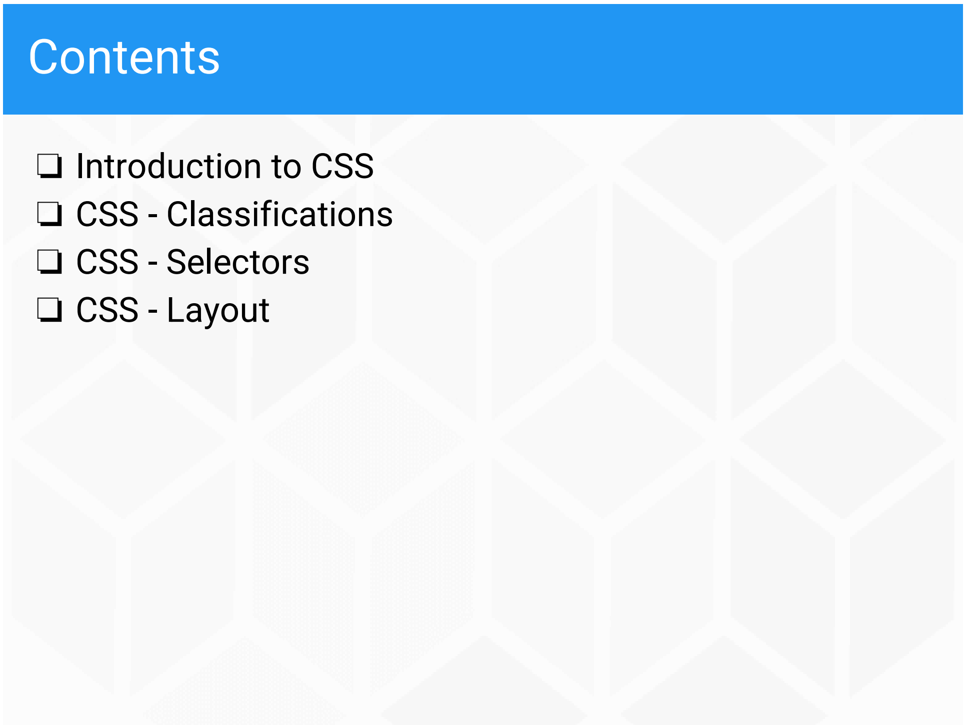
Web Application Development

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)
Basics

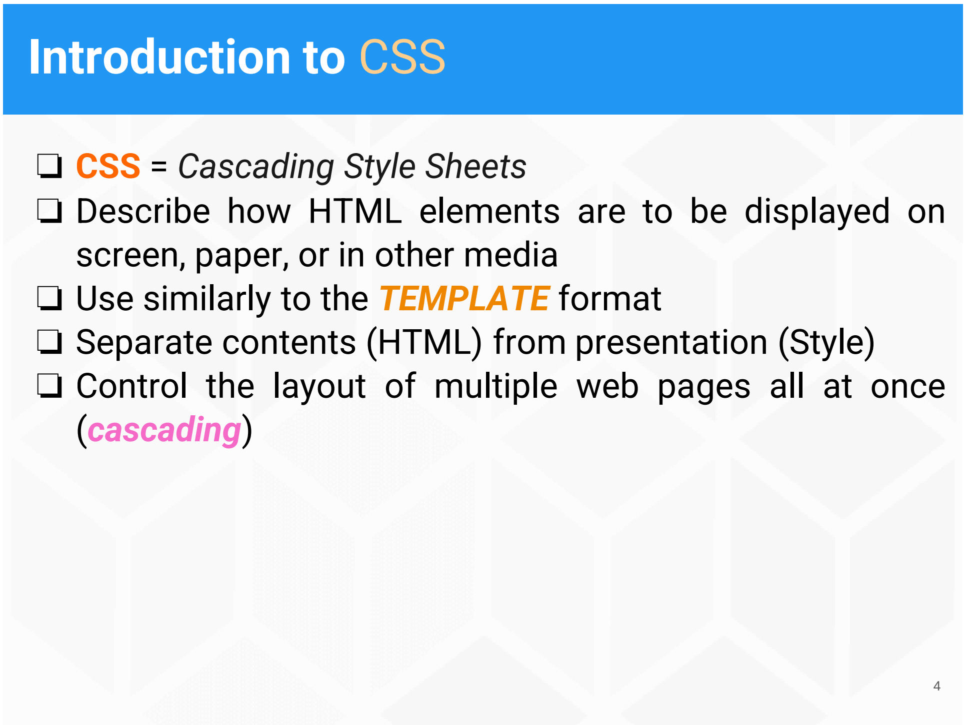


Contents

- ❑ Introduction to CSS
- ❑ CSS - Classifications
- ❑ CSS - Selectors
- ❑ CSS - Layout

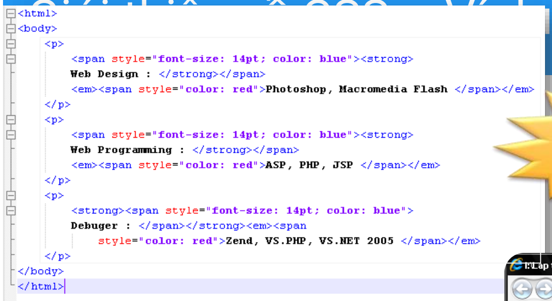
Contents

- ❑ **Introduction to CSS**
- ❑ CSS - Classifications
- ❑ CSS - Selectors
- ❑ CSS - Layout



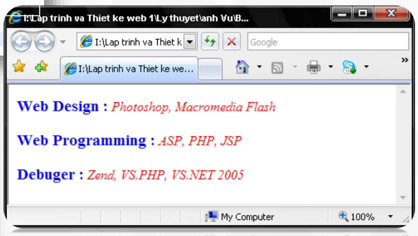
Introduction to CSS

- ❑ **CSS** = *Cascading Style Sheets*
- ❑ Describe how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- ❑ Use similarly to the ***TEMPLATE*** format
- ❑ Separate contents (HTML) from presentation (Style)
- ❑ Control the layout of multiple web pages all at once (***cascading***)



```
<html>
<body>
    <p>
        <span style="font-size: 14pt; color: blue"><strong>
        Web Design : </strong></span>
        <em><span style="color: red">Photoshop, Macromedia Flash </span></em>
    </p>
    <p>
        <span style="font-size: 14pt; color: blue"><strong>
        Web Programming : </strong></span>
        <em><span style="color: red">ASP, PHP, JSP </span></em>
    </p>
    <p>
        <strong><span style="font-size: 14pt; color: blue">
        Debuger : </span></strong><em><span
            style="color: red">Zend, VS.PHP, VS.NET 2005 </span></em>
    </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Do not use CSS

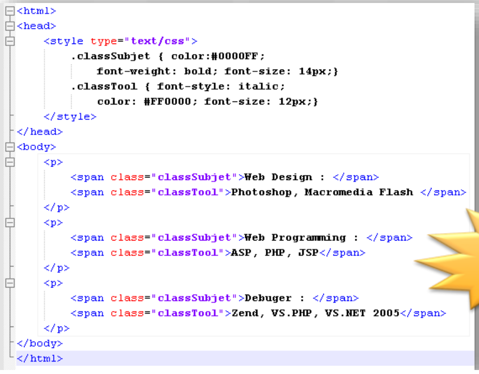


I:\Lap trinh va Thiet ke web 1\Ly thuyet\anh Vu\B...
I:\Lap trinh va Thiet k
Google
I:\Lap trinh va Thiet ke we...
My Computer
100%

Web Design : *Photoshop, Macromedia Flash*

Web Programming : *ASP, PHP, JSP*

Debuger : *Zend, VS.PHP, VS.NET 2005*



```
<html>
<head>
    <style type="text/css">
        .classSubjet { color:#0000FF;
            font-weight: bold; font-size: 14px;}
        .classTool { font-style: italic;
            color: #FF0000; font-size: 12px;}
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p>
        <span class="classSubjet">Web Design : </span>
        <span class="classTool">Photoshop, Macromedia Flash </span>
    </p>
    <p>
        <span class="classSubjet">Web Programming : </span>
        <span class="classTool">ASP, PHP, JSP</span>
    </p>
    <p>
        <span class="classSubjet">Debuger : </span>
        <span class="classTool">Zend, VS.PHP, VS.NET 2005</span>
    </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Use CSS

Define Style

❑ Type 1

```
style
    "property1:value1;
    property2:value2;
    .........
    propertyN:valueN;"> </tag>
```

Example:

<h1 style="
    color : blue;
    font-family : Arial;" > DHKHTN </h1>

❑ Type 2

```
SelectorName {
    property1:value1;
    property2:value2;
    .........
    propertyN:valueN;}
    <tag class = "SelectorName">
    .........
    </tag>
```

Example:

.Title1 {
    color: red;
    font-family: Verdana, sans-serif; }

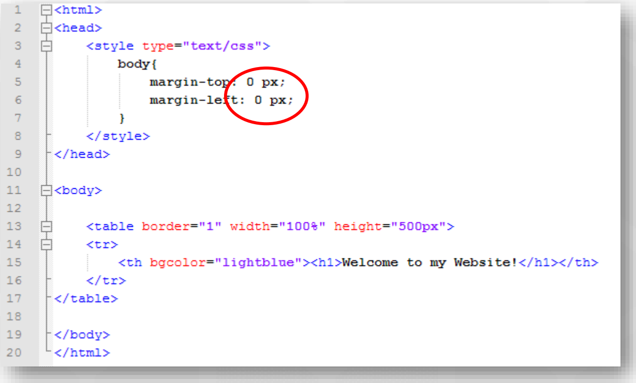
<h1 class="Title1"> DHKHTN </h1>

CSS Comment

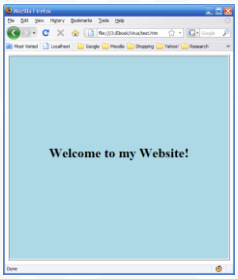
- ❑ Like C++
- ❑ Use /* your comment */

- ❑ Example :
- ❑
```
SelectorName {
property1:value1;      /* comment 1*/
property2:value2;      /* comment 2*/
………
propertyN:valueN;}
```

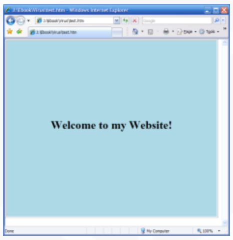
Define Style



```
<html>
<head>
    <style type="text/css">
        body{
            margin-top: 0 px;
            margin-left: 0 px;
        }
    </style>
</head>

<body>

    <table border="1" width="100%" height="500px">
    <tr>
        <th bgcolor="lightblue"><h1>Welcome to my Website!</h1></th>
    </tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```



Welcome to my Website!



Welcome to my Website!

Lengths

- Many CSS properties take length values, such as font-size, line-height, margin, padding, etc.
  - Length is a number followed by a length unit, such as 10px, 2em, etc.
- There are two types of length units
  - Absolute Lengths
  - Relative Lengths

Absolute Lengths

- The absolute length units are fixed and a length expressed in any of these will appear as exactly that size.
- Common units of absolute lengths:
  - px: pixels
  - pt: points *(1 pt = 1/72 in)*
  - cm: centimeters
  - mm: millimeters
  - in: inches
  - pc: picas *(1pc = 12 pt)*

Relative Lengths

- ❑ Relative length units specify a length relative to another length property.
- ❑ Common units of relative lengths:
    - ❑ %: Relative to the parent element
    - ❑ em: Relative to the font-size of the element
    - ❑ rem: Relative to font-size of the root element
    - ❑ vw: Relative to 1% of the width of the viewport
    - ❑ vh: Relative to 1% of the height of the viewport
    - ❑ ch: Relative to width of the ‘0’ (zero)

Contents

- ❑ *Introduction to CSS*
- ❑ **CSS - Classifications**
- ❑ CSS - Selectors
- ❑ CSS - Layout

CSS classifications

- Based on the usage, CSS is categorized into 3 main types:
  - Inline Style Sheet
  - Internal Style Sheet (Embedded Style Sheet)
  - External Style Sheet (Linking Style Sheet)

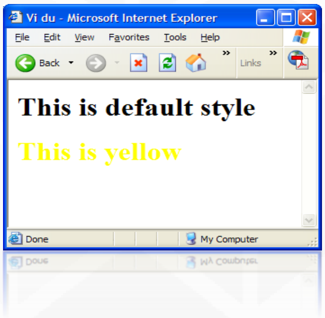
Inline Style Sheet

- Define style in the style attribute of each HTML tag. Define styles using syntax type 1.

```
<tag style = “property1:value1;…propertyN:valueN;”> …. </tag>
```

- Apply a unique style for a single element.
- Ex:

```
<H1 style="color: yellow">This is yellow</H1>
```



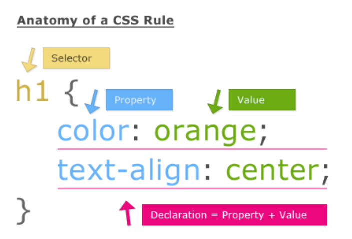
This is default style

This is yellow

Internal Style Sheet

- ❑ Also called Document-Wide Style Sheet
- ❑ All type definitions are located within the <style> tag of the HTML page. Apply the styles for the page (one page)
- ❑ Define styles using syntax type 2.
- ❑ Ex:

```
<head>
    <style type="text/css"  media="all | print | screen" >
        <!--
        SelectorName {
                property1:value1;
                property2:value2;
                .........
                propertyN:valueN;}
        -->
    </style>
</head>
```

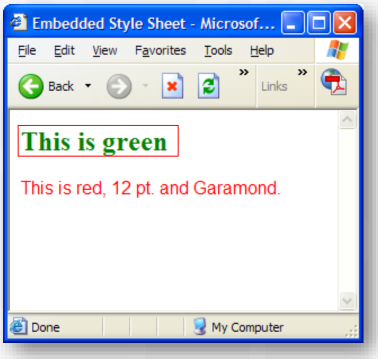


Anatomy of a CSS Rule

```
h1 {
    color: orange;
    text-align: center;
}
```

Internal Style Sheet - Example

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
        <TITLE>
            Embedded Style Sheet
         </TITLE>
            <STYLE TYPE="text/css">
                P {color: red;
                    font-size: 12pt;
                    font-family: Arial;}
                H2 {color: green;}
            </STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR="#FFFFFF">
        <H2>This is green</H2>
        <P>This is red, 12 pt. and Garamond.</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



This is green

This is red, 12 pt. and Garamond.

External Style Sheet

- ❑ All styles are stored in files with the *.CSS extension.
- ❑ CSS file: stores multiple styles using syntax type 2.
- ❑ In the HTML file: link using the link tag

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

```
<head>
    <style type="text/css"  media="all | print | screen" >
        @import url(URL);
    </style>
</head>
```

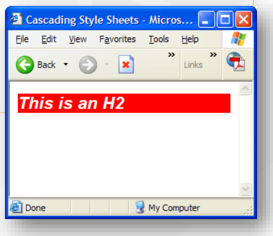
External Style Sheet - Example

MyStyle.CSS

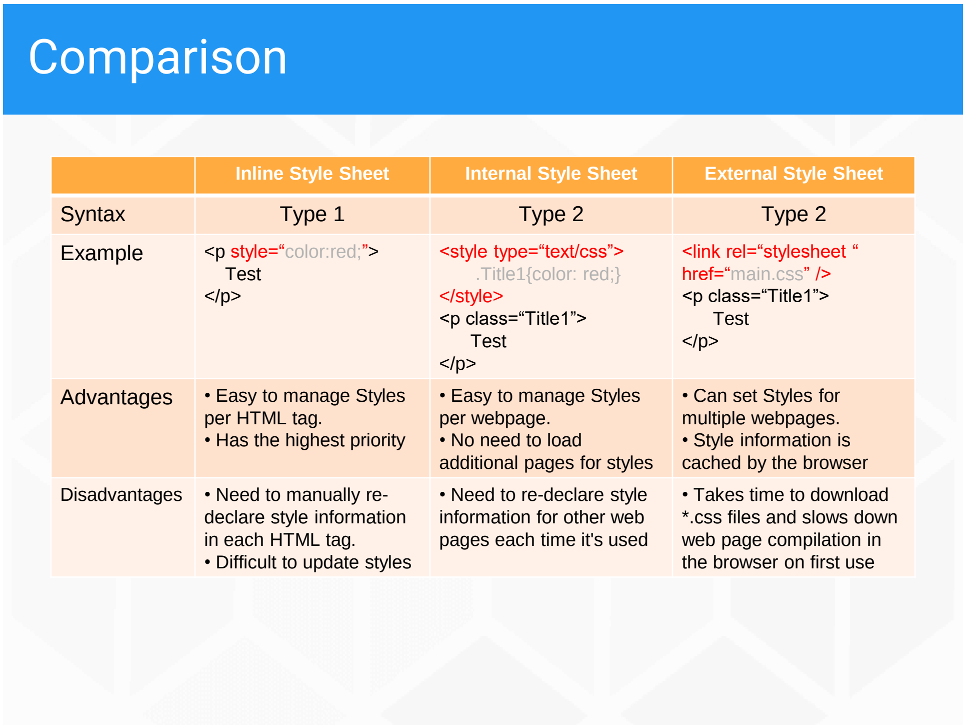
```
H2
{
    FONT-WEIGHT: bold;
    FONT-SIZE: 16pt;
    COLOR: white;
    FONT-STYLE: italic;
    FONT-FAMILY: Arial;
    BACKGROUND-COLOR: red;
    font-color: white
}
```

demo.html

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Cass……..</title>
  <link HREF="MyStyle.css"
  REL="stylesheet" >
</head>
<body>
  <h2>This is an H2 </h2>
</body>
</html>
```

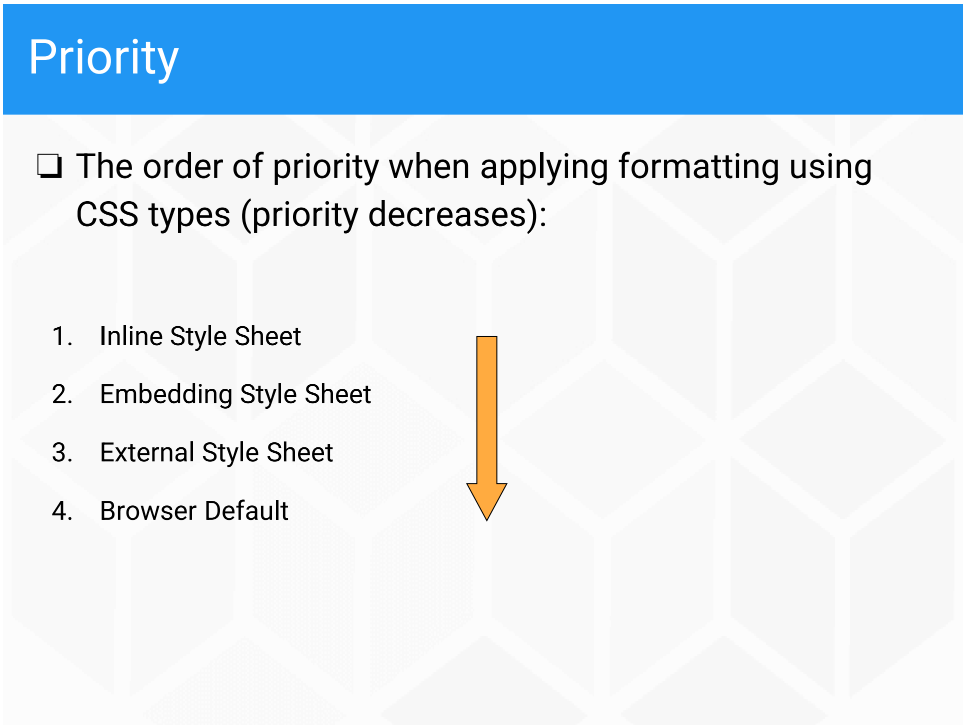

Cascading Style Sheets - Micros...
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
Back
Links
Done
My Computer

This is an H2



Comparison

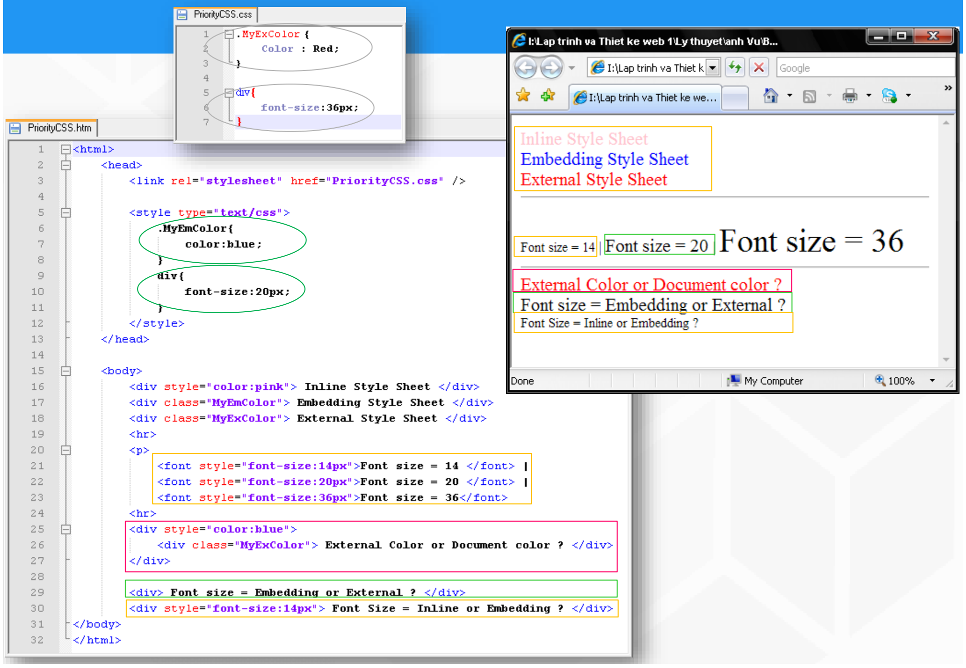
	Inline Style Sheet	Internal Style Sheet	External Style Sheet
Syntax	Type 1	Type 2	Type 2
Example	<p style="color:red;"> Test </p>	<style type="text/css"> .Title1{color: red;} </style> <p class="Title1"> Test </p>	<link rel="stylesheet " href="main.css" /> <p class="Title1"> Test </p>
Advantages	• Easy to manage Styles per HTML tag. • Has the highest priority	• Easy to manage Styles per webpage. • No need to load additional pages for styles	• Can set Styles for multiple webpages. • Style information is cached by the browser
Disadvantages	• Need to manually re-declare style information in each HTML tag. • Difficult to update styles	• Need to re-declare style information for other web pages each time it's used	• Takes time to download *.css files and slows down web page compilation in the browser on first use



Priority

❑ The order of priority when applying formatting using CSS types (priority decreases):

1. Inline Style Sheet
2. Embedding Style Sheet
3. External Style Sheet
4. Browser Default


PriorityCSS.css
PriorityCSS.htm
I:\Lap trinh va Thiet ke web 1\Ly thuyet\anh Vu\B...
I:\Lap trinh va Thiet k
Google
I:\Lap trinh va Thiet ke we...
Done
My Computer
100%

```css
.MyExColor {
    Color : Red;
}

div{
    font-size:36px;
}
```

```html
<html>
    <head>
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="PriorityCSS.css" />

        <style type="text/css">
            .MyEmColor{
                color:blue;
            }
            div{
                font-size:20px;
            }
        </style>
    </head>

    <body>
        <div style="color:pink"> Inline Style Sheet </div>
        <div class="MyEmColor"> Embedding Style Sheet </div>
        <div class="MyExColor"> External Style Sheet </div>
        <hr>
        <p>
            <font style="font-size:14px">Font size = 14 </font> |
            <font style="font-size:20px">Font size = 20 </font> |
            <font style="font-size:36px">Font size = 36</font>
        <hr>
        <div style="color:blue">
            <div class="MyExColor"> External Color or Document color ? </div>
        </div>

        <div> Font size = Embedding or External ? </div>
        <div style="font-size:14px"> Font Size = Inline or Embedding ? </div>
</body>
</html>
```

```
Inline Style Sheet
Embedding Style Sheet
External Style Sheet

Font size = 14 | Font size = 20 | Font size = 36

External Color or Document color ?
Font size = Embedding or External ?
Font Size = Inline or Embedding ?
```

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- ❑ *Introduction to CSS*
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Selector

❑ A CSS selector selects the HTML element(s) you want to style.

❑ Selector types:

- HTML element selectors
- Class selectors
- ID selectors
- ....

Ex:

```
.Title1 {
color: red;
font-family: Verdana, sans-serif; }

<h1 class="Title1"> DHKHTN </h1>
```

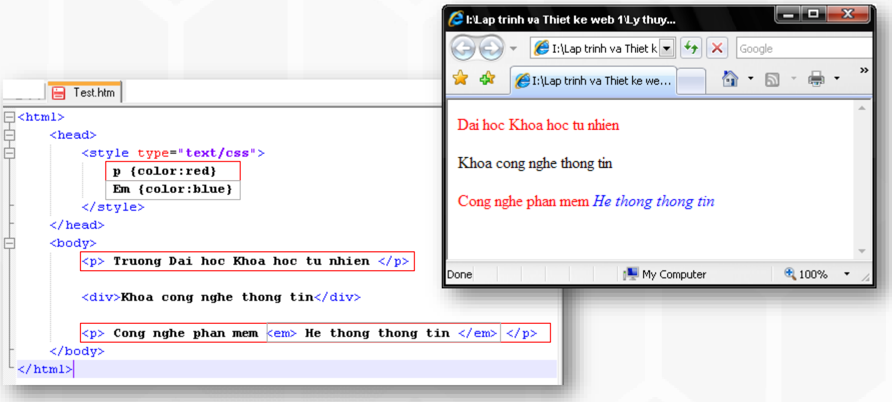
CSS Selector Types

Type	Describe scope of influence	Example
element	Formatting applies to content of all **Elements** in the Web document	h1 {color: red;} /* the content of the <h1> tags is formatted with the text color being red */
#id	Formatting applies to content of all **Elements** with **id** attribute in Web document	#test {color: green;} /* the content of any tag with the attribute id=‘note’ is formatted with the text color being green */
.class	Formatting applies to content of all tags with **class** attribute in Web document	.note {color: yellow;} /* the content of any tag with the attribute class=‘note’ is formatted with the text color being yellow */
element . class	Formatting applies to content of **Elements** with corresponding **class** attribute	h1.note {text-decoration: underline;} /* the content of the <h1> tags with the attribute class='note' are all underlined */
Grouping	Formatting applies to content of a group of **Elements** in web document	h1,h2,h3 {background-color: orange;} /* the content of the <h1>, <h2>, and <h3> tags is all formatted with a background color of orange */

Type	Describe scope of influence	Example
Combinators	Formatting applies to content of tags nested within a parent tag	p strong {color: purple;} /* The content of the <strong> tags within the <p> tags is formatted with a text color of purple */
Pseudo-class	Formatting is applied based on state of Elements. (Not present in HTML code)	h1:hover {background-color: orange;} /* The content of the <h1> tags is formatted with an orange background color when the mouse hovers over them */
Pseudo-element	Formatting applies to a specific part of an Element	p::first-line {color: red;} /* The content of the first line within the <p> tags is formatted with a text color of red */
Attribute Selectors	Formatting applies to Elements with specific attributes	p[class*="test"] {color: red;} /* The content of the <p> tags with a class attribute containing the substring "test" (such as "atest", "htestm") is formatted with a text color of red */

Selector - Element

- ❑ The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.


Test.htm
I:\Lap trinh va Thiet ke web 1\Ly thuy...
I:\Lap trinh va Thiet k
Google
I:\Lap trinh va Thiet ke we...
Done
My Computer
100%

```
<html>
    <head>
        <style type="text/css">
            p {color:red}
            Em {color:blue}
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
        <p> Truong Dai hoc Khoa hoc tu nhien </p>

        <div>Khoa cong nghe thong tin</div>

        <p> Cong nghe phan mem <em> He thong thong tin </em> </p>
    </body>
</html>
```

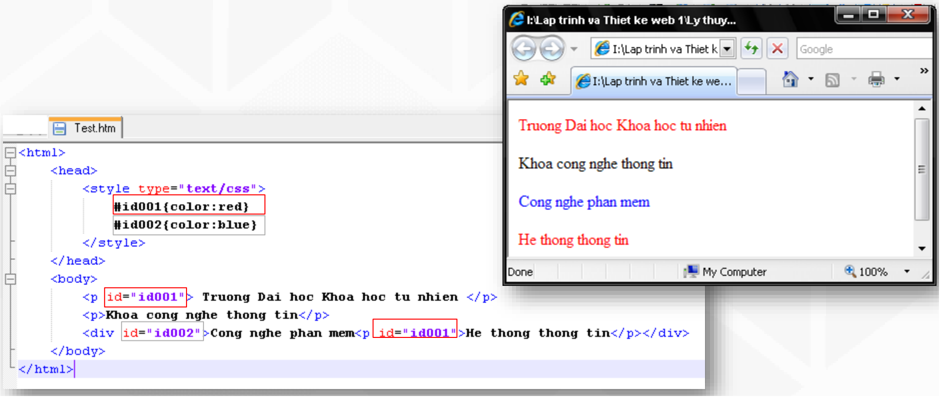
Dai hoc Khoa hoc tu nhien

Khoa cong nghe thong tin

Cong nghe phan mem *He thong thong tin*

Selector – ID rules

- ❑ The id selector uses the **id** attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element. The **id** of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!


I:\Lap trinh va Thiet ke web 1\Ly thuy...
I:\Lap trinh va Thiet k
Google
I:\Lap trinh va Thiet ke we...
Test.htm
Done
My Computer
100%

```
<html>
    <head>
        <style type="text/css">
            #id001{color:red}
            #id002{color:blue}
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
        <p id="id001"> Truong Dai hoc Khoa hoc tu nhien </p>
        <p>Khoa cong nghe thong tin</p>
        <div id="id002">Cong nghe phan mem<p id="id001">He thong thong tin</p></div>
    </body>
</html>
```

Truong Dai hoc Khoa hoc tu nhien

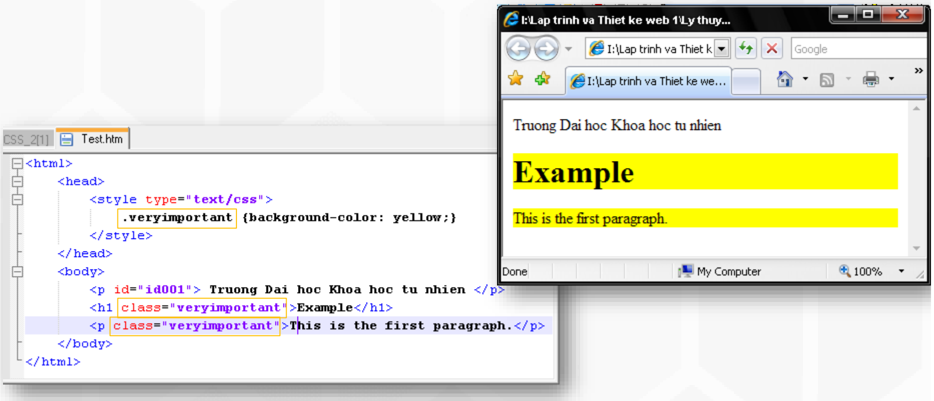
Khoa cong nghe thong tin

Cong nghe phan mem

He thong thong tin

Selector – Class rules

- ❑ The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific **class** attribute.


I:\Lap trinh va Thiet ke web 1\Ly thuy...
I:\Lap trinh va Thiet k
Google
I:\Lap trinh va Thiet ke we...
CSS_2[1]
Test.htm
Done
My Computer
100%

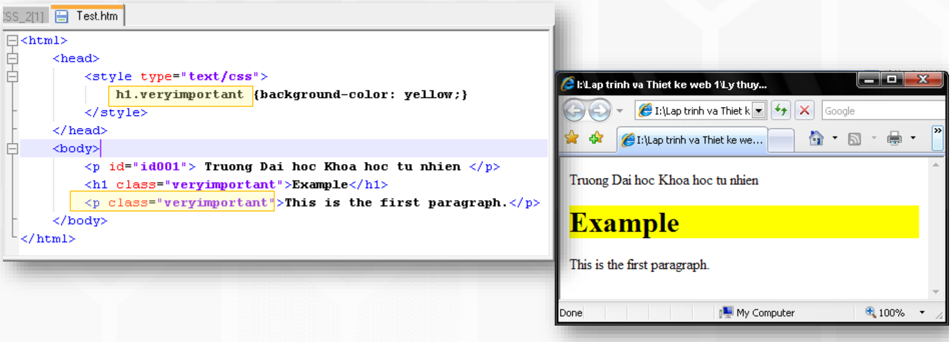
```
<html>
    <head>
        <style type="text/css">
            .veryimportant {background-color: yellow;}
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
        <p id="id001"> Truong Dai hoc Khoa hoc tu nhien </p>
        <h1 class="veryimportant">Example</h1>
        <p class="veryimportant">This is the first paragraph.</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

Truong Dai hoc Khoa hoc tu nhien

Example

This is the first paragraph.

Selector – Element.Class



```
<html>
    <head>
        <style type="text/css">
            h1.veryimportant {background-color: yellow;}
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
        <p id="id001"> Truong Dai hoc Khoa hoc tu nhien </p>
        <h1 class="veryimportant">Example</h1>
        <p class="veryimportant">This is the first paragraph.</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

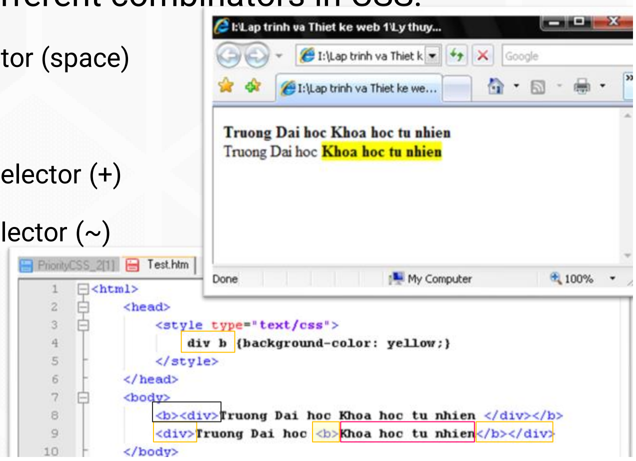
Truong Dai hoc Khoa hoc tu nhien

Example

This is the first paragraph.

Selector - Combinators

- ❑ Select elements based on a specific relationship between them
- ❑ There are four different combinators in CSS:
    - ❑ descendant selector (space)
    - ❑ child selector (>)
    - ❑ adjacent sibling selector (+)
    - ❑ general sibling selector (~)

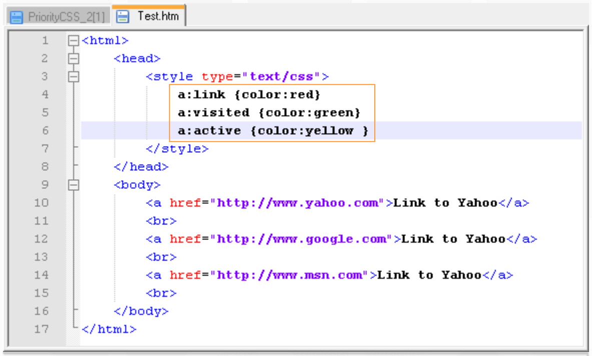


Truong Dai hoc Khoa hoc tu nhien
Truong Dai hoc Khoa hoc tu nhien

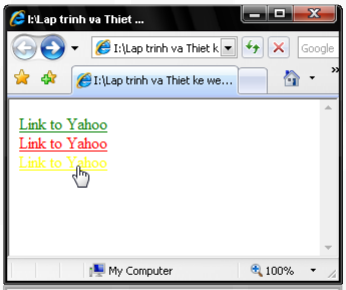
```
<html>
    <head>
        <style type="text/css">
            div b {background-color: yellow;}
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
        <b><div>Truong Dai hoc Khoa hoc tu nhien </div></b>
        <div>Truong Dai hoc <b>Khoa hoc tu nhien</b></div>
    </body>
```

Selector – Pseudo Class

- ❑ A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.



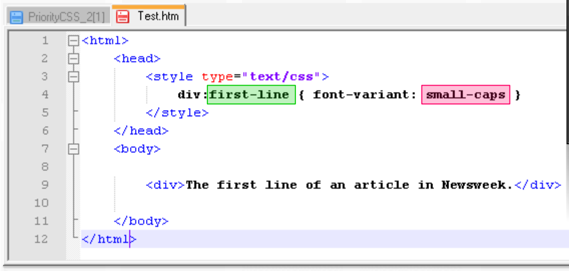
```
<html>
    <head>
        <style type="text/css">
            a:link {color:red}
            a:visited {color:green}
            a:active {color:yellow }
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
        <a href="http://www.yahoo.com">Link to Yahoo</a>
        <br>
        <a href="http://www.google.com">Link to Yahoo</a>
        <br>
        <a href="http://www.msn.com">Link to Yahoo</a>
        <br>
    </body>
</html>
```



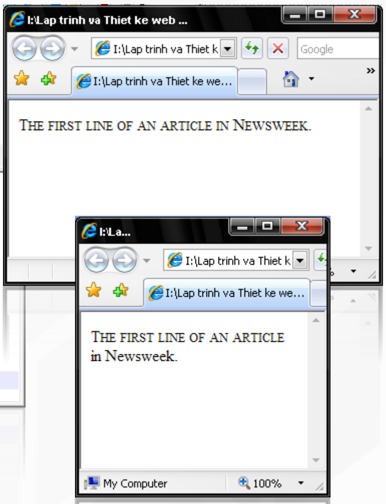
Link to Yahoo
Link to Yahoo
Link to Yahoo

Selector – Pseudo Element

- ❑ A CSS pseudo-element is used to style specified parts of an element
- ❑ :first-letter, :first-line



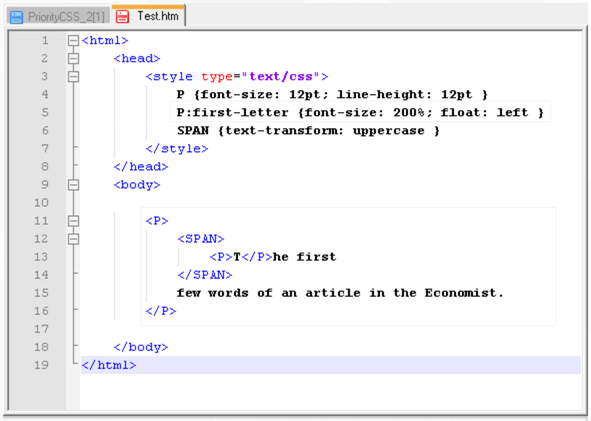
```
<html>
    <head>
        <style type="text/css">
            div:first-line { font-variant: small-caps }
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>

        <div>The first line of an article in Newsweek.</div>

    </body>
</html>
```


I:\Lap trinh va Thiet ke web ...
I:\Lap trinh va Thiet k
Google
I:\Lap trinh va Thiet ke we...
I:\La...
My Computer
100%

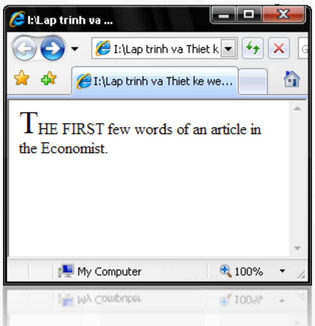
THE FIRST LINE OF AN ARTICLE IN NEWSWEEK.

THE FIRST LINE OF AN ARTICLE
in Newsweek.

Selector – Pseudo Element

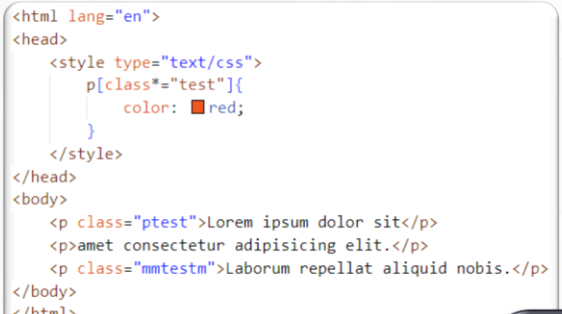


```
<html>
    <head>
        <style type="text/css">
            P {font-size: 12pt; line-height: 12pt }
            P:first-letter {font-size: 200%; float: left }
            SPAN {text-transform: uppercase }
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>

        <P>
            <SPAN>
                <P>T</P>he first
            </SPAN>
            few words of an article in the Economist.
        </P>

    </body>
</html>
```

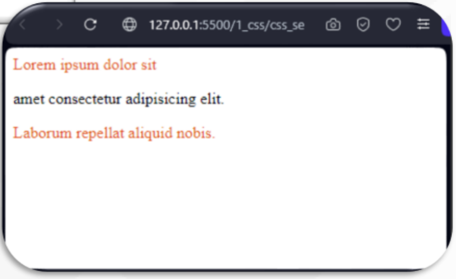


THE FIRST few words of an article in the Economist.

Selector – Attribute



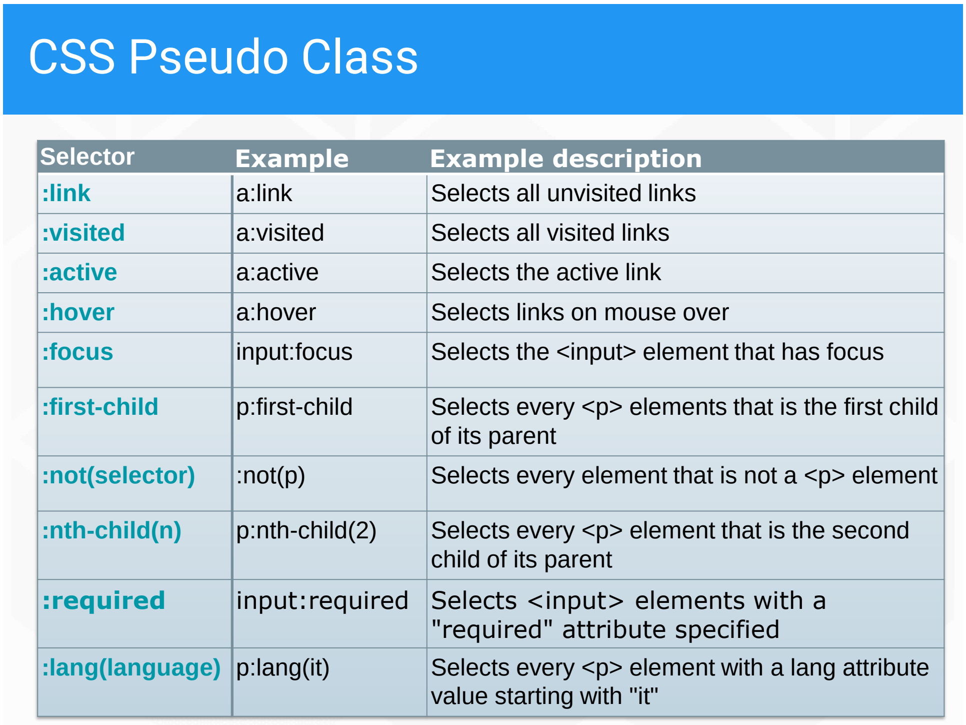
```
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style type="text/css">
        p[class*="test"]{
            color: 🟥red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p class="ptest">Lorem ipsum dolor sit</p>
    <p>amet consectetur adipisicing elit.</p>
    <p class="mmtestm">Laborum repellat aliquid nobis.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



Lorem ipsum dolor sit

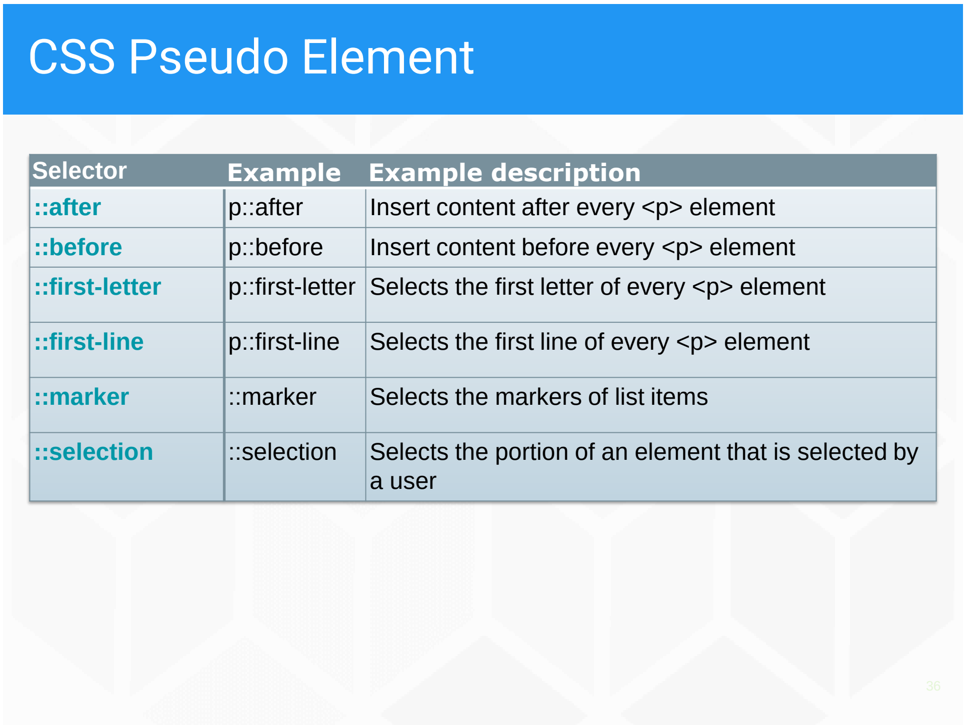
amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Laborum repellat aliquid nobis.



CSS Pseudo Class

Selector	Example	Example description
:link	a:link	Selects all unvisited links
:visited	a:visited	Selects all visited links
:active	a:active	Selects the active link
:hover	a:hover	Selects links on mouse over
:focus	input:focus	Selects the <input> element that has focus
:first-child	p:first-child	Selects every <p> elements that is the first child of its parent
:not(selector)	:not(p)	Selects every element that is not a <p> element
:nth-child(n)	p:nth-child(2)	Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent
:required	input:required	Selects <input> elements with a "required" attribute specified
:lang(language)	p:lang(it)	Selects every <p> element with a lang attribute value starting with "it"



CSS Pseudo Element

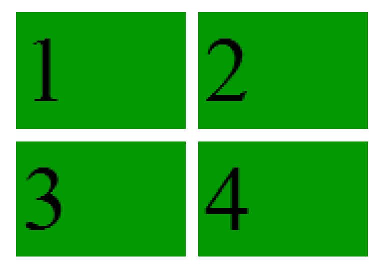
Selector	Example	Example description
::after	p::after	Insert content after every <p> element
::before	p::before	Insert content before every <p> element
::first-letter	p::first-letter	Selects the first letter of every <p> element
::first-line	p::first-line	Selects the first line of every <p> element
::marker	::marker	Selects the markers of list items
::selection	::selection	Selects the portion of an element that is selected by a user

Contents

- ❑ *Introduction to CSS*
- ❑ *CSS - Classifications*
- ❑ *CSS - Selectors*
- ❑ **CSS - Layout**

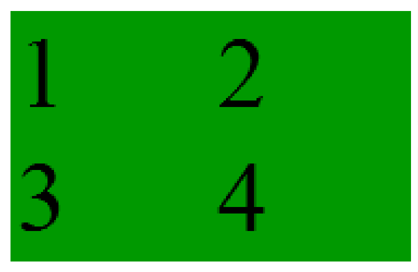
CSS Table

❑ Using `border-spacing` instead of `cellspacing`



1	2
3	4

```
table
{
        width: 100%;

}
```



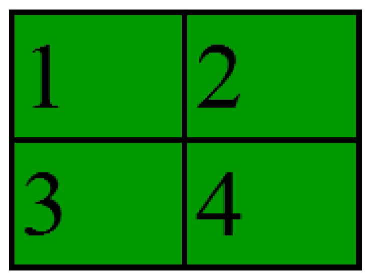
1	2
3	4

```
table
{
        width: 100%;
        border-spacing: 0px;
}
```

CSS Table Border-collapse

- The border-collapse property sets whether the table borders should be collapsed into a single border

```
table
{
    width: 100%;
    border:1px solid Black;
    border-collapse:collapse;
    border-spacing:5px;
}
td
{
    background-color: #009900;
    border:1px solid Black;
}
```

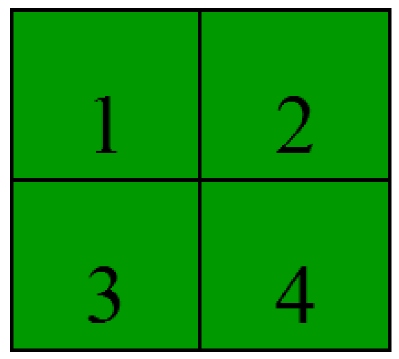


1	2
3	4

CSS Table Alignment

- Horizontal Alignment: `text-align`
- Vertical Alignment: `vertical-align`

```
td
{
    background-color: #009900;
    border:1px solid Black;
    text-align:center;
    vertical-align:bottom;
    height:30px;
}
```



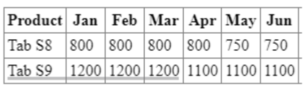
1	2
3	4

CSS Responsive Table

❑ A responsive table will display a horizontal scroll bar if the screen is too small to display the full content.

❑ Add a ***container element*** (like <div>) with overflow-x:auto around the <table> element to make it responsive

```
<div style="overflow-x: auto;">
  <table>
    <!--table content-->
  </table>
</div>
```

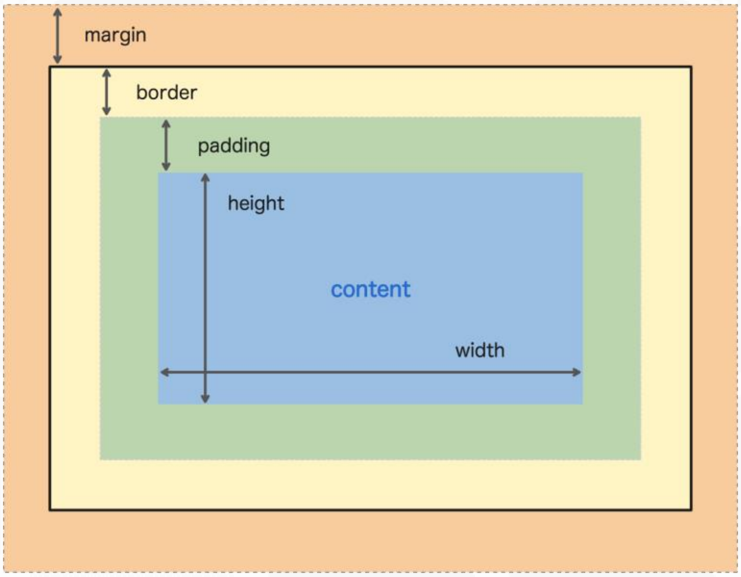


Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Tab S8	800	800	800	800	750	750
Tab S9	1200	1200	1200	1100	1100	1100

CSS Table Properties

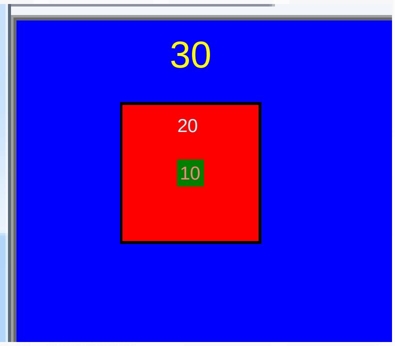
Property	Description
border	Sets all the border properties in one declaration
border-collapse	Specifies whether or not table borders should be collapsed
border-spacing	Specifies the distance between the borders of adjacent cells
caption-side	Specifies the placement of a table caption
empty-cells	Specifies whether or not to display borders and background on empty cells in a table
table-layout	Sets the layout algorithm to be used for a table

CSS Box Model



Example

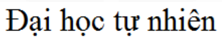
```
<body style="background-color: Blue">
    <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; padding: 20px; border: 1px solid black;
                                               margin: 30px; background-color: Red">
        <div style="width: 100%; height: 100%; background-color: Green">
        </div>
    </div>
</body>
```



Display and Visibility properties

- ❑ Hide an element
  - ❑ `display: none`

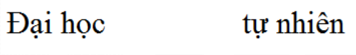
```
<p>
    Đại học <span style="display: none">Khoa học</span> <span>tự nhiên</span>
</p>
```



Đại học tự nhiên

- ❑ `visibility: hidden`

```
<p>
   Đại học <span style="visibility: hidden">Khoa học</span> <span>tự nhiên</span>
</p>
```

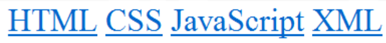


Đại học tự nhiên

The Display Property

- ❑ Every HTML element has a default display value depending on what type of element it is. The default display value for most elements is block or inline
  - ❑ **block**: A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available. Ex: <h1>, <p>, <div>,etc.
  - ❑ **inline**: An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary. Ex: <a>, <span>, <b>, etc.
- ❑ As mentioned, every element has a default display value. However, you can override this.

```
li {display:inline;}
----------------------------
<ul>
    <li><a href="/html/default.asp" target="_blank">HTML</a></li>
    <li><a href="/css/default.asp" target="_blank">CSS</a></li>
    <li><a href="/js/default.asp" target="_blank">JavaScript</a></li>
    <li><a href="/xml/default.asp" target="_blank">XML</a></li>
</ul>
```



HTML CSS JavaScript XML

CSS Position

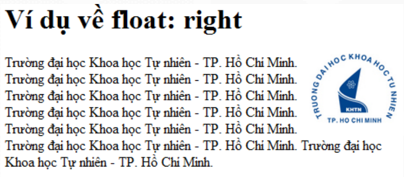
- ❑ The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element

position	Affects layout	Description
static	✓	HTML elements are positioned static by default. Static positioned elements are not affected by the top, bottom, left, and right properties
fixed	✗	An element with position: fixed; is positioned relative to the viewport, which means it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled
relative	✓	An element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its normal position
absolute	✗	An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor.
sticky		An element with position: sticky; is positioned based on the user's scroll position. A sticky element toggles between relative and fixed, depending on the scroll position

CSS Float

- ❑ The CSS float property specifies how an element should float.
- ❑ Elements following the floated element will move up to occupy the vacant space of that element.

```
<h1>Ví dụ về float: right</h1>
<img style="float: right;" src="logo-khtn%202009.jpg" />
<p>
Trường đại học Khoa học Tự nhiên - TP. Hồ Chí Minh. Trường đại học Khoa học Tự nhiên
- TP. Hồ Chí Minh. Trường đại học Khoa học Tự nhiên - TP. Hồ Chí Minh. Trường đại
học Khoa học Tự nhiên - TP. Hồ Chí Minh. Trường đại học Khoa học Tự nhiên - TP.
Hồ Chí Minh. Trường đại học Khoa học Tự nhiên - TP. Hồ Chí Minh. Trường đại học
Khoa học Tự nhiên - TP. Hồ Chí Minh. </p>
```



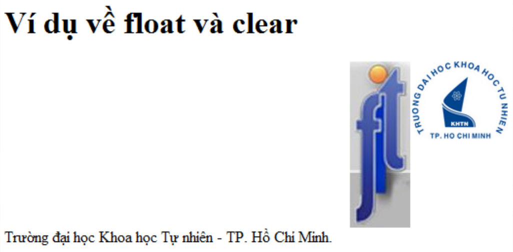
Ví dụ về float: right

Trường đại học Khoa học Tự nhiên - TP. Hồ Chí Minh.
Trường đại học Khoa học Tự nhiên - TP. Hồ Chí Minh.
Trường đại học Khoa học Tự nhiên - TP. Hồ Chí Minh.
Trường đại học Khoa học Tự nhiên - TP. Hồ Chí Minh.
Trường đại học Khoa học Tự nhiên - TP. Hồ Chí Minh.
Trường đại học Khoa học Tự nhiên - TP. Hồ Chí Minh. Trường đại học
Khoa học Tự nhiên - TP. Hồ Chí Minh.

CSS Float

- ❑ Use the 'clear' property to prevent an element from occupying the remaining space of the previous **floated element.**

```
<h1>Ví dụ về float và clear</h1>
<img style="float: right;" src="logo-khtn%202009.jpg" />
<img style="float: right" src="fit.JPG" />
<p style="clear:both">Trường đại học Khoa học Tự nhiên - TP. Hồ Chí Minh.</p>
```



Ví dụ về float và clear

Trường đại học Khoa học Tự nhiên - TP. Hồ Chí Minh.

Align Block-level Elements

- ❑ Horizontal Center

```
.center
{
    margin-left: auto;
    margin-right: auto;
    width: 70%;
    background-color: #b0e0e6;
}
```

- ❑ Horizontal Right

```
.right
{
     position: absolute;
     right: 0px;
     width: 300px;
}
```

```
.right
{
     float:right;
     width:300px;
}
```

Contents

- ❑ *Introduction to CSS*
- ❑ *CSS – Classifications*
- ❑ *CSS – Selectors*
- ❑ *CSS – Layout*
- ❑ **Exercises**

Exercises

- ❑ Create an HTML page that displays as follows