         }
12
13         div
14         {
15             border: 1px solid #665544;
16         }
17
18         p
19         {
20             width: 230px;
21             float: left;
22             margin: 10px;
23         }
24
25         .clear
26         {
27             clear: both;
28         }
29     </style>
30 </head>
31 <body>
32     <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
33     <div>
34         <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking
35             machine that would help him get around the
36             royal gardens faster.
37         </p>
38         <p>The device known as the Draisienne (or "hobby
39             horse") was made of wood, and propelled by
40             pushing your feet on the ground in a gliding
41             movement.
42         </p>
```

```
43 |         <p>It was not seen a suitable for any place other  
44 |             than a well maintained pathway.  
45 |         </p>  
46 |         <p class="clear">In 1865, the velocipede (meaning  
47 |             "fast foot") attached pedals to  
48 |             the front wheel, but its wooden  
49 |             structure made it extremely  
50 |             uncomfortable.  
51 |         </p>  
52 |         <p>In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared.  
53 |             The pedals were attached directly to the front  
54 |             wheel.  
55 |         </p>  
56 |         <p>Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the  
57 |             large front wheel provided a much smoother  
58 |             ride than its predecessor.  
59 |         </p>  
60 |     </div>  
61 | </body>  
62 </html>
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Parent Float - Problem". The address bar indicates the file is located at "D:/AcademicYear-2021-2022/Semester1/WebProgramming1/HTML-CSS/chap...". The main content area displays the title "The Evolution of the Bicycle" followed by four text blocks arranged in a grid-like layout:

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster.	The device known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse") was made of wood, and propelled by pushing your feet on the ground in a gliding movement.	It was not seen a suitable for any place other than a well maintained pathway.
In 1865, the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") attached pedals to the front wheel, but its wooden structure made it extremely uncomfortable.	In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. The pedals were attached directly to the front wheel.	Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

12-Parents of Floated Elements: Solution (Page 374)

p374-float-solution.html

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <title>Parent Float - Solution</title>
5          <style type="text/css">
6              body
7              {
8                  width: 752px;
9                  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
10                 color: #665544;
11             }
12
13             div
14             {
15                 border: 1px solid #665544;
16                 overflow: auto;
17                 width: 100%;
18             }
19
20             p
21             {
22                 width: 230px;
23                 float: left;
24                 margin: 10px;
25             }
26
27             .clear
28             {
29                 clear: both;
30             }
31         </style>
32     </head>
33     <body>
34         <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
```

```
35   <div>
36     <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking
37       machine that would help him get around the
38       royal gardens faster.
39     </p>
40     <p>The device know as the Draisienne (or "hobby
41       horse") was made of wood, and propelled by
42       pushing your feed on the ground in a gliding
43       movement.
44   </p>
45   <p>It was not seen a suitable for any place other
46       than a well maintained pathway.
47   </p>
48   <p class="clear">In 1865, the velocipede (meaning
49       "fast foot") attached pedals to
50       the front wheel, but its wooden
51       structure made it extremely
52       uncomfortable.
53 </p>
54   <p>In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared.
55       The pedals were attached directly to the
56       front wheel.
57 </p>
58   <p>Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the
59       large front wheel provided a much smoother
60       ride than its predecessor.
61 </p>
62   </div>
63 </body>
64 </html>
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Parent Float - Solution". The URL in the address bar is "file:///D:/AcademicYear-2021-2022/Semester1/WebProgramming1/HTML-CSS/c". The main content is a heading "The Evolution of the Bicycle" followed by a table with three columns. The first column contains text about the Draisienne. The second column contains text about the first all-metal machine. The third column contains text about the evolution to solid rubber tires.

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster.	The device known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse") was made of wood, and propelled by pushing your feet on the ground in a gliding movement.	It was not seen as suitable for any place other than a well maintained pathway.
In 1865, the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") attached pedals to the front wheel, but its wooden structure made it extremely uncomfortable.	In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. The pedals were attached directly to the front wheel.	Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

13-Creating Multi-Column Layouts with Floats (Page 375)

p375-columns-two.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Two Column Layout</title>
5     <style type="text/css">
6       body
7       {
8         width: 960px;
9         font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
10        color: #665544;
11      }
12
13      .column1of2
14      {
15        float: left;
16        width: 620px;
17        margin: 10px;
18      }
19
```

```
20      .column2of2
21      {
22          float: left;
23          width: 300px;
24          margin: 10px;
25      }
26  
```

27

```
28 </head>
29 <body>
30     <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
31     <div class="column1of2">
32         <h3>The First Bicycle</h3>
33         <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking
34             machine that would help him get around the
35             royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line
36             wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in
37             a frame upon which you straddled. The device
38             was propelled by pushing your feet against
39             the ground, thus rolling yourself and the
40             device forward in a sort of gliding walk.
41         </p>
42         <p>The machine became known as the Draisienne
43             (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of
44             wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity
45             as a fad, not being practical for
46             transportation in any other place than a well
47             maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.
48     </p>
49     <h3>Further Innovations</h3>
50     <p>The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding
51             machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied
52             directly to the front wheel. This machine was
53             known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot")
54             as well as the "bone shaker," since it's wooden
55             structure combined with the cobblestone roads
56             of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable
57             ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding
58             academies, similar to roller rinks, could be
59             found in large cities.
```

```
60 |     <p>In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared.  
61 |         (Prior to this, metallurgy was not advanced  
62 |             enough to provide metal which was strong  
63 |                 enough to make small, light parts out of.)  
64 |             The pedals were attached directly to the front  
65 |                 wheel with no freewheeling mechanism. Solid  
66 |                     rubber tires and the long spokes of the large  
67 |                         front wheel provided a much smoother ride than  
68 |                             its predecessor.  
69 |             </p>  
70 |         </div>  
71 |         <div class="column2of2">  
72 |             <h3>Bicycle Timeline</h3>  
73 |             <ul>  
74 |                 <li>1817: Draisienne</li>  
75 |                 <li>1865: Velocipede</li>  
76 |                 <li>1870: High-wheel bicycle</li>  
77 |                 <li>1876: High-wheel safety</li>  
78 |                 <li>1885: Hard-tired safety</li>  
79 |                 <li>1888: Pneumatic safety</li>  
80 |             </ul>  
81 |         </div>  
82 |     </body>  
83 | </html>
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a title bar reading "Two Column Layout". The main content area displays an article titled "The Evolution of the Bicycle". The left column contains sections for "The First Bicycle" and "Further Innovations", while the right column contains a "Bicycle Timeline" with a bulleted list of historical milestones from 1817 to 1888.

The First Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

Further Innovations

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since its wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.

In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. (Prior to this, metallurgy was not advanced enough to provide metal which was strong enough to make small, light parts out of.) The pedals were attached directly to the front wheel with no freewheeling mechanism. Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

Bicycle Timeline

- 1817: Draisienne
- 1865: Velocipede
- 1870: High-wheel bicycle
- 1876: High-wheel safety
- 1885: Hard-tired safety
- 1888: Pneumatic safety

p376-columns-three.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Three Column Layout</title>
5     <style type="text/css">
6       body
7       {
8         width: 960px;
9         font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
10        color: #665544;
11      }
12    </style>
```

```
13      .column1of3, .column2of3, .column3of3
14      {
15          width: 300px;
16          float: left;
17          margin: 10px;
18      }
19  
```

</style>

```
20  
```

</head>

```
21  
```

<body>

```
22      <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
23      <div class="column1of3">
24          <h3>The First Bicycle</h3>
25          <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking
26              machine that would help him get around
27              the royal gardens faster: two same-size
28              in-line wheels, the front one steerable,
29              mounted in a frame upon which you straddled.
30              The device was propelled by pushing your
31              feet against the ground, thus rolling
32              yourself and the device forward in a sort
33              of gliding walk.
34      </p>
35      <p>The machine became known as the Draisienne
36          (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of
37          wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity
38          as a fad, not being practical for
39          transportation in any other place than a
40          well maintained pathway such as in a park
41          or garden.
42      </p>
43  
```

```
44     <div class="column2of3">
45         <h3>Further Innovations</h3>
46         <p>The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding
47             machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied
48             directly to the front wheel. This machine was
49             known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot")
50             as well as the "bone shaker," since it's wooden
51             structure combined with the cobblestone roads
52             of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable
53             ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding
54             academies, similar to roller rinks, could be
55             found in large cities.
56     </p>
57     <p>In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared.
58         (Prior to this, metallurgy was not advanced
59         enough to provide metal which was strong enough
60         to make small, light parts out of.) The pedals
61         were attached directly to the front wheel with
62         no freewheeling mechanism. Solid rubber tires
63         and the long spokes of the large front wheel
64         provided a much smoother ride than its
65         predecessor.
66     </p>
67     </div>
67     </div>
68     <div class="column3of3">
69         <h3>Bicycle Timeline</h3>
70         <ul>
71             <li>1817: Draisienne</li>
72             <li>1865: Velocipede</li>
73             <li>1870: High-wheel bicycle</li>
74             <li>1876: High-wheel safety</li>
75             <li>1885: Hard-tired safety</li>
76             <li>1888: Pneumatic safety</li>
77         </ul>
78     </div>
79     </body>
80 </html>
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a title bar reading "Three Column Layout". The main content area has a header "The Evolution of the Bicycle". Below the header are three columns of text:

- The First Bicycle**

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.
- Further Innovations**

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since its wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.

In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. (Prior to this, metallurgy was not advanced enough to provide metal which was strong enough to make small, light parts out of.) The pedals were attached directly to the front wheel with no freewheeling mechanism. Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.
- Bicycle Timeline**
 - 1817: Draisienne
 - 1865: Velocipede
 - 1870: High-wheel bicycle
 - 1876: High-wheel safety
 - 1885: Hard-tired safety
 - 1888: Pneumatic safety

14-Screen Sizes (Page 377)

15-Screen Resolution (Page 378)

16-Page Sizes (Page 379)

17-Fixed Width Layouts (Page 381)

18-Liquid Layouts (Page 382)

19-A Fixed Width Layouts (Page 383)

p383-fixed-width-layout.html

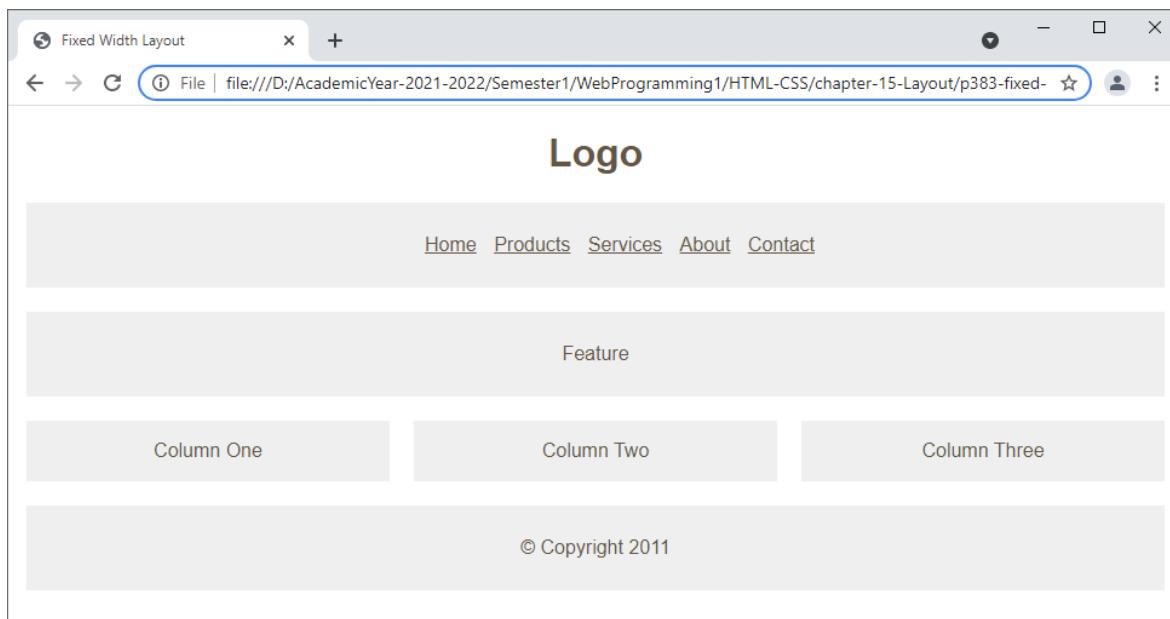
```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <title>Fixed Width Layout</title>
5          <style type="text/css">
6              *
7              {
8                  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
9                  color: #665544;
10                 text-align: center;
11             }
12
13             body
14             {
15                 width: 960px;
16                 margin: 0 auto;
17             }
18
19             #content
20             {
21                 overflow: auto;
22                 height: 100%;
23             }
24
25             #nav, #feature, #footer
26             {
27                 background-color: #eefefef;
28                 padding: 10px;
29                 margin: 10px;
30             }
31
```

```
32      .column1, .column2, .column3
33      {
34          background-color: #eefefef;
35          width: 300px;
36          float: left;
37          margin: 10px;
38      }
39
40      li
41      {
42          display: inline;
43          padding: 5px;
44      }
45  
```

</style>

```
46 </head>
47 <body>
48     <div id="header">
49         <h1>Logo</h1>
50         <div id="nav">
51             <ul>
52                 <li><a href="">Home</a></li>
53                 <li><a href="">Products</a></li>
54                 <li><a href="">Services</a></li>
55                 <li><a href="">About</a></li>
56                 <li><a href="">Contact</a></li>
57             </ul>
58         </div>
59     </div>
60     <div id="content">
61         <div id="feature">
62             <p>Feature</p>
63         </div>
64         <div class="article column1">
65             <p>Column One</p>
66         </div>
67         <div class="article column2">
68             <p>Column Two</p>
69         </div>
```

```
70     <div class="article column3">
71         <p>Column Three</p>
72     </div>
73 </div>
74 <div id="footer">
75     <p>&copy; Copyright 2011</p>
76 </div>
77 </body>
78 </html>
```



20-A Liquid Layouts (Page 385)

p385-liquid-layout.html

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <title>Liquid Layout</title>
5          <style type="text/css">
6              *
7              {
8                  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
9                  color: #665544;
10                 text-align: center;
11             }
```

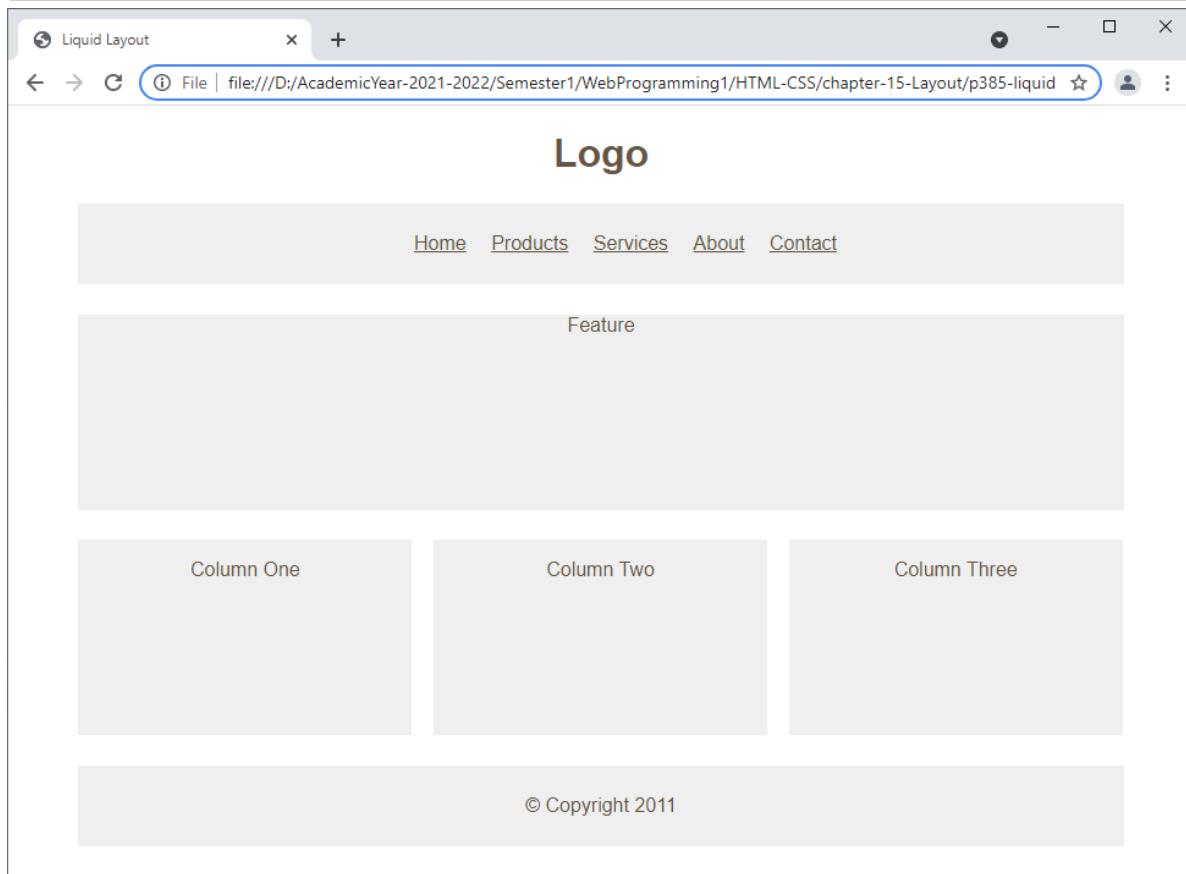
```
12
13         body
14     {
15         width: 90%;
16         margin: 0 auto;
17     }
18
19         #content
20     {
21         overflow: auto;
22     }
23
24         #nav, #feature, #footer
25     {
26         margin: 1%;
27     }
28
29         .column1, .column2, .column3
30     {
31         width: 31.3%;
32         float: left;
33         margin: 1%;
34     }
35
36         .column3
37     {
38         margin-right: 0%;
39     }
40
41         li
42     {
43         display: inline;
44         padding: 0.5em;
45     }
46
47         #nav, #footer
48     {
49         background-color: #efefef;
50         padding: 0.5em 0;
51     }
52
```

```
53 |         #feature, .article
54 |     {
55 |         height: 10em;
56 |         margin-bottom: 1em;
57 |         background-color: #efefef;
58 |
59 |     }
60 | 
```

```
</style>
```

```
61 | <body>
62 |     <div id="header">
63 |         <h1>Logo</h1>
64 |         <div id="nav">
65 |             <ul>
66 |                 <li><a href="">Home</a></li>
67 |                 <li><a href="">Products</a></li>
68 |                 <li><a href="">Services</a></li>
69 |                 <li><a href="">About</a></li>
70 |                 <li><a href="">Contact</a></li>
71 |
72 |             </ul>
73 |         </div>
74 |         <div id="content">
75 |             <div id="feature">
76 |                 <p>Feature</p>
77 |             </div>
78 |             <div class="article column1">
79 |                 <p>Column One</p>
80 |             </div>
81 |             <div class="article column2">
82 |                 <p>Column Two</p>
83 |             </div>
84 |             <div class="article column3">
85 |                 <p>Column Three</p>
86 |             </div>
87 |         </div>
88 |         <div id="footer">
89 |             <p>&copy; Copyright 2011</p>
90 |         </div>
91 |     </body>
92 | 
```

```
</html>
```



21-Layout Grids (Page 387)

22-Example Grid (Page 388)

23-Possible Layouts: 960 Pixel Wide 12 Column Grid (Page 389)

24-CSS Frameworks (Page 391)

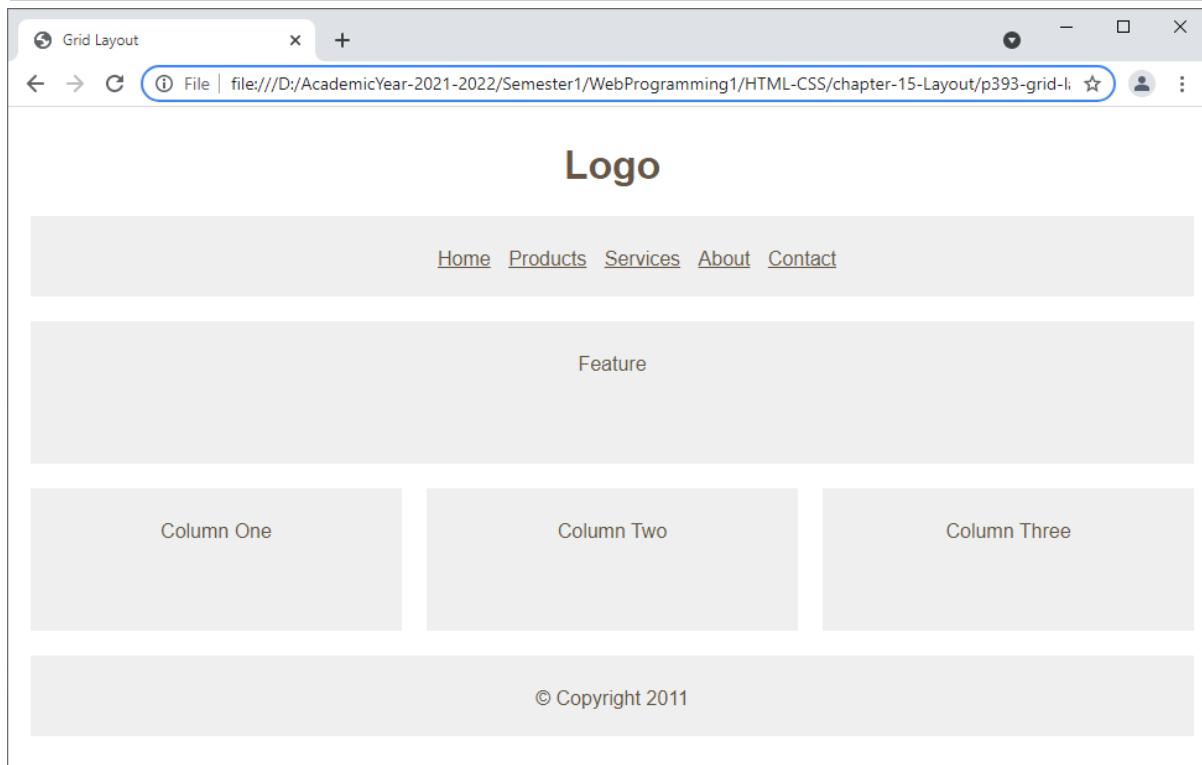
25-Using the 960.GS Grid (Page 392)

26-A Grid-Based Layout Using 960.GS (Page 393)

p393-grid-layout.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3     <head>
4         <title>Grid Layout</title>
5         <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/960_12_col.css"/>
6         <style>
7             *
8             {
9                 font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
10                color: #665544;
11                text-align: center;
12            }
13
14         #nav, #feature, .article, #footer
15         {
16             background-color: #efefef;
17             margin-top: 20px;
18             padding: 10px 0px 5px 0px;
19         }
20
21         #feature, .article
22         {
23             height: 100px;
24         }
25
26         li
27         {
28             display: inline;
29             padding: 5px;
30         }
31     </style>
32 </head>
```

```
33 <body>
34     <div class="container_12 clearfix">
35         <div id="header" class="grid_12">
36             <h1>Logo</h1>
37             <div id="nav">
38                 <ul>
39                     <li><a href="">Home</a></li>
40                     <li><a href="">Products</a></li>
41                     <li><a href="">Services</a></li>
42                     <li><a href="">About</a></li>
43                     <li><a href="">Contact</a></li>
44                 </ul>
45             </div>
46         </div>
47         <div id="feature" class="grid_12">
48             <p>Feature</p>
49         </div>
50         <div class="article grid_4">
51             <p>Column One</p>
52         </div>
53         <div class="article grid_4">
54             <p>Column Two</p>
55         </div>
56         <div class="article grid_4">
57             <p>Column Three</p>
58         </div>
59         <div id="footer" class="grid_12">
60             <p>&copy; Copyright 2011</p>
61         </div>
62     </div><!-- .container_12 -->
63 </body>
64 </html>
```



27-Multiple Style Sheets (Page 395)

p395-multiple-style-sheets-import.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Multiple Style Sheets - Import</title>
5     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/styles.css" />
6   </head>
7   <body>
8     <div id="page">
9       <h1>Central Park Bike Hire</h1>
10      <p class="intro">Rent a bicycle to ride around Central Park:</p>
11      <table>
12        <tr class="head">
13          <th></th>
14          <th>Per hour</th>
15          <th>Per day</th></tr>
16        <tr>
17          <th>Cruiser</th>
18          <td>$9</td>
19          <td>$45</td>
20        </tr>
```

```
21      <tr>
22          <th>21 Speed</th>
23          <td>$15</td>
24          <td>$50</td>
25      </tr>
26  </table>
27      <th>Cruiser</th>
28          <td>$9</td>
29          <td>$45</td>
30      </tr>
31  </table>
32      <th>21 Speed</th>
33          <td>$15</td>
34          <td>$50</td>
35      </tr>
36  </table>
37      <h2>Where and When</h2>
38      <h3>Loeb Boathouse</h3>
39      <p>From April to November bicycles are available on first come
40          first serve basis for riding in Central Park.
41      </p>
42      <h2>Deposits</h2>
43      <h3>Cash or credit card</h3>
44      <p>A $200 deposit is required for the hire of any of our
45          bicycles.
46      </p>
47  </div>
48 </body>
49 </html>
```

Layout\css\styles.css

```
1  /* Styles */
2  @import url("tables.css");
3  @import url("typography.css");
4  body
5  {
6      color: #666666;
7      background-color: #f8f8f8;
8      text-align: center;
9  }
10
```

```
11 #page
12 {
13     width: 600px;
14     text-align: left;
15     margin-left: auto;
16     margin-right: auto;
17     border: 1px solid #d6d6d6;
18     padding: 20px;
19 }
20
21 h3
22 {
23     color: #547ca0;
24 }
```

Layout\css\tables.css

```
1 /* Tables */
2 table
3 {
4     border-spacing: 0px;
5 }
6
7 th, td
8 {
9     padding: 5px 30px 5px 10px;
10    border-spacing: 0px;
11    font-size: 90%;
12    margin: 0px;
13 }
14
15 th, td
16 {
17     color: #737476;
18     text-align: left;
19     background-color: #e0e9f0;
20     border-top: 1px solid #f1f8fe;
21     border-bottom: 1px solid #cbd2d8;
22     border-right: 1px solid #cbd2d8;
23 }
24
```

```
25 tr.head th
26 {
27     color: □#fff;
28     background-color: □#90b4d6;
29     border-bottom: 2px solid □#547ca0;
30     border-right: 1px solid □#749abe;
31     border-top: 1px solid □#90b4d6;
32     text-align: center;
33     text-shadow: -1px -1px 1px □#666;
34     letter-spacing: 0.15em;
35 }
36
37 tr.head th:first-child
38 {
39     -webkit-border-top-left-radius: 5px;
40     -moz-border-radius-topleft: 5px;
41     border-top-left-radius: 5px;
42 }
43
44 tr.head th:last-child
45 {
46     -webkit-border-top-right-radius: 5px;
47     -moz-border-radius-topright: 5px;
48     border-top-right-radius: 5px;
49 }
50
51 td
52 {
53     text-shadow: 1px 1px 1px □#fff;
54 }
55
56 tr.even td, tr.even th
57 {
58     background-color: □#e8eff5;
59 }
```

Layout\css\typography.css

```
1  /* Typography */
2  body
3  {
4      font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
5      font-size: 100%;
6  }
7
8  p
9  {
10     font-size: 0.75em;
11 }
12
13 .intro
14 {
15     font-size: 1em;
16 }
17
18 h1
19 {
20     font-size: 1.5em;
21 }
22
23 h2
24 {
25     font-size: 1.3em;
26     text-transform: uppercase;
27     letter-spacing: 0.2em;
28     border-bottom: 1px solid #d6d6d6;
29     margin-bottom: 0px;
30 }
31
32 h3
33 {
34     font-size: 0.875em;
35     margin: 0px;
36 }
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Multiple Style Sheets - Import". The URL in the address bar is "/AcademicYear-2021-2022/Semester1/WebProgramming1/HTML-CSS/c". The content of the page is as follows:

Central Park Bike Hire

Rent a bicycle to ride around Central Park:

	Per hour	Per day
Cruiser	\$9	\$45
21 Speed	\$15	\$50

WHERE AND WHEN

[Loeb Boathouse](#)

From April to November bicycles are available on first come first serve basis for riding in Central Park.

DEPOSITS

[Cash or credit card](#)

A \$200 deposit is required for the hire of any of our bicycles.

p396-multiple-style-sheets-link.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Multiple Style Sheets - Link</title>
5     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/site.css" />
6     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/tables.css" />
7     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/typography.css" />
8   </head>
9   <body>
10    <div id="page">
11      <h1>Central Park Bike Hire</h1>
12      <p class="intro">Rent a bicycle to ride around Central Park:</p>
13      <table>
14        <tr class="head">
15          <th></th>
16          <th>Per hour</th>
17          <th>Per day</th></tr>
18        <tr>
19          <th>Cruiser</th>
20          <td>$9</td>
21          <td>$45</td>
22        </tr>
```

```
19 |         <th>Cruiser</th>
20 |         <td>$9</td>
21 |         <td>$45</td>
22 |     </tr>
23 |     <tr>
24 |         <th>21 Speed</th>
25 |         <td>$15</td>
26 |         <td>$50</td>
27 |     </tr>
28 | </table>
29 | <h2>Where and When</h2>
30 | <h3>Loeb Boathouse</h3>
31 | <p>From April to November bicycles are available on first come
32 |     first serve basis for riding in Central Park.
33 | </p>
34 | <h2>Deposits</h2>
35 | <h3>Cash or credit card</h3>
36 | <p>A $200 deposit is required for the hire of any of our
37 |     bicycles.
38 | </p>
39 | </div>
40 | </body>
41 | </html>
```

Layout\css\site.css

```
1  /* Site */
2  body
3  {
4      color: #666666;
5      text-align: center;
6  }
7
8  #page
9  {
10     width: 600px;
11     text-align: left;
12     margin-left: auto;
13     margin-right: auto;
14     border: 1px solid #d6d6d6;
15     padding: 20px;
16 }
```

```
17
18 h3
19 {
20   color: #547ca0;
21 }
```

Layout\css\tables.css

```
1 /* Tables */
2 table
3 {
4   border-spacing: 0px;
5 }
6
7 th, td
8 {
9   padding: 5px 30px 5px 10px;
10  border-spacing: 0px;
11  font-size: 90%;
12  margin: 0px;
13 }
14
15 th, td
16 {
17   color: #737476;
18   text-align: left;
19   background-color: #e0e9f0;
20   border-top: 1px solid #f1f8fe;
21   border-bottom: 1px solid #cbd2d8;
22   border-right: 1px solid #cbd2d8;
23 }
24
```

```
25 tr.head th
26 {
27     color: □#fff;
28     background-color: □#90b4d6;
29     border-bottom: 2px solid □#547ca0;
30     border-right: 1px solid □#749abe;
31     border-top: 1px solid □#90b4d6;
32     text-align: center;
33     text-shadow: -1px -1px 1px □#666;
34     letter-spacing: 0.15em;
35 }
36
37 tr.head th:first-child
38 {
39     -webkit-border-top-left-radius: 5px;
40     -moz-border-radius-topleft: 5px;
41     border-top-left-radius: 5px;
42 }
43
44 tr.head th:last-child
45 {
46     -webkit-border-top-right-radius: 5px;
47     -moz-border-radius-topright: 5px;
48     border-top-right-radius: 5px;
49 }
50
51 td
52 {
53     text-shadow: 1px 1px 1px □#fff;
54 }
55
56 tr.even td, tr.even th
57 {
58     background-color: □#e8eff5;
59 }
```

Layout\css\typography.css

```
1  /* Typography */
2  body
3  {
4      font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
5      font-size: 100%;
6  }
7
8  p
9  {
10     font-size: 0.75em;
11 }
12
13 .intro
14 {
15     font-size: 1em;
16 }
17
18 h1
19 {
20     font-size: 1.5em;
21 }
22
23 h2
24 {
25     font-size: 1.3em;
26     text-transform: uppercase;
27     letter-spacing: 0.2em;
28     border-bottom: 1px solid □#d6d6d6;
29     margin-bottom: 0px;
30 }
31
32 h3
33 {
34     font-size: 0.875em;
35     margin: 0px;
36 }
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Multiple Style Sheets - Link". The URL in the address bar is "file:///D:/AcademicYear-2021-2022/Semester1/WebProgramming1/HTM". The page content is as follows:

Central Park Bike Hire

Rent a bicycle to ride around Central Park:

	Per hour	Per day
Cruiser	\$9	\$45
21 Speed	\$15	\$50

WHERE AND WHEN

Loeb Boathouse

From April to November bicycles are available on first come first serve basis for riding in Central Park.

DEPOSITS

Cash or credit card

A \$200 deposit is required for the hire of any of our bicycles.

28-Example (Page 398)

p399-example.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Layout</title>
5     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/960_12_col.css" />
6     <style type="text/css">
7       @font-face
8       {
9         font-family: 'QuicksandBook';
10        src: url('fonts/Quicksand_Book-webfont.eot');
11        src: url('fonts/Quicksand_Book-webfont.eot?#iefix') format(
12          'embedded-opentype'),
13          url('fonts/Quicksand_Book-webfont.woff') format(
14            'woff'),
15          url('fonts/Quicksand_Book-webfont.ttf') format(
16            'truetype'),
17          url('fonts/Quicksand_Book-webfont.svg#QuicksandBook')
18            format('svg');
```

```
19         font-weight: normal;
20         font-style: normal;
21     }
22
23     body
24     {
25         color: □#ffffff;
26         background: ■#413f3b url("images/bg.jpg");
27         font-family: Georgia, "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
28         font-size: 90%;
29         margin: 0px;
30         text-align: center;
31     }
32
33     a
34     {
35         color: □#b5c1ad;
36         text-decoration: none;
37     }
38
39     a:hover
40     {
41         color: □#ffffff;
42     }
43
44     .header
45     {
46         background-image: url("images/bg-header.jpg");
47         padding: 0px 0px 0px 0px;
48         height: 100px;
49         position: fixed;
50         top: 0px;
51         width: 100%;
52         z-index: 50;
53     }
54
55     .nav
56     {
57         float: right;
58         font-family: QuicksandBook, Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
59         padding: 45px 0px 0px 0px;
60         text-align: right;
61     }
62 
```

```
63    .wrapper
64    {
65        width: 960px;
66        margin: 0px auto;
67        background-image: url("images/bg-triangle.png");
68        background-repeat: no-repeat;
69        background-position: 0px 0px;
70        text-align: left;
71    }
72
73    .logo
74    {
75        margin-bottom: 20px;
76    }
77
78    h1, h2
79    {
80        font-family: QuicksandBook, Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
81        font-weight: normal;
82        text-transform: uppercase;
83    }
84
85    h1
86    {
87        font-size: 240%;
88        margin-top: 140px;
89    }
90
91    .date
92    {
93        font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
94        font-size: 75%;
95        color: #b5c1ad;
96    }
97
98    .intro
99    {
100        clear: left;
101        font-size: 90%;
102        line-height: 1.4em;
103    }
104
```

```
105    .main-story
106    {
107        background-image: url("images/triangles.png");
108        background-repeat: no-repeat;
109        background-position: 122px 142px;
110        height: 570px;
111    }
112
113    .more-articles
114    {
115        border-top: 1px solid □#ffffff;
116        padding: 10px;
117    }
118
119    .more-articles p
120    {
121        border-bottom: 1px solid ■#807c72;
122        padding: 5px 0px 15px 0px;
123        font-size: 80%;
124    }
125
126    .more-articles p:last-child
127    {
128        border-bottom: none;
129    }
130
131    .footer
132    {
133        clear: both;
134        background: □rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.2);
135        padding: 5px 10px;
136    }
137
138    .footer p
139    {
140        font-family: Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
141        font-size: 75%;
142        text-align: right;
143    }
144
145    .footer a
146    {
147        color: ■#807c72;
148    }
149    </style>
150  </head>
```

```
151 <body>
152     <div class="header">
153         <div class="container_12">
154             <div class="grid_5">
155                 
158                 
160             </div>
161             <div class="nav grid_7">
162                 <a href="">home</a> / <a href="">news</a> /
163                 <a href="">archives</a> / <a href="">about</a> /
164                 <a href="">contact</a>
165             </div>
166         </div>
167     </div>
168     <div class="wrapper">
169         <div class="main-story container_12">
170             <div class="grid_6 push_6">
171                 <h1><a href="">Fixed Gear Forever</a></h1>
172             </div>
173             <div class="intro grid_3 push_9">
174                 <p class="date">16 APRIL 2011</p>
175                 <p>The veloheld combines minimalist design with
176                     superb quality. Devoid of excessive graphics
177                     and gear shift components, the veloheld
178                     product range delights us with its beauty and
179                     simplicity. The black and white (yin and yang?)  

180                     bicycles feature a short wheelbase, a single
181                     gear and a narrow handlebar... All you need to
182                     explore the city streets.
183             </p>
184             <p>For those who want to create their bike themselves,
185                     the veloheld frames come in three sizes and two
186                     colours and are the perfect starting point.
187                     <a href="">Continue reading...</a>
188             </p>
189         </div>
190     </div><!-- .main-story -->
191     <div class="more-articles container_12">
192         <h2 class="grid_12"><a href="">More Articles</a></h2>
193         <div class="grid_3">
194             
196             <p><a href="">On the Road: From the fixed gear
197                     fanatic's point of view</a>
198             </p>
```

```
199      <p><a href="">Brand History: Pashley Cycles -  
200          | | | | hand-built in England</a>  
201      </p>  
202      <p><a href="">Frame Wars: Innovations in cycle  
203          | | | manufacture and repair</a>  
204      </p>  
205  </div>  
206  <div class="grid_3">  
207        
209      <p><a href="">Touring Diary: A sketchbook in  
210          | | your basket</a>  
211      </p>  
212      <p><a href="">Top Ten Newcomers for 2012: A  
213          | | peek at what's to come</a>  
214      </p>  
215      <p><a href="">InnerTube: The best cycling  
216          | | videos on the web</a>  
217      </p>  
218  </div>  
219  <div class="grid_3">  
220        
222      <p><a href="">Product Review: All baskets were not  
223          | | created equal</a>  
224      </p>  
225      <p><a href="">Going Public: Out & about with  
226          | | the founder of Public</a>  
227      </p>  
228      <p><a href="">Cycle Lane Defence: Know your  
229          | | rights</a>  
230      </p>  
231  </div>  
232  <div class="grid_3">  
233        
235      <p><a href="">Bicycle Hall of Fame: The 1958  
236          | | Schwinn Spitfire</a>  
237      </p>  
238      <p><a href="">Reader Survey: Share your thoughts  
239          | | with us!</a>  
240      </p>  
241      <p><a href="">Chain Gang: The evolution of the  
242          | | humble bike chain</a>  
243      </p>  
244  </div>  
245  </div><!-- .more-articles -->  
246  </div><!-- .wrapper -->
```

```

247   <div class="footer clearfix">
248     <div class="container_12">
249       <p class="grid_12"><a href="">Legal Information</a> | 
250         <a href="">Privacy Policy</a> | 
251         <a href="">Copyright &copy; Pedal Faster 2011</a>
252       </p>
253     </div>
254   </div>
255 </body>
256 </html>

```

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the 'PEDAL FASTER.' website. The header features the magazine's name and a navigation bar with links to 'home / news / archives / about / contact'. Below the header, a large image of a black fixed-gear bicycle is centered. To the right of the image, the text 'FIXED GEAR FOREVER' is displayed above a date '16 APRIL 2011'. A detailed description of the 'veloheld' bicycle model follows, mentioning its minimalist design and availability in three sizes and two colors. A small orange circular icon with a stylized 'P' and 'F' is visible near the bottom left of the image. At the bottom of the page, there is a section titled 'MORE ARTICLES' containing several thumbnail images and their corresponding titles.

MORE ARTICLES	
On the Road: From the fixed gear fanatic's point of view	Touring Diary: A sketchbook in your basket
Brand History: Pashley Cycles - hand-built in England	Top Ten Newcomers for 2012: A peek at what's to come
Product Review: All baskets were not created equal	Going Public: Out & about with the founder of Public
Frame Wars: Innovations in cycle manufacture and repair	InnerTube: The best cycling videos on the web
Cycle Lane Defence: Know your rights	Reader Survey: Share your thoughts with us!
Bicycle Hall of Fame: The 1958 Schwinn Spitfire	Chain Gang: The evolution of the humble bike chain

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