

Lesson 3

CSS: Cascading Style Sheets

Cascading Style Sheets

- cssExample1.html & cssExample2.html
- An **HTML** page should consist of **structure and content only**. **Style and layout** should really be performed with **Cascading Style Sheets**.
- Styling includes
 - positioning of elements
 - visual appearance as font faces, sizes, colors, and
 - other display characteristics.

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Tag Attributes

- Attributes give certain characteristics to an HTML element by providing additional information about it.
- For example, links are defined with the <a> tag with the address specified in the href attribute.
- Newer versions of HTML will demand **lowercase attributes**.

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Common Attributes

- Used on any HTML element:
 - **Style**
 - Specifies an inline CSS style for an element
 - **title**
 - Specifies extra information about an element (displayed as a tool tip)
 - **Id**
 - Specifies a unique id for an element
 - **Class**
 - Specifies one or more class names for an element (refers to a class in a style sheet)

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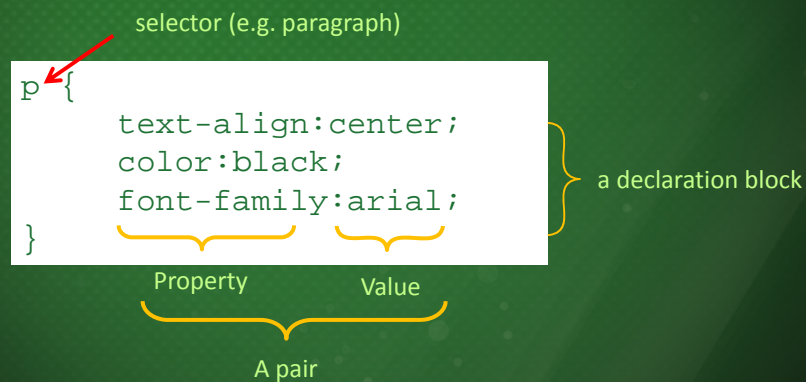
Styling Attributes

- The styling attributes for element has been deprecated in HTML 4.01 in favour of **style** sheets.
- It should **NOT BE USED**
- E.g. *This is some text! is not supported in HTML5.*

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CSS Syntax

- A CSS rule has two main parts: a **selector**, and a **declaration block**



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CSS Comments

- CSS Comments

```
/*This is a comment*/  
p {  
    text-align:center;  
    /*This is another comment*/  
    color:black;  
    font-family:arial;  
}
```

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Colour

- colour.html
- Colours can be applied to various page elements with the **color** and **background-color** properties.
- Colours can be given by
 - a colour name
 - aqua, black, blue, fuchsia, gray, green, lime, maroon, navy, olive, purple, red, silver, teal, white, and yellow.
 - a hexadecimal value
 - color="#FF0000" -- red
 - color="#F00"
 - an RGB (red, green, blue) decimal value.
 - color=rgb(255,255,0) -- yellow

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workshop1.html

Applying Text Style To A Container

Text Colour

- Enter some text in the `<body>`. Add `
` if necessary.
- Add 3 different level header: h1, h2, h3.
- Select a paragraph in your text and enclosed it in the `<p>` body.
- Add the following style sheet in the `<style>` section

```
h1 {color:blue}
p {color:red}
body {color:green; background-color:yellow}
```

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Text Colouring

- To change the color of all the h1 header text.
 - `h1 {color:blue}`
- To change all the paragraphs to red.
 - `p {color:red}`
- To display all text on a page in green, assign the color property to the `<body>` tag.
 - `body {color:green}`

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StyleSheet.html

Using Style Sheets

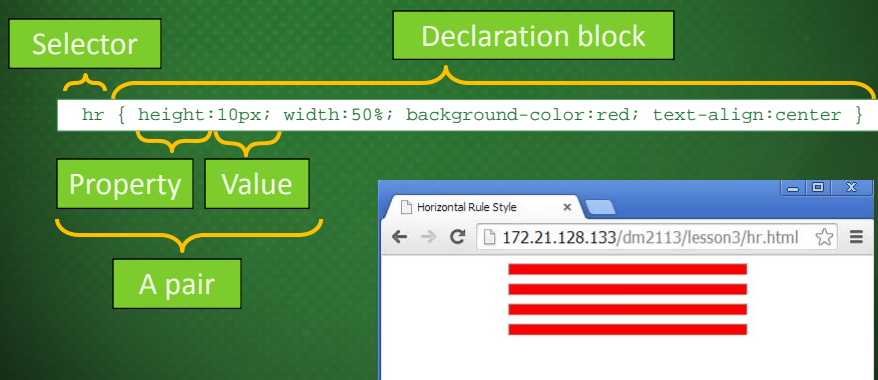
Cascading Style Sheets

- in-line style sheet (*discouraged*)
 - inside the tag to which its style declarations apply
- embedded style sheet
 - separate style section of a Web page which applies its styles to all designated tags on a page;
- linked style sheet
 - external document containing style settings that apply to all pages that link to it.

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CSS Syntax


- Horizontal Rule (or thematic break) : Styles



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in-line style sheet



```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Styles Sheet</title>
6 </head>
7
8 <body>
9 <hr style="height:10px; width:50%; background-color:red; text-align:center" />
10 <hr style="height:10px; width:50%; background-color:red; text-align:center" />
11 <hr style="height:10px; width:50%; background-color:red; text-align:center" />
12 <hr style="height:10px; width:50%; background-color:red; text-align:center" />
13 </body>
14 </html>
```



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embedded style sheet

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Styles Sheet</title>
6 <style type="text/css">
7   hr {
8     background-color: rgb(255,0,0);
9     height: 10px;
10    width: 50%;
11    text-align: center;
12  }
13 </style>
14 </head>
15
16 <body>
17 <hr />
18 <hr />
19 <hr />
20 <hr />
21 </body>
22 </html>
```



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Linked Style Sheets

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Style Sheet</title>
6 <link href="linkedstylesheet.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
7 </head>
8
9 <body>
10 <hr />
11 <hr />
12 <hr />
13 <hr />
14 </body>
15 </html>
```

```
1 hr {
2   background-color: rgb(255,0,0);
3   height: 10px;
4   width: 50%;
5   text-align: center;
6 }
```

LinkedStylesheet.css

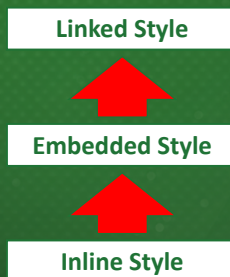
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Week 4 eLearning: Homework

Any differences in the 3 approaches?

Style inheritance

- CSSDemo.html
- The general principle in force is that any lower-level style setting takes precedence over an equivalent higher-level style setting.



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```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8" />
5 <title>Cascading Style Sheets</title>
6 <link href="cssdemo.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
7 <style type="text/css">
8 h2 { color: #0f0; }
9
10 p { color: #000; }
11 </style>
12 </head>
13 <body>
14 <h1>Top Header</h1>
15 <h2>Header Level 2 - 1</h2>
16 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet. Mel ne quidam utroque. No sea timeam pertinacia, eos dolor maluisse. Ei. Eu mucus nostrud veritus ius, erat euripidis at quo.</p>
17 <h2 style="color:#00f">Header Level 2 - 2</h2>
18 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, soleat graeci his eu, eu pro dolor deseruisse. Et fierent oporteat delicatissimi nec, at veri percipit eam. His magna lucilius repudiandae ne. Vis ut noster necessitatibus, cu qui tempor expetenda scriptorem.</p>
19 <p style="color:#0ff">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, eam ut tale consectetur. Audiam iisque praesent ex usu, solet eripuit mnesarchum per no. Te qui primis abhorreant disputationi, ei putant iriure argumentum sed, et vim reque quodsi lobortis. Nec aequae tantas veritus at. Ius splendide scripserit in. Sonet scaevola instructor usu cu</p>
20 </body>
21 </html>
```

CSSDemo.html

Top Header

Header Level 2 - 1

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet. Mel ne quidam utroque. No sea timeam pertinacia, eos dolor maluisse. Ei. Eu mucus nostrud veritus ius, erat euripidis at quo.

Header Level 2 - 2

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, soleat graeci his eu, eu pro dolor deseruisse. Et fierent oporteat delicatissimi nec, at veri percipit eam. His magna lucilius repudiandae ne. Vis ut noster necessitatibus, cu qui tempor expetenda scriptorem.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, eam ut tale consectetur. Audiam iisque praesent ex usu, solet eripuit mnesarchum per no. Te qui primis abhorreant disputationi, ei putant iriure argumentum sed, et vim reque quodsi lobortis. Nec aequae tantas veritus at. Ius splendide scripserit in. Sonet scaevola instructor usu cu

```
1 @charset "utf-8";
2
3 body { background-color: #0f0f0f; }
4
5 h1 { color: #f00; }
6
7 h2 { color: #000; }
8
9 p { color: #f00; }
```

Linked Style (cssdemo.css)

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Which should we use?

- Only apply to one element?
- Apply to same elements in the same page?
- Apply to same elements for all the pages in the site?

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StyleBackground.html

Styling Background With CSS

Background Colour

- An element can be given a background colour by applying the **background-color** property.

- `body {color:green; background-color:yellow}`

Change text to
"green"

Change background-color
of container to "yellow"

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Styling Background

- Background Image: **background-image**.

- **background-repeat**

- repeat
- no-repeat
- repeat-x
- repeat-y

- **background-position**

- x-axis (left, centre, right) y-axis (top, centre, and bottom)
- Enter a number for precise positioning

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```
body {  
    color: #fff;  
    background-color: #ccf;  
    background-image: url(images/skyline.jpg); /* relative path */  
    background-repeat:no-repeat; /* repeat-x or repeat-y */  
    background-attachment:fixed; /* fixed or scrolls */  
    background-position:top center; /* The position/alignment */  
}
```

```
body {  
    background: #fff url(images/skyline.jpg) no-repeat fixed top  
    center;  
}
```

Shorthand property - Background

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CSS3 Background Properties

- background-clip
 - painting area of the background images
- background-origin
 - positioning area of the background images
- background-size
 - size of the background images

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Week 4 eLearning

Styling Lists and Tables

span_div.html

Span and Division

Span and Division

- Problem: Styles are applied to *content of the elements* by associating style sheets with their tags.
- How to style a “substring” of a paragraph?
- How to apply the same style to a consecutive group of paragraphs but not the others?

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The Tag

- A tag is an inline container tag placed around text for the purpose of identifying a string of characters to which this tag's style sheet is applied.
- A tag is a marker to isolate text to which its style sheet can be applied.
 - no built-in formatting characteristics of its own.
 - no line break nor blank space.

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World of Warcraft

World of Warcraft (WoW) is a class-based massively multiplayer online role-playing game (MMORPG) developed by Blizzard Entertainment.

It is the 5th Blizzard game - not including expansion packs - if you take the cancelled Warcraft Adventures: Lord of the Clans as being one of them, set in the Warcraft Universe, a fantasy setting introduced by Warcraft: Orcs & Humans in 1994.

World of Warcraft is set four years after the events at the conclusion of Blizzard's previous release, Warcraft III: The Frozen Throne.

General information

Webpage

```
<h1>World of Warcraft</h1>
<p>
  <span style="color:red">World of Warcraft (WoW)</span> is a class-based
  <span style="color:blue">massively multiplayer online role-playing game
  (MMORPG)</span> developed by Blizzard Entertainment.</p>
<p>It is the 5th Blizzard game - not including expansion packs - if you
take the cancelled
<span style="color:red">Warcraft Adventures: Lord of the Clans</span> as
being one of them, set in the Warcraft Universe, a fantasy setting
introduced by Warcraft: Orcs & Humans in 1994.</p>
<p>World of Warcraft is set four years after the events at the conclusion
of Blizzard's previous release, Warcraft III: The Frozen Throne.</p>
<h1>General information</h1>
```

HTML codes

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The <div> Tag

- The <div> tag is called a "block-level" tag
 - because it encloses other tags
 - It creates a line break before and after the content it encloses, *it cannot appear inside other tags as can the tag.*
- Its purpose is to enclose and designate a collection of page elements for application of styling to the enclosed set.
- The <div> tag does not have any visible formatting characteristics of its own.

Only these paragraphs
(<p>) within the division
(<div>) are affected.

General information

The game was simultaneously released on November 23, 2004 in North America, Australia and New Zealand, on both PC and Macintosh systems.

The game sold more than 240,000 copies in its first 24 hours on the market, more than any other PC game in history. Though not officially released in South Korea until January 18th, 2005, it had been found on store shelves since November 2004. The game was released in Europe on February 11th, 2005 with English, French and German language versions.

On March 2, 2005, 100,000 testers signed up for China's WoW beta test within the first hour. The game was released in China on June 6th, 2005. The game won high praise at E3 in 2003, including Gamer's Pulse's Best of Show award.

World of Warcraft was declared by many in the computer gaming industry, including GameSpot and Gamespy, as 2004's game of the year.

```

<h1>General information</h1>
<p>The game was simultaneously released on November 23, 2004 in North America, Australia and New Zealand, on both PC and Macintosh systems.</p>
<div style="margin-left:30px; margin-right:30px; text-align:justify; color:aqua; background:blue">
<p>The game sold more than 240,000 copies in its first 24 hours on the market, more than any other PC game in history. Though not officially released in South Korea until January 18th, 2005, it had been found on store shelves since November 2004. The game was released in Europe on February 11th, 2005 with English, French and German language versions.</p>
<p>On March 2, 2005, 100,000 testers signed up for China's WoW beta test within the first hour. The game was released in China on June 6th, 2005. The game won high praise at E3 in 2003, including Gamer's Pulse's Best of Show award.</p>
</div>
<p>World of Warcraft was declared by many in the computer gaming industry, including GameSpot and Gamespy, as 2004's game of the year.</p>

```

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ID & Class Selectors

Exceptional Styling

Still a Problem

- The following simple selectors set page-wide formatting for page margins, headings, paragraphs, and blockquotes. Anywhere one of these tags is encountered on the page, the browser applies the associated style.

```
body      {margin:20px; color:black}
h1        {color:blue; text-align:center}
h2        {color:blue; text-align:left}
p         {text-align:justify; text-indent:25px}
blockquote {margin-left:20px; margin-right:20px; text-align:justify}
```

stylingExample.html

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Exceptional Styling

- So far, we use simple (element) selectors
 - Anywhere one of these tags is encountered on the page, the browser applies the associated style.
- If one or more of the paragraphs in the document may require a different style to emphasize it differently from other, then we need to designate exceptional styling within the embedded style sheet itself.
- Two approaches: **ID Selector** & **Class Selector**

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ID Selector

- Each element has an unique identifier (ID).
- Then, within the embedded style sheet, special styling can be applied only to the **single, unique element (within the page)** with that identifier.

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```
5 <title>Span and Div Example</title>
6 <style type="text/css">
7   body {margin:20px; color:black}
8   h1 {color:blue; text-align:center}
9   h2#hilitH2 {color:blue; text-align:left}
10  p#hilitP {color:red; text-align:justify; text-indent:25px}
11 </style>
12 </head>
13
14 <body>
15   <h1 id="hilitH2">Lorem ipsum dolor
16   <h2>Sit amet amet</h2>
17   <p id="hilitP">Praesent porttitor con
18   Rutrum donec id. Quis
19   morbi lobortis. Praesent posuere ut.
20 </p>
21 <p>Montes nec sit. Adipiscing rhoncus
22   Rhoncus adipiscing volutpat amet quam
23   Vitae
24   alias eros. Mollitia nisl ipsum in.</f
25   <h2 id="hilitH2">Elit tristique nullam
26   <p>Eget nascetur aliquam. Tellus in e
27   massa
28   vestibulum. Varius aliquet consectetur
29   ultricies
30   ut sed.</p>
31   <p>Turpis at suspendisse. A ut eget.
32   in. Et
```

✗

→ Lorem ipsum dolor

→ Sit amet amet

→ Praesent porttitor convallis felis nonummy vel. Rutrum donec id. Quis morbi lobortis. Praesent posuere ut. In consectetur mattis dapibus.

→ Montes nec sit. Adipiscing rhoncus tellus. Mus pellentesque sunt. Rhoncus adipiscing volutpat amet quam pretium. Suspendisse sed sit. Vitae alias eros. Mollitia nisl ipsum in.

→ Elit tristique nullam

→ Eget nascetur aliquam. Tellus in erat. Tincidunt nulla ac lorem massa vestibulum. Varius aliquet consectetur. Leo elit habitasse. In ultricies ut sed.

→ Turpis at suspendisse. A ut eget. A erat praesent. Sem imperdiet in. Et massa placerat. Fringilla habitant sed elit mauris magnis. Aliquam elementum ut aliquam.

Mattis et diam

→ Ullamcorper lacinia neque. Ullamcorper posuere nulla. Diam condimentum morbi. Lobortis nunc pulvinar id at atque. Velit sem pede. Urna imperdiet accumsan in.

→ Proin id morbi. Porttitor suspendisse gravida. Con volutpat ac. Conubia nonummy

stylingExample_ID.html

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General-Purpose ID selector

- For even greater flexibility, an ID style does not have to be associated with a particular type of tag selector.

```
#hilite {color:green;}
```

- any tag can be associated by assigning this id value to it.

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```
6 <style type="text/css">
7   body {margin:20px; color:black}
8   h1 {color:blue; text-align:center}
9   h2#hiliteH2 {color:blue; text-align:left}
10  p#hiliteP {color:red; text-align:justify; text-indent:25px}
11  #hilite {color:green;}
12 </style>
13 </head>
14
15 <body>
16   <h1 id="hiliteH2">Lorem ipsum dolor</h1>
17   <h2>Sit amet amet</h2>
18   <p id="hiliteP">Praesent porttitor conv
19   Rutrum donec id. Quis
20   morbi lobortis. <span id="hilite">Praes
21   consectetur mattis dapibus.</p>
22   <p>Montes nec sit. Adipiscing rhoncus t
23   Rhoncus adipiscing volutpat amet quam f
24   Vitae
25   alias eros. Mollitia nisl ipsum in.</p>
26   <h2 id="hiliteH2">Elit tristique nullam
27   <p id="hilite">Eget nascetur aliquam. I
28   ac lorem massa
29   vestibulum. Varius aliquet consectetur
30   ultricies
31   ut sed.</p>
32   <p>Turpis at suspendisse. A ut eget. A
33   in. Et
34   massa placerat. Fringilla habitant sed
35   elementum ut aliquam.</p>
36   <h2 id="hilite">Mattis et diam</h2>
37   <p>Ullamcorper lacinia neque.
38   condimentum
39   Ullamcorper posuere nulla. Diam condimentum morbi.
40   Lobortis nunc pulvinar id at atque. Velit sem pede. Urna imperdiet accumsan in.
41   Proin id morbi. Porttitor suspendisse gravida. Con volutpat ac. Combia nonummy
42   nulla. Dolor velit sed. Elit a est. Feugiat amet vivamus odio quisque volutpat
43   condimentum.
```

Lorem ipsum dolor

Sit amet amet

Elit tristique nullam

Mattis et diam

stylingExample_ID_Gen.html

Remember

- It is **not advisable** to use ID selectors as general-purpose styling techniques.
- ID selectors should be reserved for applying unique styles to a single, unique element (within the page) as given by its standard format, **selector#id**.

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General-Purpose Class Selectors

- A **general-purpose style** for broad application to any tags needing to share the style.
 - A class name is preceded by a period, cannot include spaces or special characters.
 - Any combination of style properties and values are associated with the style class.
- any tag can be associated with the style by assigning this class value to it.

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```
5 <style type="text/css">
6
7   body      {margin:20px; color:black}
8   h1        {color:blue; text-align:center}
9   h2        {color:blue; text-align:left}
10  p         {text-align:justify; text-indent:25px}
11  .hilite    {color:green;}
12 </style>
13 </head>
14
15 <body>
16   <h1>Lorem ipsum dolor</h1>
17   <h2>Sit amet amet</h2>
18   <p>Praesent porttitor convallis felis nonummy vel. Rutrum donec id. Quis
19   morbi lobortis. Praesent posuere ut. In conseq
20   <p class="hilite">Montes nec sit. Adipiscing z
21 pellentesque sunt.
22   Rhoncus adipiscing volutpat amet quam pretium.
23   alias eros. Mollitia nisl ipsum in.</p>
24   <h2 class="hilite">Elit tristique nullam</h2>
25   <p>Eget nascetur aliquam. Tellus in erat. Tinc
26 vestibulum. Varius aliquet consectetur. <span
27 habitasse</span>. In ultricies
28 ut sed.</p>
29   <p>Turpis at suspendisse. A ut eget. A erat pr
30 massa placerat. Fringilla habitant sed elit ma
31 elementum ut aliquam.</p>
32   <h2>Mattis et diam</h2>
```

Lorem ipsum dolor

Sit amet amet

Praesent porttitor convallis felis nonummy vel. Rutrum donec id. Quis morbi lobortis. Praesent posuere ut. In consectetur mattis dapibus.

Montes nec sit. Adipiscing rhoncus tellus. Mus pellentesque sunt. Rhoncus adipiscing volutpat amet quam pretium. Suspendisse sed sit. Vitae alias eros. Mollitia nisl ipsum in.

Elit tristique nullam

Eget nascetur aliquam. Tellus in erat. Tincidunt nulla ac lorem massa vestibulum. Varius aliquet consectetur. Leo elit habitasse. In ultricies ut sed.

Turpis at suspendisse. A ut eget. A erat praesent. Sem imperdiet in. Et massa placerat. Fringilla habitant sed elit mauris magnis. Aliquam elementum ut aliquam.

Mattis et diam

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Class selector

- Similar to ID style, you may also associate the style with a particular type of tag selector.
- any tag can be associated by assigning this class value to it.

```
h2.hilite {color:blue;}
p.hilite  {color:red;}
```

stylingExample_class_gen.html

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Styling `` and `<div>`

- Style classes are particularly relevant to `` and `<div>` tags for styling text strings and blocks of code without committing these tags to one particular style.

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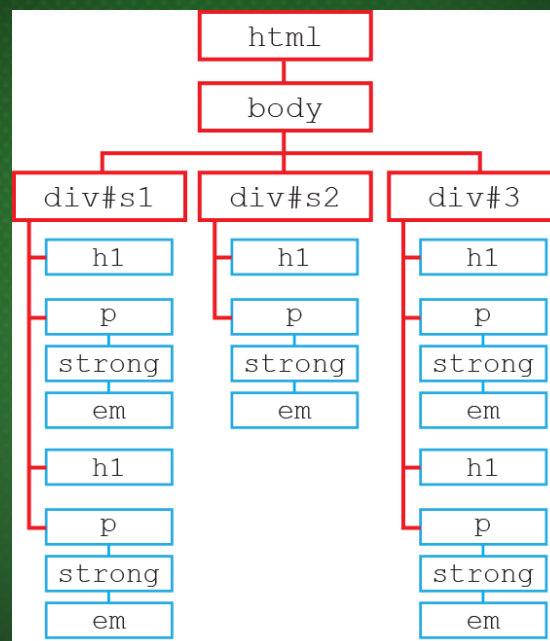
understanding
CSS Combinators

Descendant Selectors

- Download “descendent.html”
- Create a empty .css file and name it “descendent.css”
 - link the css file to descendent.html

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

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descendent.css

```
/*Simple selector */
body { background-color: #000; } /* black background */

div { /*standard div styling */
  margin-top: 20px;
  margin-bottom: 5px;
}
h1 { /*standard h1 styling */
  margin-top: 10px;
  margin-bottom: 5px;
  color: #ff0;
}
p { /*standard p styling */
  margin: 0px;
  padding: 0px 5px; /* top botton=0px left right=5px */
}
```

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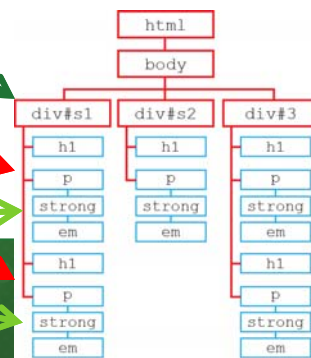
```
/*for div#s1*/
div#s1 {
  background-color: #C4F66F;
  padding: 10px;
}

div#s1 h1 {
  color: #007F16;
  font-family: "Lucida Sans Unicode", "Lucida Grande", sans-serif;
}

div#s1 p { color: #007F16; }

div#s1 p em {
  color: #A60C00;
  text-decoration: underline;
}

div#s1 p strong { color: #D2006F; }
```



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Reference

- http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_examples.asp

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Quiz 1

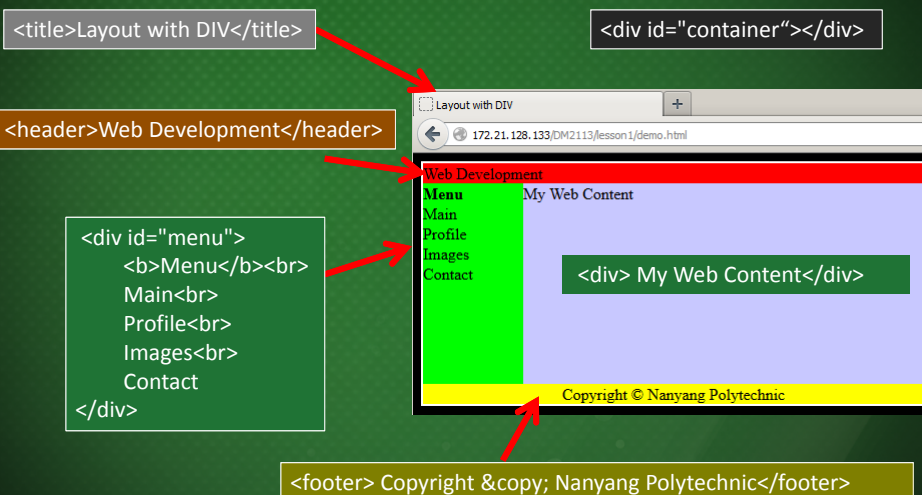
- HTML & CSS
- 15 MCQs for 20 minutes via Blackboard
- What were covered in class/lectures
- Open Book but you may not have time to search for all the answers. (At home)

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Web Layout Example

Web page layout using <div> & Block elements

header, footer & <div> elements.



NOTE: Colour and formatting are added using CSS!

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