

## CSS Tutorial Part 3

Are you sick of looking at those awful background colours or what?!

Get rid of them. Rip them all out except for the red navigation.

Let's set a global font family, colour, and size to use as a nice base. The font attributes we set on the body will automatically inherit down to any other text in the site unless specifically overridden with another style. Make a new CSS rule just before the "hidden" class near the top of the stylesheet:

```
body {  
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, Verdana, Sans-serif;  
  font-size: 12px;  
  color: #666666;  
  background: #ffffff;  
}
```

If everything is going according to plan, you should be looking at something like this:



## Enlighten Designs

### About

**Enlighten Designs** is an Internet solutions provider that specialises in front and back end development. To view some of the web sites we have created view our portfolio. We are currently undergoing a 'face lift', so if you have any questions or would like more information about the services we provide please feel free to contact us.

### Contact Us

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What this needs is some padding to separate those blocks of content from each other.

According to the design, the gap below the content headings is roughly 15px, and the gaps below each paragraph are around 15px. So lets grab those 2 css rules we made earlier and apply padding-bottom rules to them:

```
#content h2 {  
margin: 0;  
padding: 0;  
padding-bottom: 15px;  
}  
  
#content p {  
margin: 0;  
padding: 0;  
padding-bottom: 15px;  
}
```

We also need 25px of padding around the whole content div, and the whole padding div, giving them some space to breath.

This part SHOULD be easy. In theory you would just set padding: 25px; on the divs, but sadly, due to problems in Internet Explorer, we can't do this.

The IE problem is described in detail [here](#).

There are 2 possible ways to tackle this problem, one involves writing some funky CSS "Hacks" to hide certain css rules from one browser, while showing it to another, but because padding is something we use a lot, we're going to do it the other way.

The other way is to insert an additional div inside the divs which we want padded, and set their class to "padding". Padding is the only thing that will be applied to these padding divs.

The reason this works is that the padding divs don't have a set width. As a rule, try not to add padding and a static width or height on the same element.

```
<div id="sidebar-a">  
<div class="padding">  
  
Insert random text here.  
  
</div>
```

Do the same for the content div.

Now in the stylesheet we will create 2 new rules, shown here:

```
#sidebar-a {  
  float: right;  
  width: 280px;  
}  
  
#sidebar-a .padding {  
  padding: 25px;  
}  
  
#content {  
  margin-right: 280px;  
}  
  
#content .padding {  
  padding: 25px;  
}
```

Using the same method as we did before, we have selected only the elements with a class="padding" that are children of the #sidebar-a, or #content divs.

The leading (vertical space between lines of text) on the content text and sidebar text should be larger, according to the graphic draft. In CSS, leading is set with the line-height attribute. Let's add a line height of 18px:

```
#sidebar-a {  
  float: right;  
  width: 280px;  
  line-height: 18px;  
}  
  
#content {  
  margin-right: 280px;  
  line-height: 18px;  
}
```

Moving on, the heading <h2>'s that we added look pretty ugly. Because the font they are using isn't a web font, we are going to have to replace them with images. Create 2 images like the ones below, and put them in the /images/headings/ directory

ABOUT  
CONTACT US

\*These images are available on moodle.\*

Replace the heading text with these images, but remember to keep the <h2> tags around the image tags, and remember to put alt attributes on the images. Alt attributes are designed to display as an alternative to the image if a user is viewing the page in a browser that does not support images, or has images turned off.

```
<h2></h2>

<h2></h2>
```

It's starting to take shape. You should be looking at something like this:



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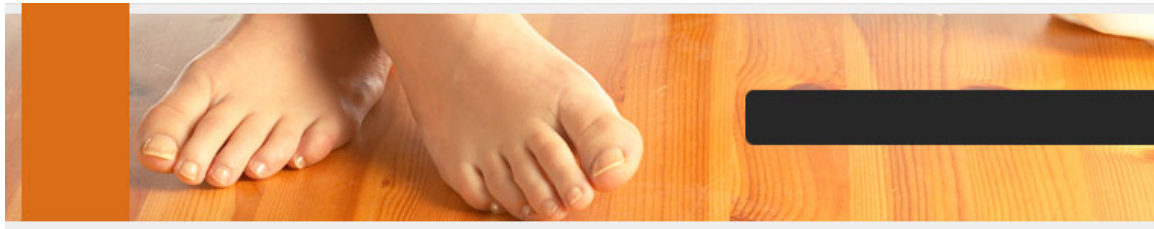
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To implement the header, we need to get the background image applied to the header div, replace the “Enlighten Designs” heading with a graphical logo, and position it in the correct place on the header (the dark grey bar to the right).

First create 2 images like the ones below (or just save these ones): These are both available on Moodle:



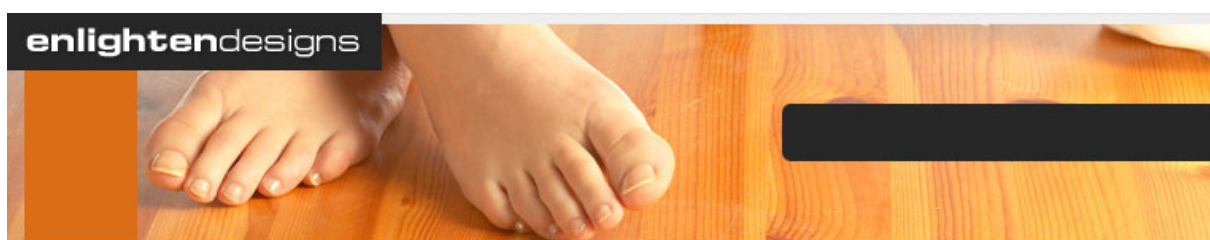
The first part is easy. Set a background image in the CSS using the format below:

```
#header {  
height: 150px;  
background: #db6d16  
url(../images/headers/about.jpg);  
}
```

The background property that we just used is actually a shorthand property which allows us to specify the background colour, image, image position, and how the image repeats, all in one property. We’ve set the background to the same shade of orange as the header uses just so that the page doesn’t look too bland if the user doesn’t have images enabled in their browser. Paths to images in your CSS file are relative to the CSS file, not the html page. This is why the ../ is required in the path above.

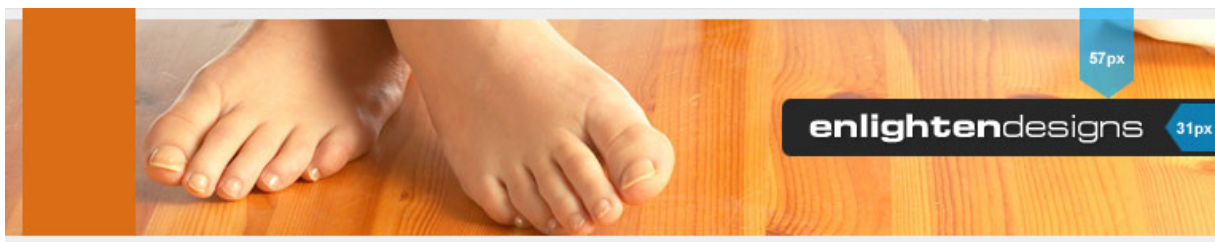
Now replace the “Enlighten Designs” text with the logo image. Again, remember to keep the <h1> and put a descriptive alt attribute.

```
<div id="header">  
<h1></h1>  
</div>
```



Now we have to position it on the right where it should be. We'll do this by floating the <h1> to the right, and then using "margin-top" and "padding-right" properties to get the position exact. Add the following to the <h1> rule in your stylesheet:

```
h1 {  
  margin: 0;  
  padding: 0;  
  float: right;  
  margin-top: 57px;  
  padding-right: 31px;  
}
```



The reason we used padding-right instead of margin-right is because margins can often trigger weird bugs in IE if used in certain places.

And that's the header done.