- 第一步: 规划网站
- 第二步: 创建html模板及文件目录等
- 第三步: 网页布局与div浮动
- 第四步: 网页主要框架之外的附加结构的布局与表现
- 第五步: 页面内的基本文本的样式(css)设置
- 第六步: 网站头部图标与logo部分的设计
- 第七步: 页脚信息的表现设置
- 第八步: 导航条的制作
- 解决IE浏览器的显示BUG







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header (页面顶部)

- 本例中页面模块划分的规划
 - the header (页面顶部)
 - the left (左侧边栏)
 - the content (主体内容)
 - the footer (页脚)

DIV+CSS WILLIAM TO THE STATE OF THE STATE OF



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• 规划网站

- Header 网站头部图标,包含网站的logo和站名
 - Width: 692px Height: 90px
- Main Navigation 导航条,具有按钮特效。
 - Width: 178px Height: Changes depending on content
- Content 网站的主要内容
 - Width: 514px Height: Changes depending on content
- Footer 网站底栏,包含版权信息等
 - Width: 692px Height: 66px

- 创建html模板及文件目录等
 - blog.html,并创建css文件夹和images文件夹



• 创建html模板

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />
<title>My Blog</title>
link rel="stylesheet" href="css/master.css" type="text/css">
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```

- 创建网站的大框
 - 建立一个宽692px的盒子,它将包含网站的所有元素

```
<html>
<head>
kead>
kead>
<head>
<he
```

- 控制html的id为container的盒子的宽为 692px,背景为红色
- 让盒子居中,写入margin: 0 auto

```
#container {
    margin: 0 auto;
    text-align: left;
    width: 692px;
    background: red;
}
```

- 看到盒子和浏览器的顶端有空隙
 - 这是由于浏览器的默认的填充和边界造成的
 - 消除这个空隙

```
body {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}
```

DIV+CSS

• 将网站分为四个div



• 为了将四

```
#header{
              height:90px;
             width:692px;
用不同的 background: red;
            #left{
              width:178px;
              background: darkgreen;
            #content{
              width:514px;
              background: orange;
            #footer{
              width:692px;
              background: green;
```

• 让边框浮动到主要内容的右边,用css控制 浮动

```
#left{
    width:178px;
    background: blue;
    float:left;
}
#content{
    width:514px;
    background: orange;
    float:left;
}
```

• 在主要内容的盒子中写入一些文字



• 构建顶部页面的内容

<html>

```
<head>
kead>
</head>
</head>
</body>
<div id="container">
</div id="header">

<img src="images/header.jpg" alt="ximicc" width="692" height="90" />
</div>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

• 顶部版块的CSS定义

```
#header {
   text-align: center;
}
```

• 页脚的实现

```
<div id="footer">
<h2>copyright &copy; 2010 Neusoft –
<a href="http://www.neusoft.com" target="_blank">
Duoh!® n.v.
</a>
From
<a href="http:// www.neusoft.com " target="_blank">
www.neusoft.com
</a>
</h2>
</footer>
```

• 设置页脚的样式

```
#footer {
    margin: 0px auto;
    position: relative;
    background-color: #717F51;
    border-top: 9px solid #F7F7F6;
    width: 692px;
    padding: 5px 0;
    clear: both;
}
```

用css网站布局

```
#footer h2 {
  margin: 0;
  text-align: center;
  font: normal 10px Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
  color: #D3D8C4;
#footer h2 a:visited, #footer h2 a:link {
  color: #D3D8C4;
  text-decoration: none;
  border-bottom: 1px dotted #D3D8C4;
#footer h2 a:hover {
  color: #F7F7F6;
  text-decoration: none;
  border-bottom: none;
  background-color: #A5003B;
```

• 侧边栏导航菜单



```
<div id="left">
<div id="navcontainer">
ul>
 <a href="#" id="current">Home</a>
 <a href="#">About me</a>
 <a href="#">Contact me</a>
 <a href="#">Articles</a>
 <a href="#">Photo roll</a>
</div>
</div>
```

• 首先定义导航外围容器的样式

```
#navcontainer {
  width: 178px;
}
```

• 改变列表的外观

```
#navcontainer ul {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    list-style-type: none;
    font: bold 12px/22px Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    text-indent: 20px;
    letter-spacing: 1px;
    border-bottom: 1px solid #fff;
}
```

• 链接外观的定义

```
#navcontainer a {
    display: block;
    width: 178px;
    height: 22px;
}
```

• 定义鼠标经过链接时的翻转效果

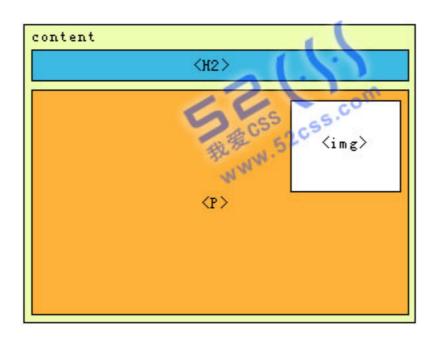
```
#navcontainer a:link, #navcontainer a:visited {
   background: url(../images/bg_navbutton.gif);
   color: #5C604D;
   text-decoration: none;
}
```

```
#navcontainer a:hover {
   background: url(../images/bg_navbutton_over.gif);
   color: #A5003B;
   text-decoration: none;
}
```

• 定义了一个额外的样式#current来表现当前 页面处于导航中的哪个项目

```
#navcontainer li a#current {
   background: url(../images/bg_navbutton_over.gif);
   color: #A5003B;
   text-decoration: none;
}
```

• 正文与图片的混排



```
<div id="content">
<h2>This is the title</h2>
<img src="images/image.jpg" alt="image of the dessert"</pre>
width="150" height="139" class="imageright" />
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit.
Curabitur wisi mi, rutrum sit amet, viverra vel, sodales vitae,
magna.
Aenean vel dui. Ut sit amet augue sed erat
convallis ullamcorper.
 Nullam vitae lorem et leo euismod convallis.
Nunc auctor elementum lacus. Ut sagittis felis. Donec non
wisi. In erat. Proin ornare enim sed
nulla.
</div>
```

- 正文的内容跟导航菜单贴得很紧,增加一点间隙
 - 往需要填充的层中加入padding层,它的功能 仅限于显示间隙

```
<div id="content">
    <div class="padding">
    </div>
    </div>
```

```
#padding {
  padding:15px;
}
```

• 针对文章标题的标签定义CSS样式

```
#content h2 {
    font: normal 18px Georgia, Times New Roman, Times, serif;
    color: #80866A;
    background: transparent url(../images/bullet_title.gif) no-repeat;
    width: 454px;
    padding: 0 0 0 30px;
    margin: 0;
}
```

• 定义正文文字的样式

```
.text {
   font: 11px/18px Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
   color: #5B604C;
   margin-bottom: 10px;
}
```

• 定义图像上的样式

```
.imageright {
    float: right;
    padding: 7px;
    background-color: #ffffff;
    border: 1px solid #bac1a3;
}
```

• 利用CSS定义页面的背景

```
body {
   background: #F7F7F6 url(../images/background.gif) repeat-y 50% 0;
   background-attachment: fixed;
}
```

- 背景图片只有5px高度将其设置为纵向平铺,利用参数50%使其水平居中
- 参数fixed的用处是让背景不随内容的滚动而滚动, 它是"凝固"的

- 设计合理的CSS结构
 - 采用2层CSS结构
 - 既能够统一全站风格又能根据不同的页面设计 独立的样式
 - 假设有一个index.html文件

<link herf="css/common.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet"/>
<link herf="css/index.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet"/>