CSS Div Layouts

Web Authoring and Design

Benjamin Kenwright

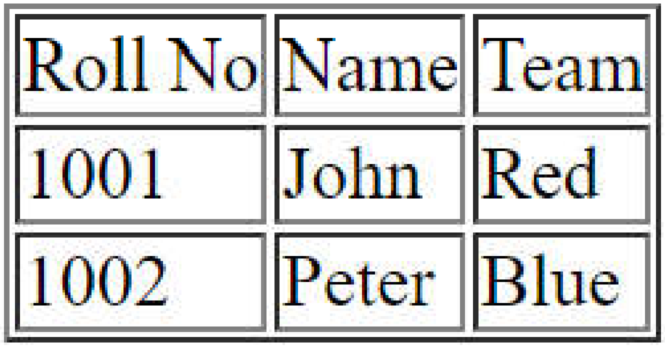
Outline

- Review
- Why use Div Layout instead of Tables?
- How do we use the Div Tag?
- How to create layouts using the CSS Div Tag?
- Summary
- Review/Discussion

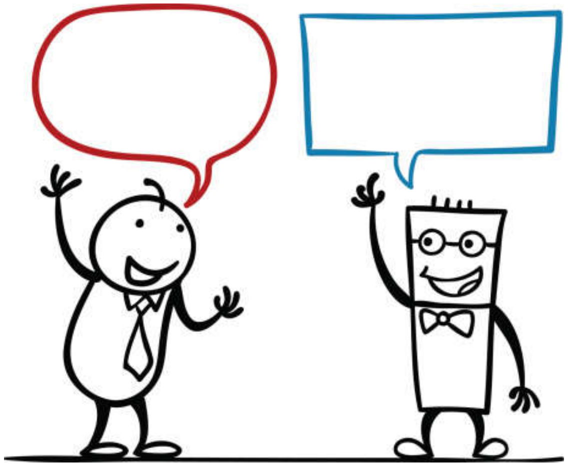
Activity

- Write down on a piece of paper the HTML to display the following table:

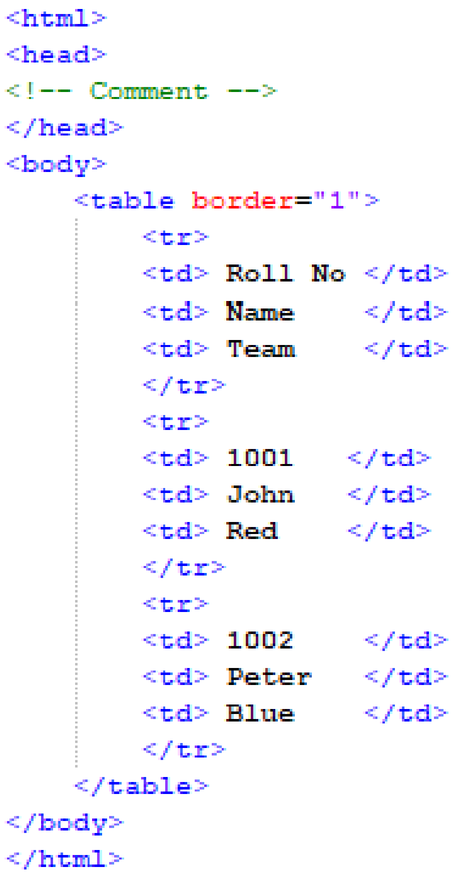
  (5 Minutes)



Roll No	Name	Team
1001	John	Red
1002	Peter	Blue



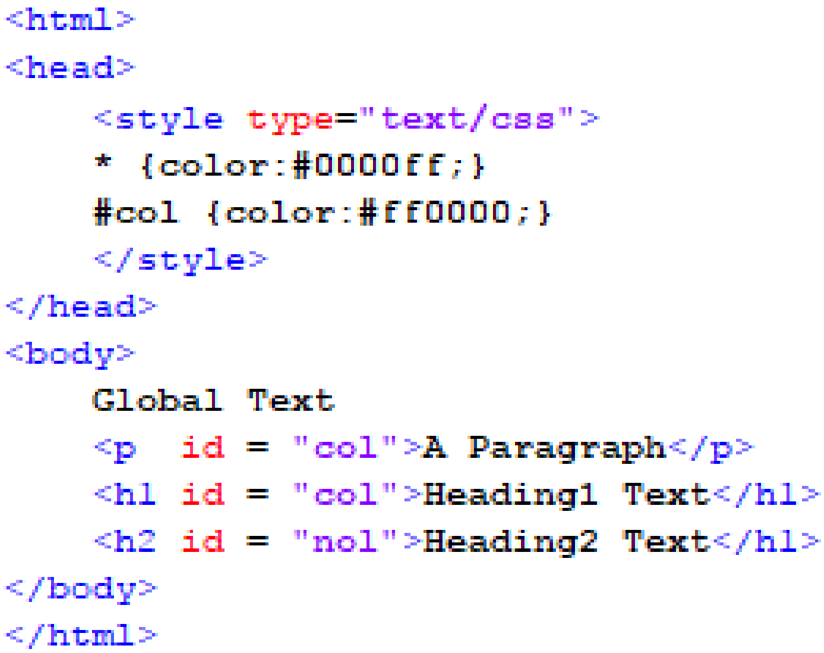
Answer



```html
<html>
<head>
<!-- Comment -->
</head>
<body>
    <table border="1">
        <tr>
        <td> Roll No </td>
        <td> Name    </td>
        <td> Team    </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
        <td> 1001   </td>
        <td> John   </td>
        <td> Red    </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
        <td> 1002    </td>
        <td> Peter   </td>
        <td> Blue    </td>
        </tr>
    </table>
</body>
</html>
```

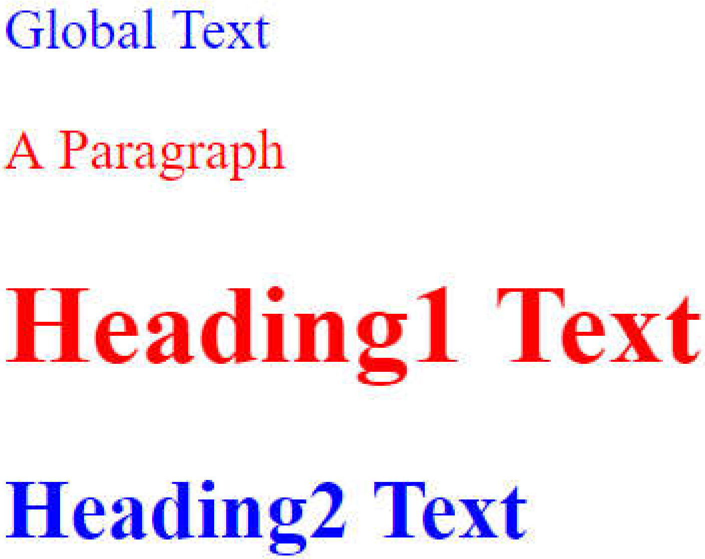
Question

- What will the output be for the following HTML/CSS?



```
<html>
<head>
    <style type="text/css">
    * {color:#0000ff;}
    #col {color:#ff0000;}
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    Global Text
    <p  id = "col">A Paragraph</p>
    <h1 id = "col">Heading1 Text</h1>
    <h2 id = "nol">Heading2 Text</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Answer



Global Text

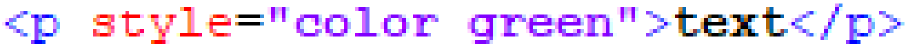
A Paragraph

Heading1 Text

Heading2 Text

Question

- What will happen in this case?



```
<p style="color green">text</p>
```

a) make that specific paragraph green

b) error

c) blank screen

d) none of the above

Answer

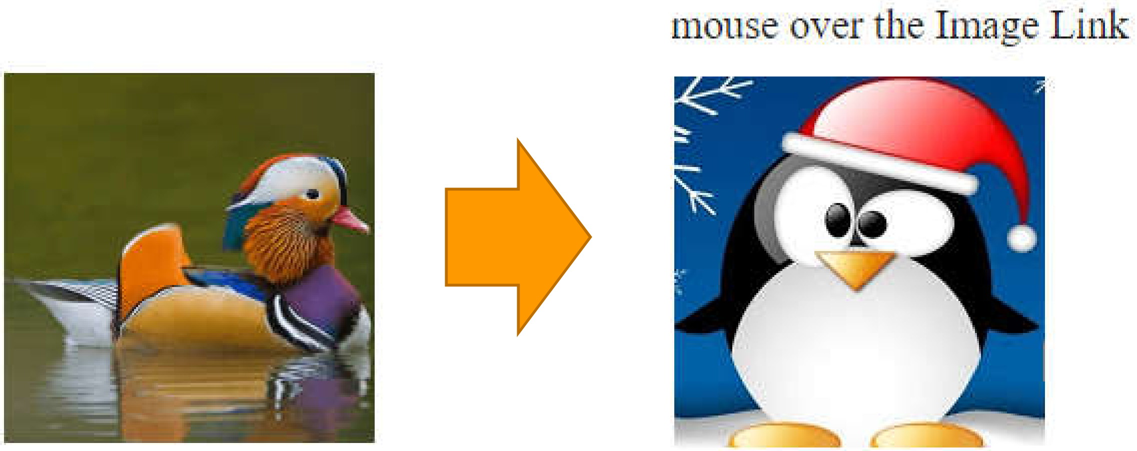
- Answer: d)

Text will be displayed without style formatting (i.e., ‘Text’) – as the ‘colon :’ is missing

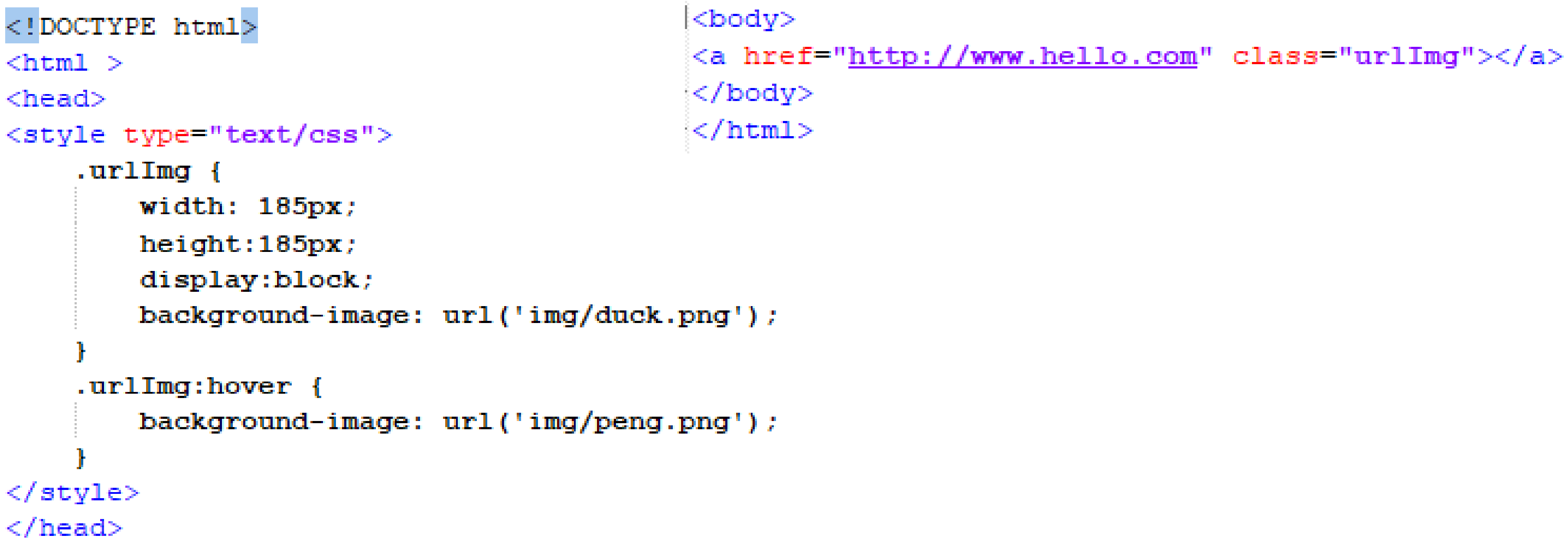
Revision Question

- **Write down** the HTML/CSS code to create an ‘Image’ Rollover Effect

  (5 Minutes)



Answer



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html >
<head>
<style type="text/css">
    .urlImg {
        width: 185px;
        height:185px;
        display:block;
        background-image: url('img/duck.png');
    }
    .urlImg:hover {
        background-image: url('img/peng.png');
    }
</style>
</head>
```

```
<body>
<a href="http://www.hello.com" class="urlImg"></a>
</body>
</html>
```

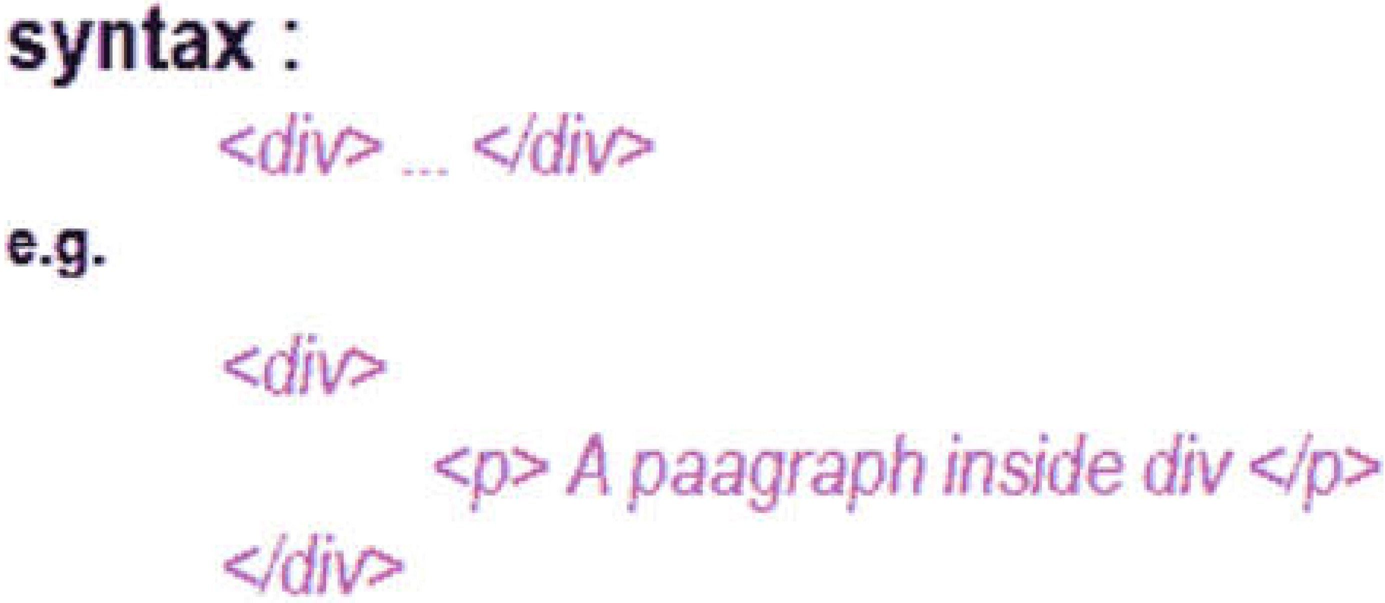
Table vs Div Layouts

- **table**
  - Pros: supported by all browsers
  - Cons: bind style to content; hard to maintain
- **div**
  - Pros: easy to maintain
  - Cons: not supported by all browsers
- Commonly recommend – **div**, reasons:
  - CSS is to separate **structure** from **content**.
  - Supporting most common/popular browsers are enough. May be it’s time for some people to upgrade their browsers

What is Div Tag?

- CSS Division (div) is a container element and it is used to group related items together
- When ever there is a situation that you need to collect various objects into a larger container for scripting or styling purposes, div is the best solution
- The use of <div> tag is straightforward

Div Syntax



syntax :

```
        <div> ... </div>
```

e.g.

```
        <div>
                <p> A paagraph inside div </p>
        </div>
```

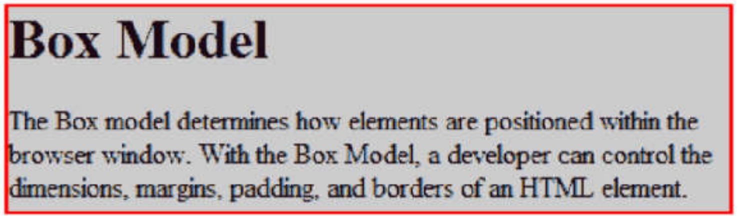
CSS Division

- CSS divisions to provide greater flexibility and mark out regions of the page.
- You can use divs by referencing the selector in the opening tag using ID and CLASS
  - e,g. id="myContainer" or class="myContainer"

Div in an HTML document

```
<html>
<head>
        <style type="text/css">
                #box {
                        width: 420px;
                        height:120;
                        border-width: 2px;
                        border-style:solid;
                        border-color:red;
                        background: #CCC;
                }
        </style>
</head>
<body>
        <div id="box">
                <h1>Box Model</h1>
                <p>
                The Box model determines how elements are positioned within the
                browser window. With the Box Model, a developer can control the
                dimensions, margins, padding, and borders of an HTML element.
                </p>
        </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

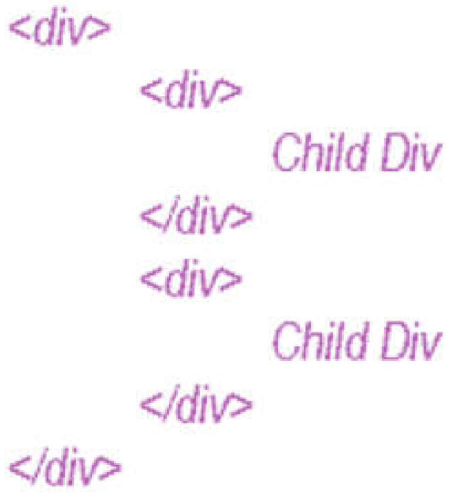


Box Model

The Box model determines how elements are positioned within the browser window. With the Box Model, a developer can control the dimensions, margins, padding, and borders of an HTML element.

Nesting Div

- The div element grouping a generic block of content that should be treated as a logical unit for scripting or styling purposes. A div can contain a number of other divs (child div) like HTML Tables. This is called Nesting Div

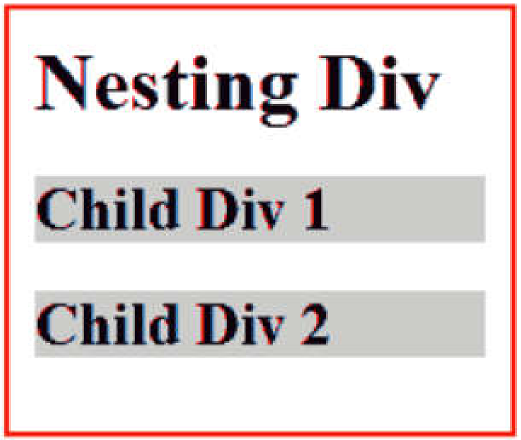


```
<div>
        <div>
                Child Div
        </div>
        <div>
                Child Div
        </div>
</div>
```

Nesting Div in an HTML page

```
<html>
<head>
        <style type="text/css">
                .parent {
                        width: 200px;
                        height:120;
                        border-width: 2px;
                        border-style:solid;
                        border-color:red;
                        padding:10px;
                }
                .child {
                        overflow : hidden;
                        background: #CCC;
                }
        </style>
</head>
<body>
        <div class="parent">
                <h1> Nesting Div</h1>
                <div class="child">
                        <h2>Child Div 1</h2>
                </div>
                <div class="child">
                        <h2>Child Div 2</h2>
                </div>
        </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Output



Nesting Div

Child Div 1

Child Div 2

Careful

- Div elements very carefully and use only when it is necessary for logical structure or styling
- Excessive use of Div tags can make a page difficult to manage/debug/extend

Div Layouts

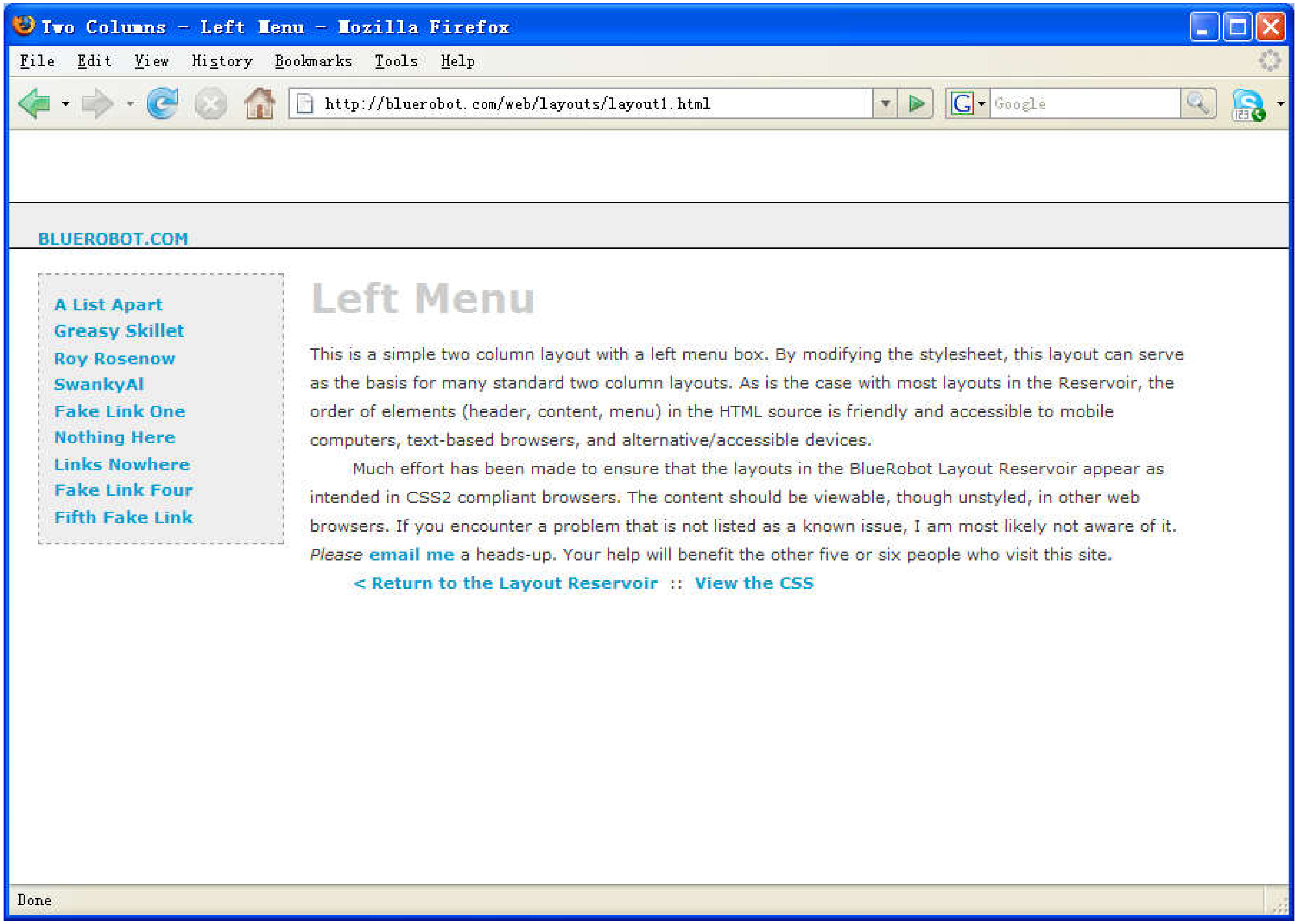
- Div tag allows you control over the appearance of your website
- Commonly used for website layouts

  (instead of tables)

Examples of Common Layouts

- Variable width content:
  - 2 columns - left menu
  - 2 columns - right menu
  - 3 columns
- Centered (fixed width content):
  - 2 columns
  - 3 columns
- 4 columns (fluid/variable width)
- Many other …

Two Columns - Left Menu


Two Columns - Left Menu - Mozilla Firefox
File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help
http://bluerobot.com/web/layouts/layout1.html
Google
Done

BLUEROBOT.COM

- A List Apart
- Greasy Skillet
- Roy Rosenow
- SwankyAl
- Fake Link One
- Nothing Here
- Links Nowhere
- Fake Link Four
- Fifth Fake Link

Left Menu

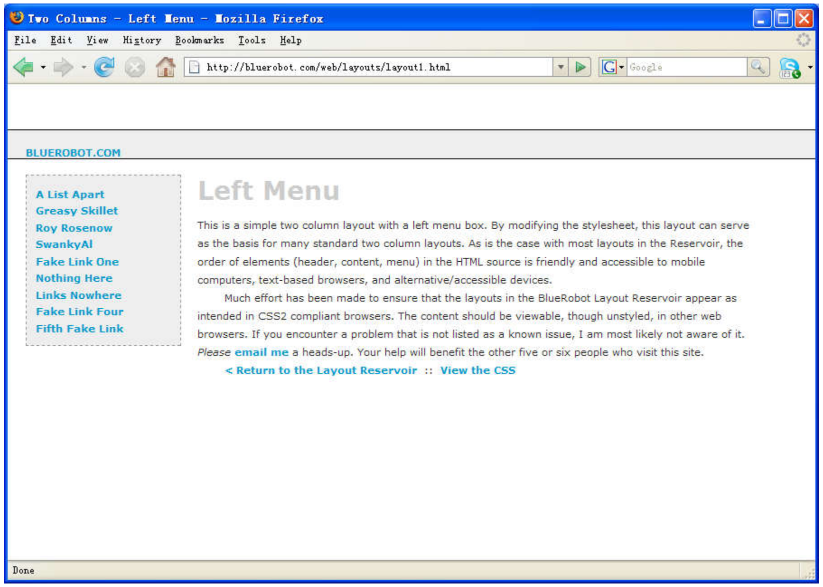
This is a simple two column layout with a left menu box. By modifying the stylesheet, this layout can serve as the basis for many standard two column layouts. As is the case with most layouts in the Reservoir, the order of elements (header, content, menu) in the HTML source is friendly and accessible to mobile computers, text-based browsers, and alternative/accessible devices.

Much effort has been made to ensure that the layouts in the BlueRobot Layout Reservoir appear as intended in CSS2 compliant browsers. The content should be viewable, though unstyled, in other web browsers. If you encounter a problem that is not listed as a known issue, I am most likely not aware of it. *Please* **email me** a heads-up. Your help will benefit the other five or six people who visit this site.

< Return to the Layout Reservoir :: **View the CSS**

Two Columns - Left Menu

```
#Header {
        margin:50px 0px 10px 0px;
        padding:17px 0px 0px 20px;
        border:1px dashed #999;
        background-color:#eee;
}
#Content {
        margin:0px 50px 50px 200px;
        padding:10px;
        border:1px dashed #999;
        background-color: #eee;
}
#Menu {
        position:absolute;
        top:100px;
        left:20px;
        width:150px;
        padding:10px;
        background-color:#eee;
        border:1px dashed #999;
}
```



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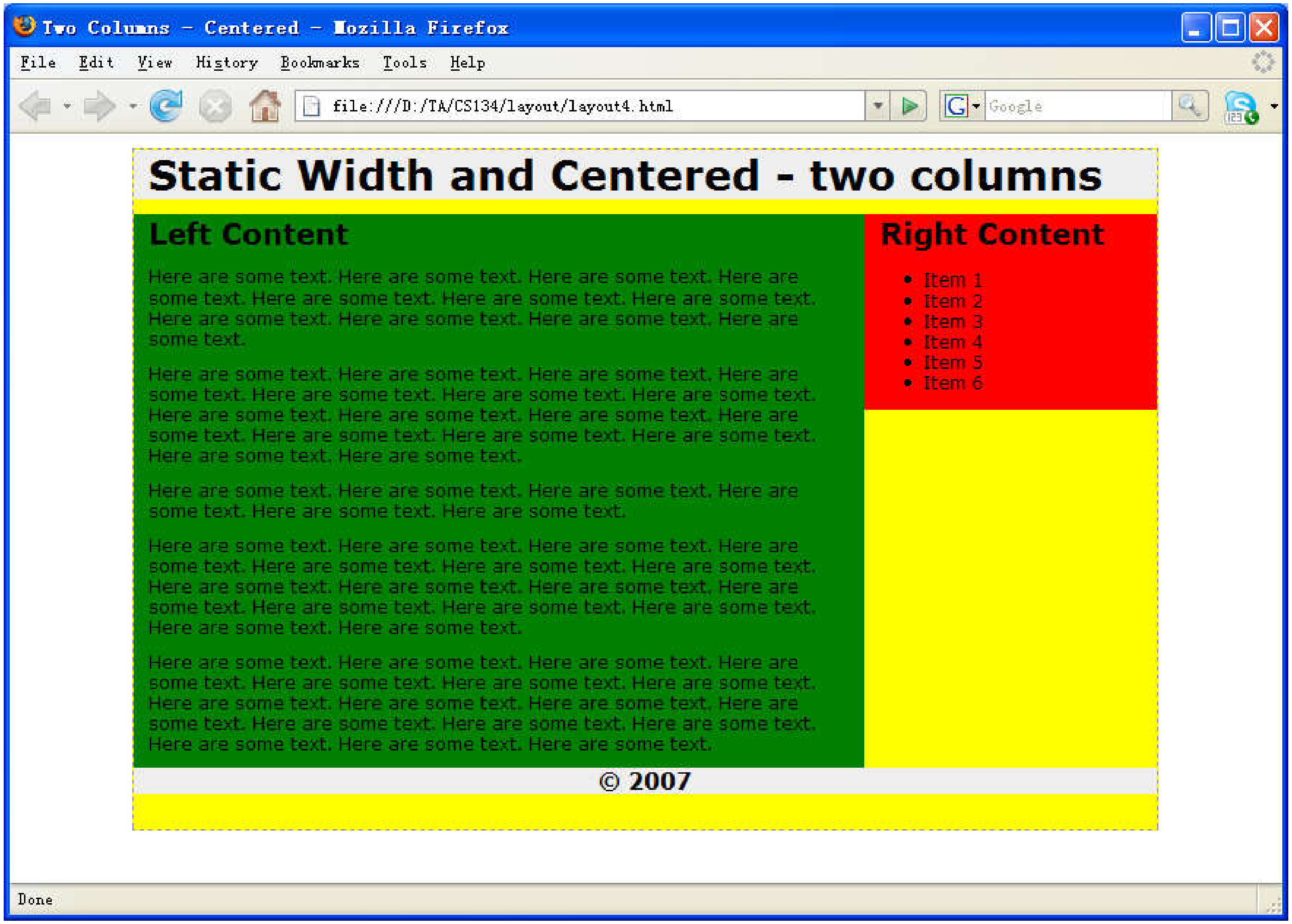
< Return to the Layout Reservoir :: View the CSS

Two Columns
Centered Fixed Width



file:///D:/TA/CS134/layout/layout4.html

Static Width and Centered - two columns

Left Content

Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text.

Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text.

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Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text.

Right Content

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3
- Item 4
- Item 5
- Item 6

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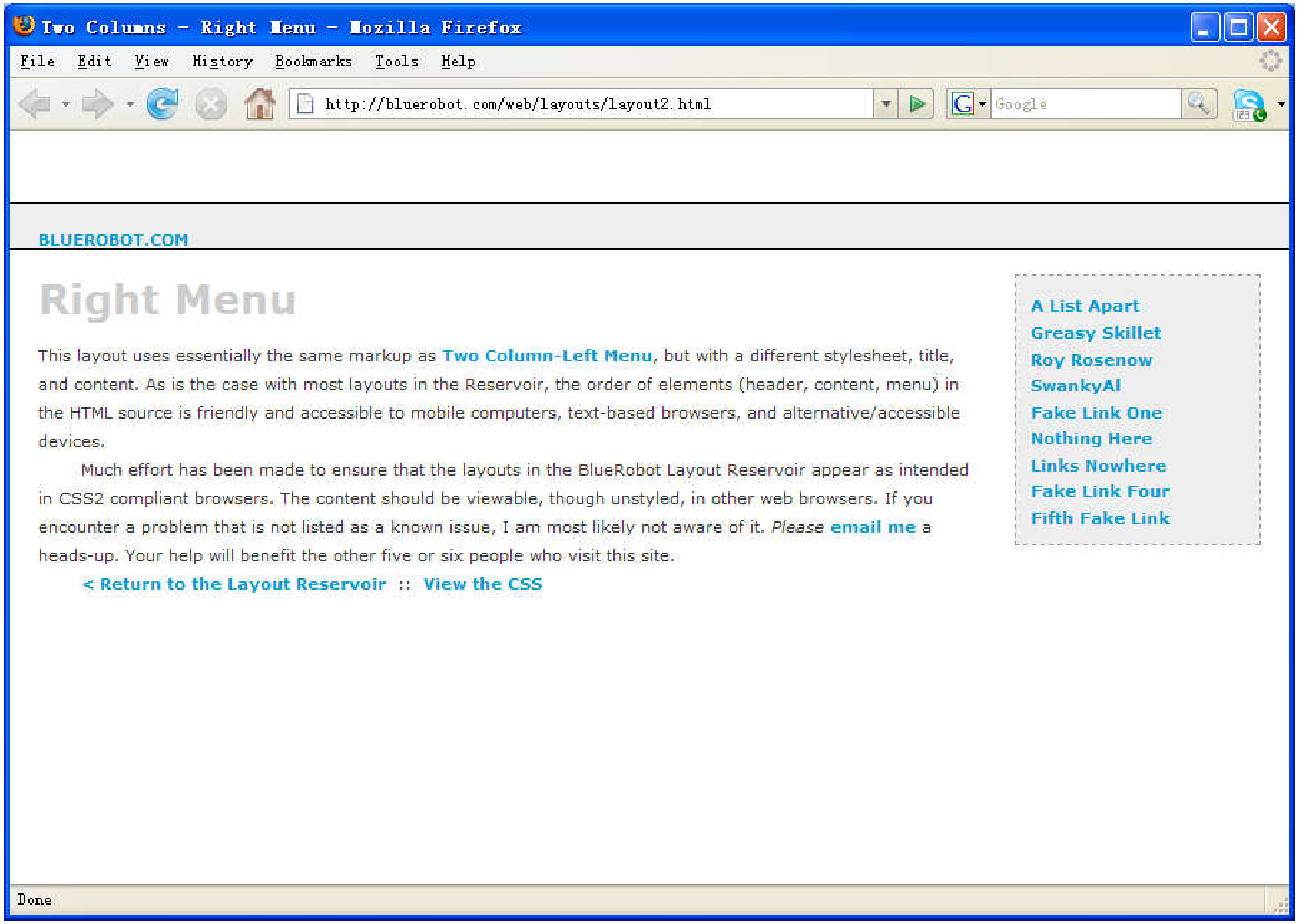
Two Columns Centered Fixed Width

```
body {
        margin:0px;
        padding:0px;
        text-align: center;
}

#Wrapper {
        width:700px;
        margin-right:auto;
        margin-left:auto;
        border:1px dashed #999;
}

#Header {
        background: #eee;
}
```

```
#Menu {
        float:right;
        width:200px;
        background: #eee;
}

#Content {
        float:left;
        width:500px;
        background: #666;
}

#Footer {
        clear: both;
        background: #eee;
}
```

Two Columns - Right Menu



Two Columns - Right Menu - Mozilla Firefox
File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help
http://bluerobot.com/web/layouts/layout2.html
Google
BLUEROBOT.COM
Done

Right Menu

This layout uses essentially the same markup as **Two Column-Left Menu**, but with a different stylesheet, title, and content. As is the case with most layouts in the Reservoir, the order of elements (header, content, menu) in the HTML source is friendly and accessible to mobile computers, text-based browsers, and alternative/accessible devices.

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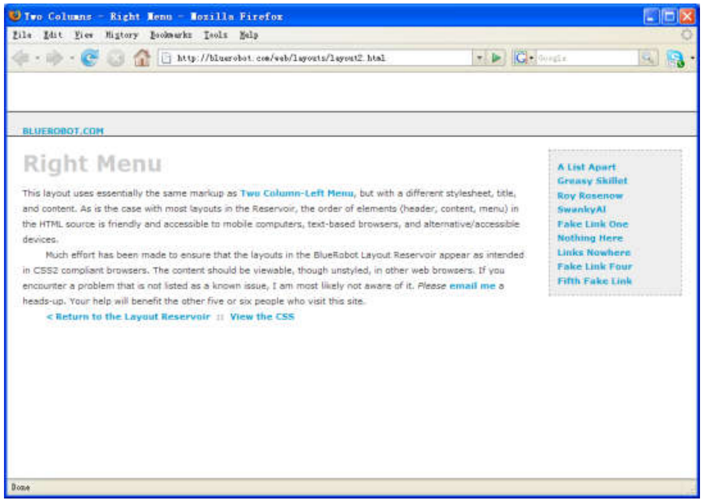
< Return to the Layout Reservoir :: **View the CSS**

- A List Apart
- Greasy Skillet
- Roy Rosenow
- SwankyAl
- Fake Link One
- Nothing Here
- Links Nowhere
- Fake Link Four
- Fifth Fake Link

Two Columns - Right Menu

```
#Header {
        margin:50px 0px 10px 0px;
        padding:17px 0px 0px 20px;
        border:1px dashed #999;
        background-color:#eee;
}
#Content {
        margin:0px 200px 50px 50px;
        padding:10px;
        border:1px dashed #999;
        background-color: #eee;
}
#Menu {
        position:absolute;
        top:100px;
        right:20px;
        width:150px;
        padding:10px;
        background-color:#eee;
        border:1px dashed #999;
}
```



Two Columns - Right Menu - Mozilla Firefox
File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help
http://bluerobot.com/web/layouts/layout2.html
Google
BLUEROBOT.COM

Right Menu

This layout uses essentially the same markup as **Two Column-Left Menu**, but with a different stylesheet, title, and content. As is the case with most layouts in the Reservoir, the order of elements (header, content, menu) in the HTML source is friendly and accessible to mobile computers, text-based browsers, and alternative/accessible devices.

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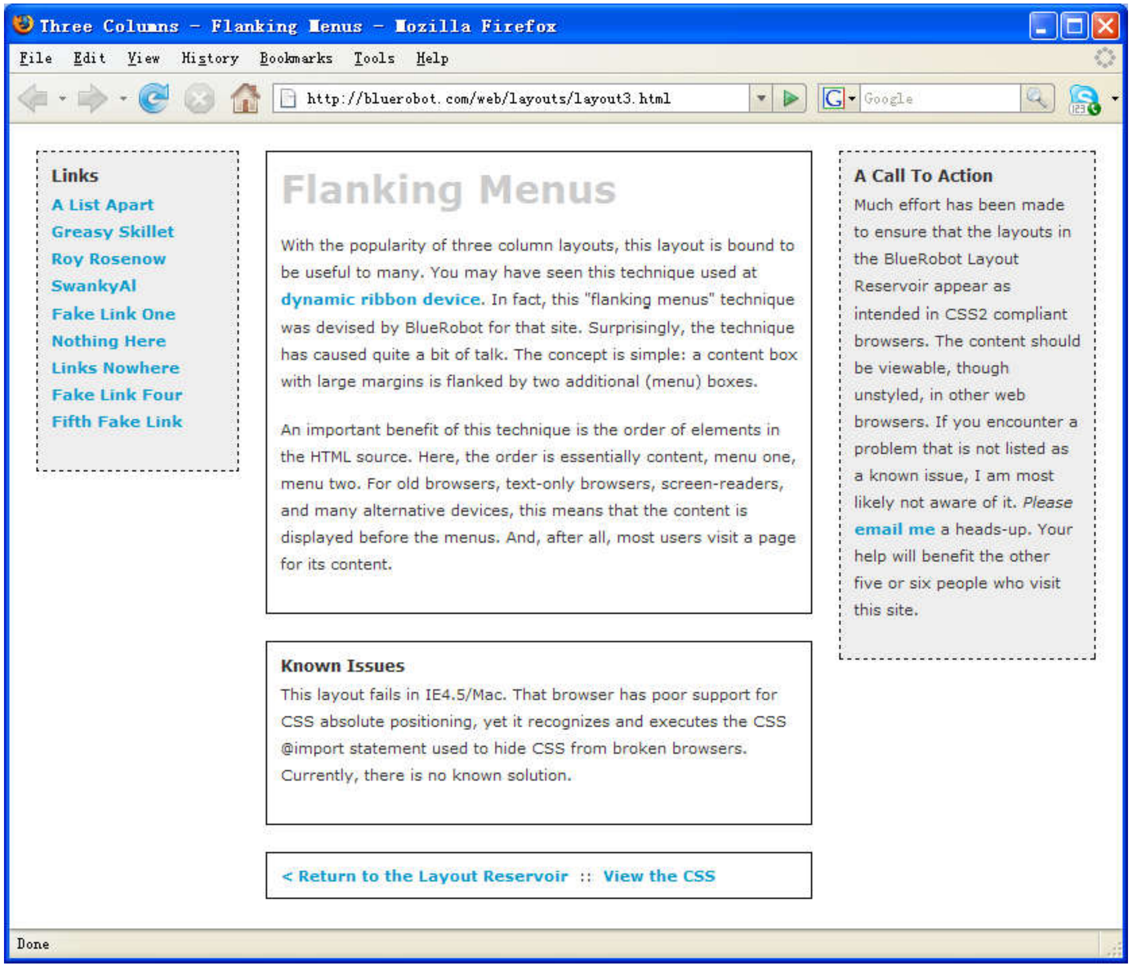
< Return to the Layout Reservoir :: View the CSS

A List Apart
Greasy Skillet
Roy Rosenow
SwankyAl
Fake Link One
Nothing Here
Links Nowhere
Fake Link Four
Fifth Fake Link

Three Columns Flanking Menu


Three Columns - Flanking Menus - Mozilla Firefox
File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help
http://bluerobot.com/web/layouts/layout3.html
Google
Done

Links

- A List Apart
- Greasy Skillet
- Roy Rosenow
- SwankyAl
- Fake Link One
- Nothing Here
- Links Nowhere
- Fake Link Four
- Fifth Fake Link

Flanking Menus

With the popularity of three column layouts, this layout is bound to be useful to many. You may have seen this technique used at **dynamic ribbon device**. In fact, this "flanking menus" technique was devised by BlueRobot for that site. Surprisingly, the technique has caused quite a bit of talk. The concept is simple: a content box with large margins is flanked by two additional (menu) boxes.

An important benefit of this technique is the order of elements in the HTML source. Here, the order is essentially content, menu one, menu two. For old browsers, text-only browsers, screen-readers, and many alternative devices, this means that the content is displayed before the menus. And, after all, most users visit a page for its content.

Known Issues

This layout fails in IE4.5/Mac. That browser has poor support for CSS absolute positioning, yet it recognizes and executes the CSS @import statement used to hide CSS from broken browsers. Currently, there is no known solution.

< Return to the Layout Reservoir :: View the CSS

A Call To Action

Much effort has been made to ensure that the layouts in the BlueRobot Layout Reservoir appear as intended in CSS2 compliant browsers. The content should be viewable, though unstyled, in other web browsers. If you encounter a problem that is not listed as a known issue, I am most likely not aware of it. *Please* **email me** a heads-up. Your help will benefit the other five or six people who visit this site.

Three Columns Flanking Menu

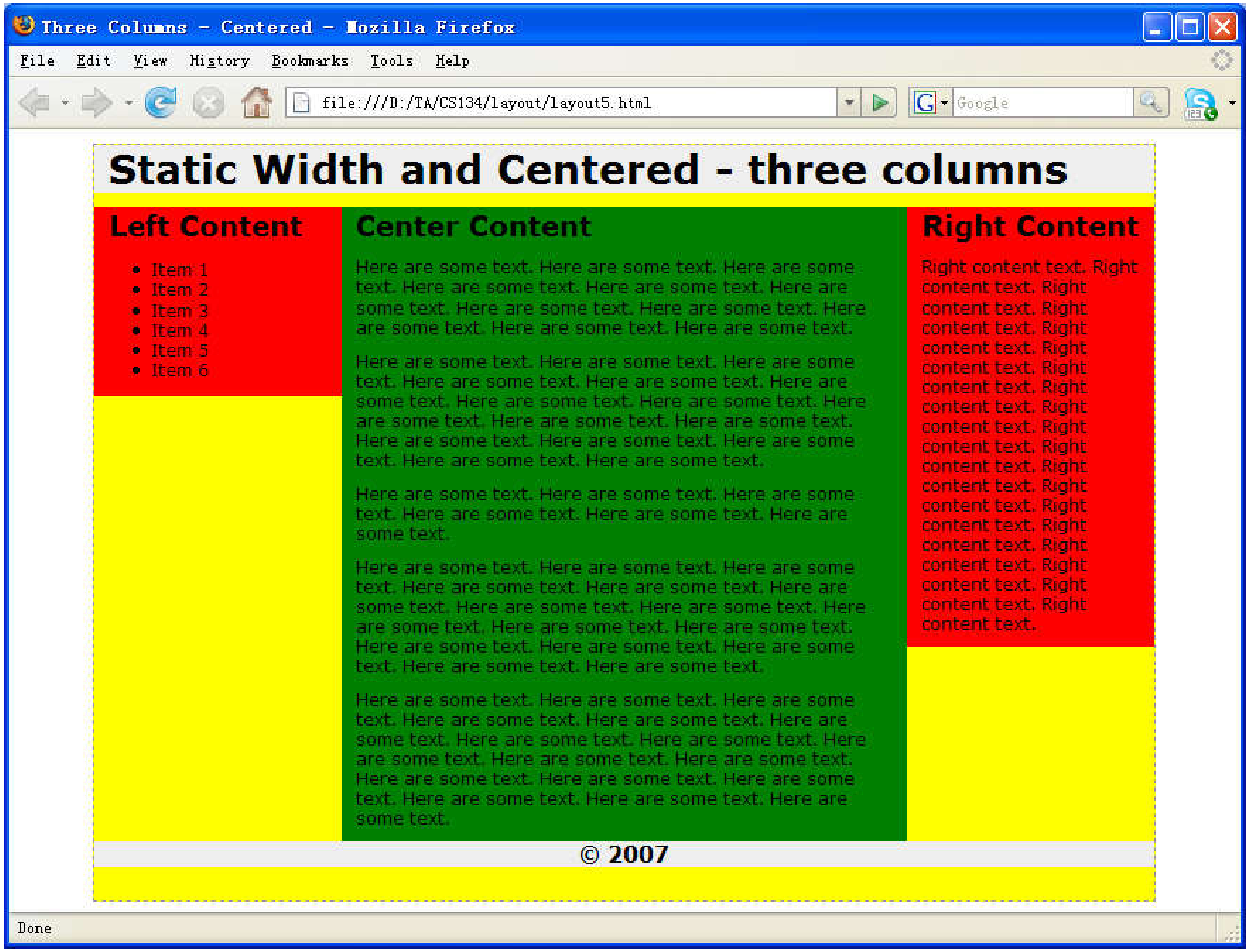
```
.content {
	position:relative;
	width:auto;
	min-width:120px;
	margin:0px 210px 20px 170px;
	border:1px solid black;
	padding:10px;
	z-index:3; /* This allows the content to
overlap the right menu in narrow windows in
good browsers. */
}
#navAlpha {
	position:absolute;
	width:128px;
	top:20px;
	left:20px;
	border:1px dashed black;
	background-color:#eee;
	padding:10px;
	z-index:2;
}
```

```
#navBeta {
	position:absolute;
	width:168px;
	top:20px;
	right:20px;
	border:1px dashed black;
	background-color:#eee;
	padding:10px;
	z-index:1;
}
```

Z-Index (or Stack Level)

- **z-index**: auto | <integer> | inherit
  - Z-axis positions are particularly relevant when boxes overlap visually.
  - In addition to their horizontal and vertical positions, boxes lie along a "z-axis" and are formatted one on top of the other.
  - Boxes with higher z-index stacked on top of the boxes with lower z-index.
  - Boxes with the z-index are stacked back-to-front according to document tree order.

Three Columns
Centered Fixed Width


Three Columns - Centered - Mozilla Firefox
File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help
file:///D:/TA/CS134/layout/layout5.html
Google
Done

Static Width and Centered - three columns

Left Content

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3
- Item 4
- Item 5
- Item 6

Center Content

Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text.

Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text.

Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text.

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Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text.

Right Content

Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text.

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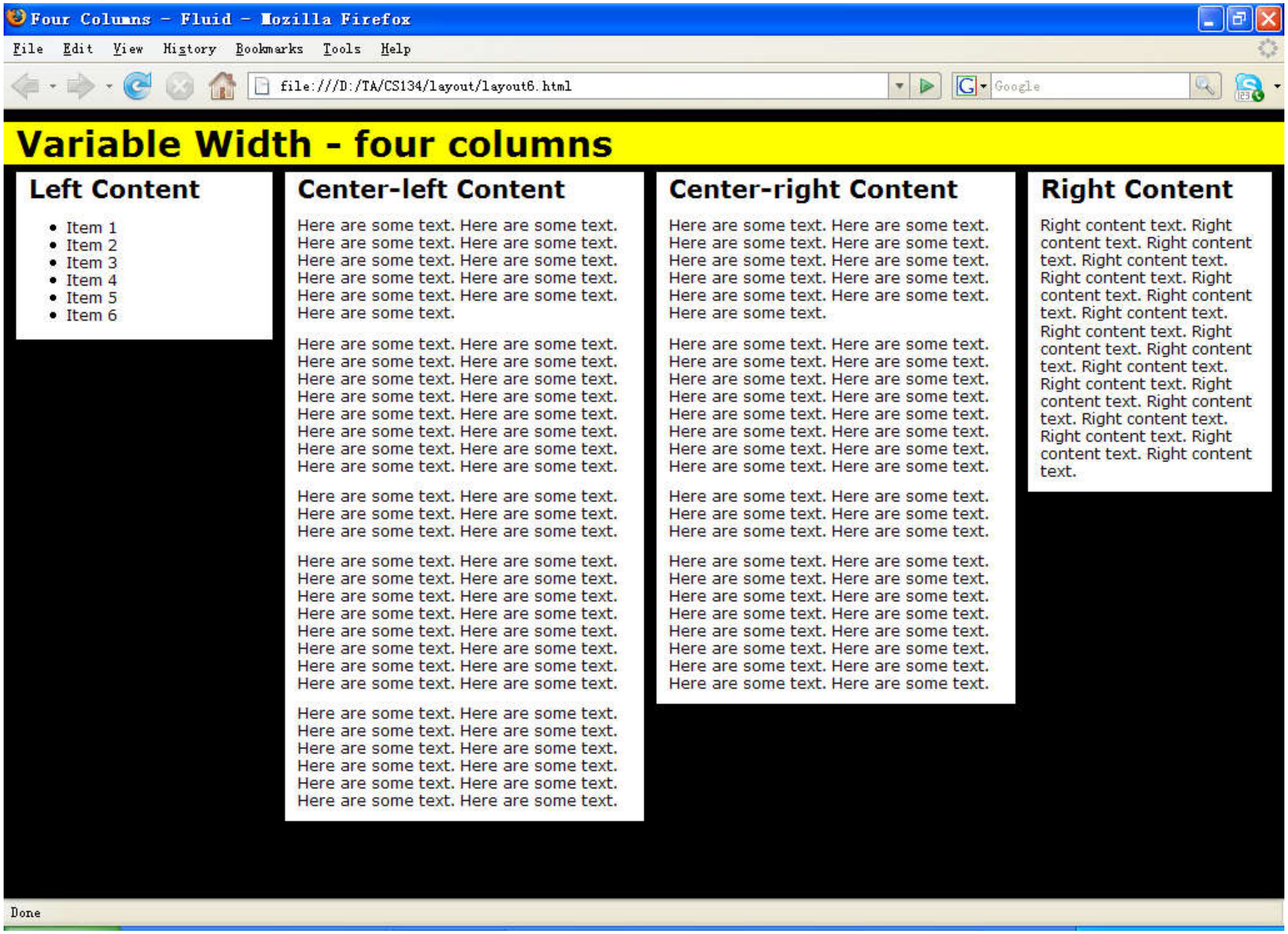
Three Columns Centered Fixed Width

```
body {
	text-align:center;
	margin:0px;
	padding:0px;
	font:12px verdana, arial, helvetica, sans-serif;
}

#frame {
	width:750px;
	margin-right:auto;
	margin-left:auto;
	margin-top:10px;
	text-align:left;
	border:1px dashed #999;
	background-color: yellow;
}

#topcontent {
	background-color: #eee;
}
```

```
#centercontent {
	float:left;
	width:400px;
	background-color: green;
}
#leftcontent {
	float:left;
	width:175px;
	background-color: red;
}
#rightcontent {
	float:left;
	width:175px;
	background-color: red;
}

#bottomcontent {
	background-color:#eee;
	text-align:center;
}
```

Four Columns
Variable Width


Four Columns - Fluid - Mozilla Firefox
File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help
file:///D:/TA/CS134/layout/layout6.html
Google
Done

Variable Width - four columns

Left Content

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3
- Item 4
- Item 5
- Item 6

Center-left Content

Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text.

Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text.

Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text.

Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text.

Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text.

Center-right Content

Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text.

Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text.

Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text.

Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text. Here are some text.

Right Content

Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text. Right content text.

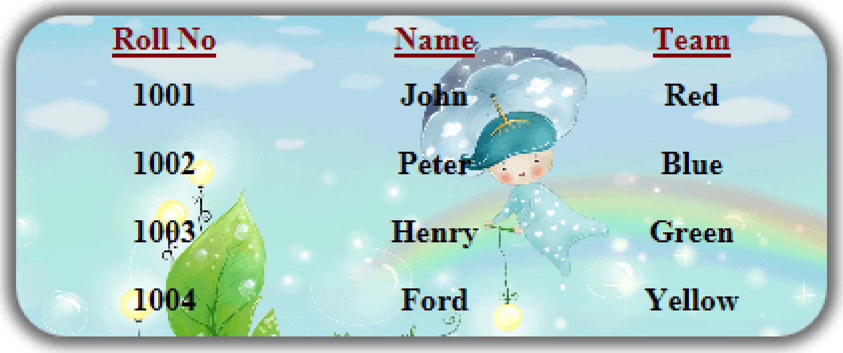
Four Columns
Variable Width

```
#topcontent {
        background-color: yellow;
}

#leftcontent {
        position: absolute;
        left:1%;
        width:20%;
        top:50px;
        background:#fff;
}

#centerleft {
        position: absolute;
        left:22%;
        width:28%;
        top:50px;
        background:#fff;
}
```

```
#centerright {
        position: absolute;
        left:51%;
        width:28%;
        top:50px;
        background:#fff;
}

#rightcontent {
        position: absolute;
        left:80%;
        width:19%;
        top:50px;
        background:#fff;
}
```

CSS Table

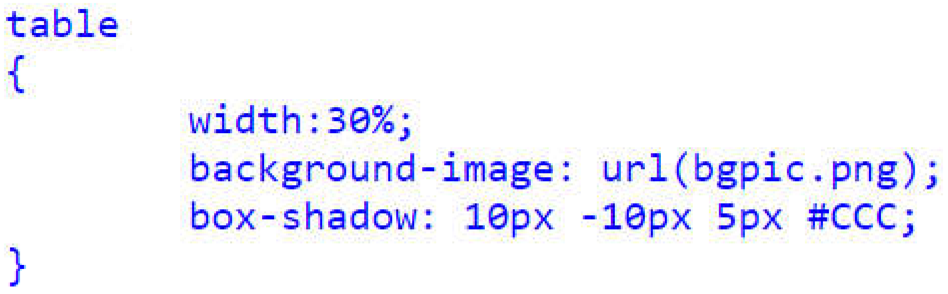
- HTML table styling with CSS properties
- CSS table properties offer better control of the presentational aspects of the Table



Roll No	Name	Team
1001	John	Red
1002	Peter	Blue
1003	Henry	Green
1004	Ford	Yellow

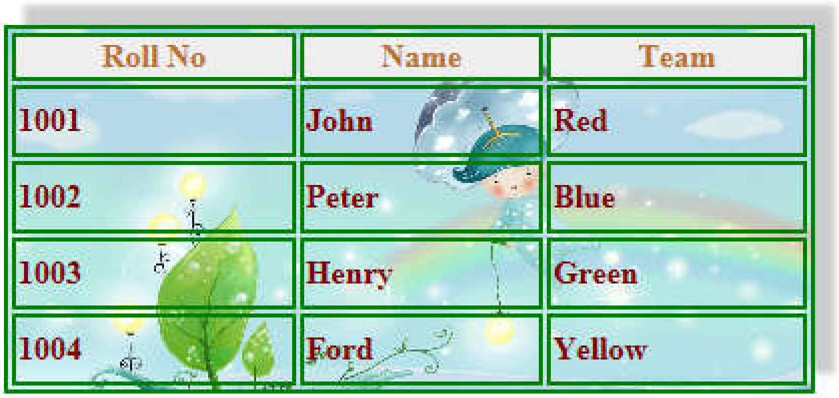
Example

- CSS



```
table
{
        width:30%;
        background-image: url(bgpic.png);
        box-shadow: 10px -10px 5px #CCC;
}
```

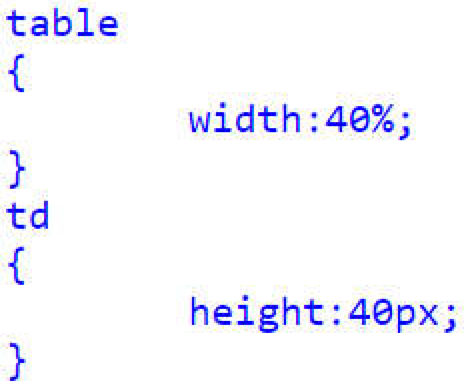
- Output



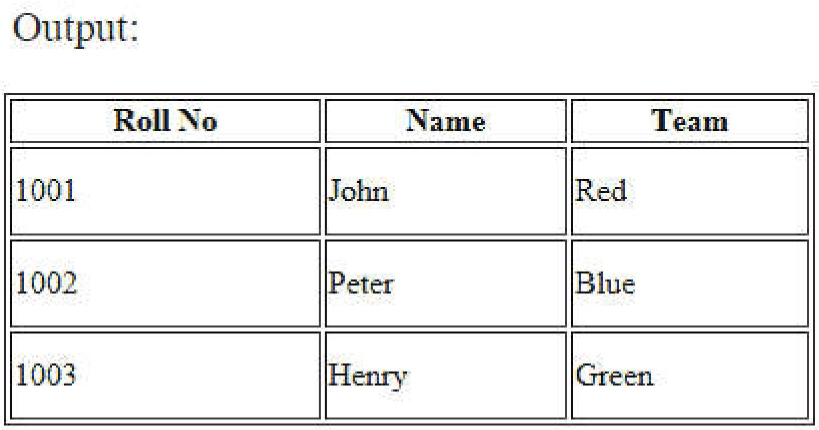
Roll No	Name	Team
1001	John	Red
1002	Peter	Blue
1003	Henry	Green
1004	Ford	Yellow

Table width and height in CSS

- Table width and height, use CSS width, height properties
- For example, table width as 30% and height of the td set to 40px

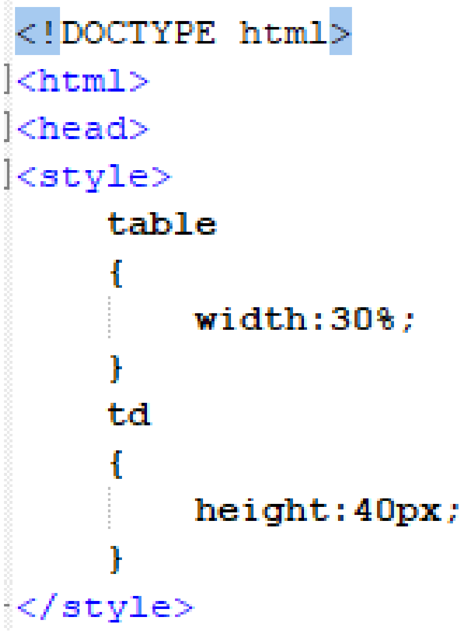


```
table
{
        width:40%;
}
td
{
        height:40px;
}
```

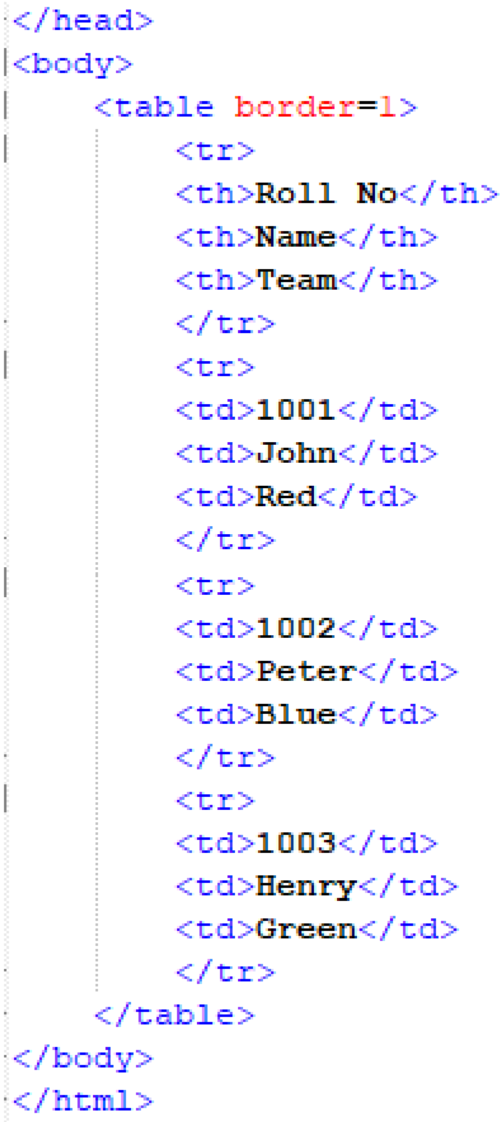


Output:

Roll No	Name	Team
1001	John	Red
1002	Peter	Blue
1003	Henry	Green



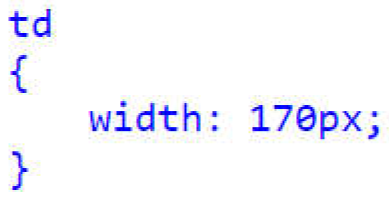
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
    table
    {
        width:30%;
    }
    td
    {
        height:40px;
    }
</style>
```



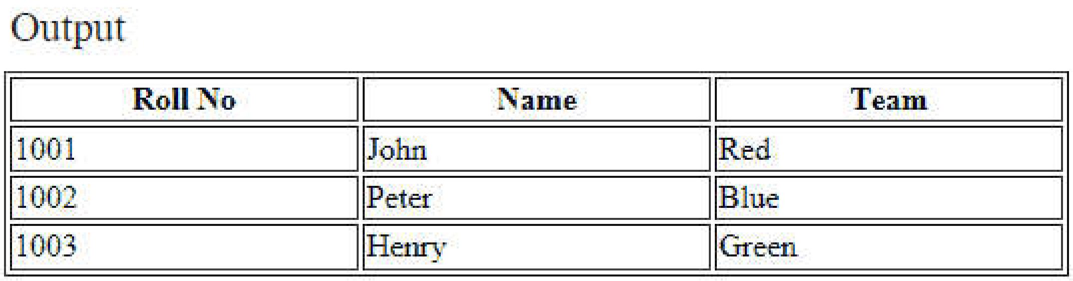
```
</head>
<body>
    <table border=1>
        <tr>
        <th>Roll No</th>
        <th>Name</th>
        <th>Team</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
        <td>1001</td>
        <td>John</td>
        <td>Red</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
        <td>1002</td>
        <td>Peter</td>
        <td>Blue</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
        <td>1003</td>
        <td>Henry</td>
        <td>Green</td>
        </tr>
    </table>
</body>
</html>
```

Table column width in CSS

- Specify column width in CSS, use the width property to td



```
td
{
    width: 170px;
}
```

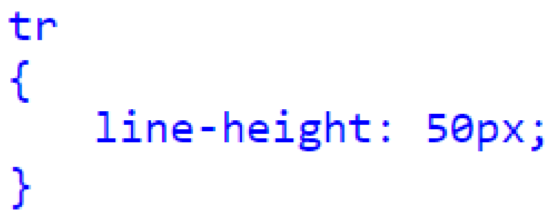


Output

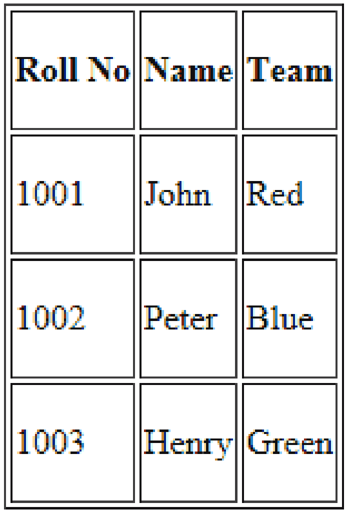
Roll No	Name	Team
1001	John	Red
1002	Peter	Blue
1003	Henry	Green

CSS Table Row height

- Set Row Height through CSS line-height property it set to each tr.



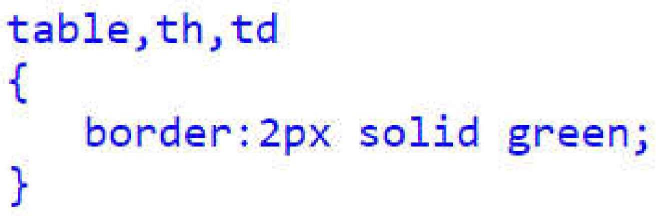
```
tr
{
    line-height: 50px;
}
```



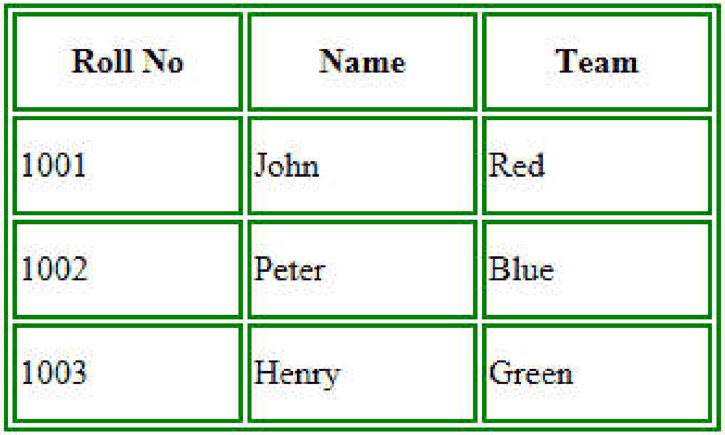
Roll No	Name	Team
1001	John	Red
1002	Peter	Blue
1003	Henry	Green

CSS Table border

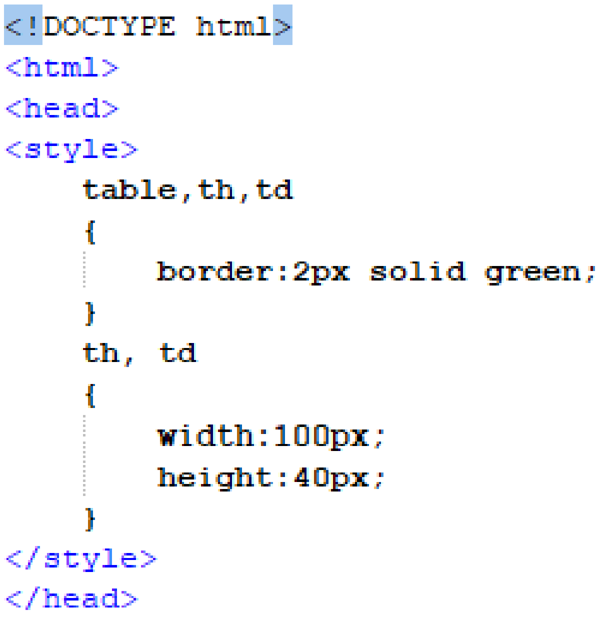
- Table border in CSS, use the CSS border property



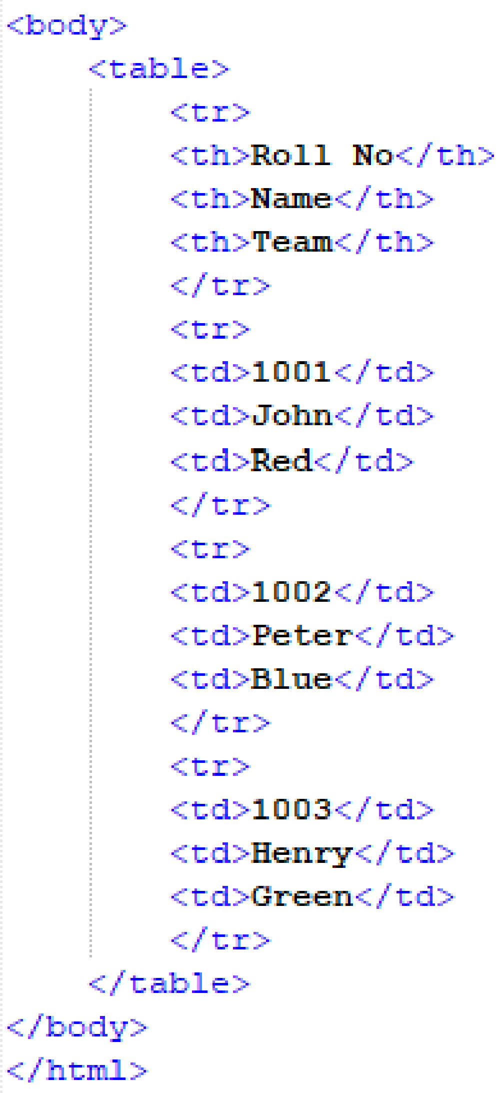
```
table,th,td
{
    border:2px solid green;
}
```



Roll No	Name	Team
1001	John	Red
1002	Peter	Blue
1003	Henry	Green



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
    table,th,td
    {
        border:2px solid green;
    }
    th, td
    {
        width:100px;
        height:40px;
    }
</style>
</head>
```

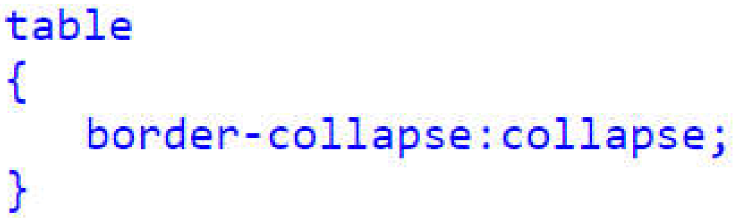


```
<body>
    <table>
        <tr>
        <th>Roll No</th>
        <th>Name</th>
        <th>Team</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
        <td>1001</td>
        <td>John</td>
        <td>Red</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
        <td>1002</td>
        <td>Peter</td>
        <td>Blue</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
        <td>1003</td>
        <td>Henry</td>
        <td>Green</td>
        </tr>
    </table>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Collapse Table borders

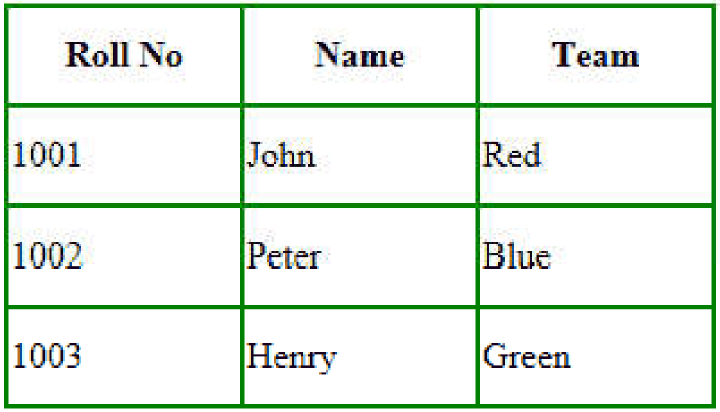
- CSS Collapse property takes two values, separate and collapse

- separate : The separate value forced all cells have their own independent borders and allow spaces between those cells.
- collapse : This value collapse all spaces between table borders and cells, so you can see as a single line border



```
table
{
   border-collapse:collapse;
}
```

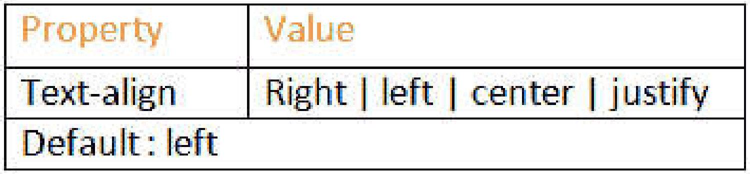
Output:



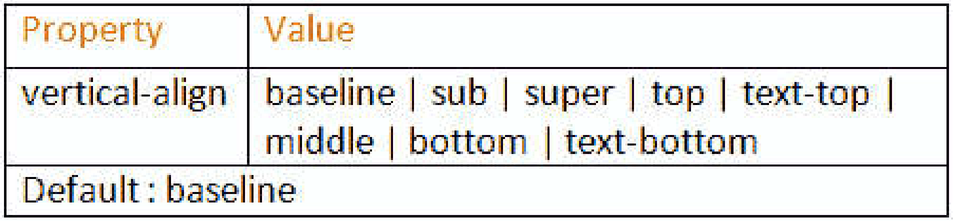
Roll No	Name	Team
1001	John	Red
1002	Peter	Blue
1003	Henry	Green

CSS Table Text Align

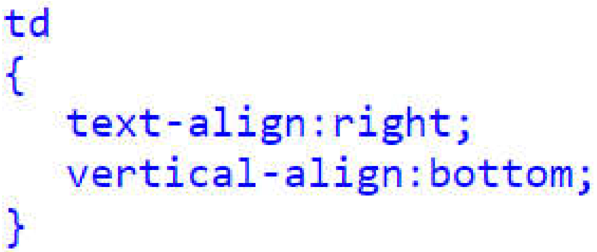
- Align text horizontally and vertically in CSS.
  - ▷Horizontal: text-align property
  - ▷Vertically: vertical-align property



Property	Value
Text-align	Right | left | center | justify
Default : left	



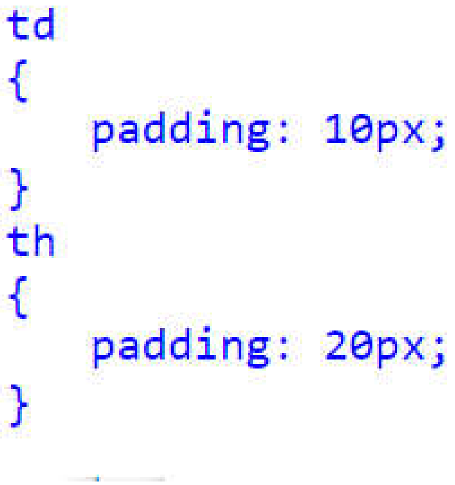
Property	Value
vertical-align	baseline | sub | super | top | text-top | middle | bottom | text-bottom
Default : baseline	



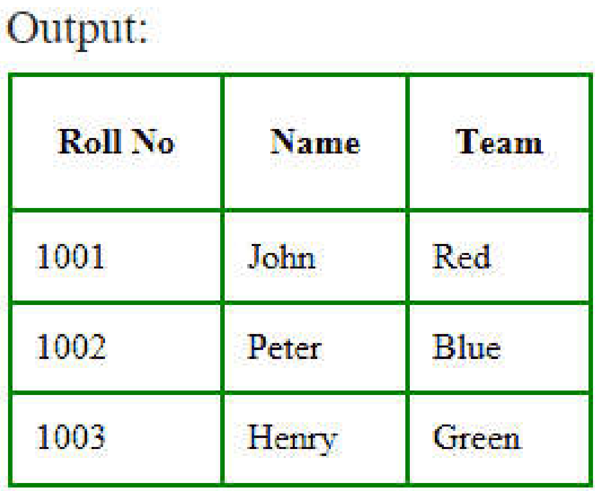
```
td
{
   text-align:right;
   vertical-align:bottom;
}
```

CSS Table Cell Padding

- CellPadding is used to control the space between the contents of a Cell and the Cell borders



```
td
{
    padding: 10px;
}
th
{
    padding: 20px;
}
```

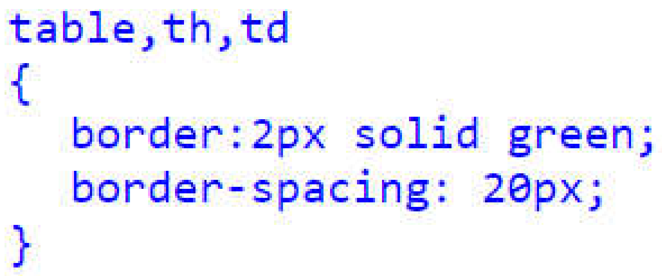


Output:

Roll No	Name	Team
1001	John	Red
1002	Peter	Blue
1003	Henry	Green

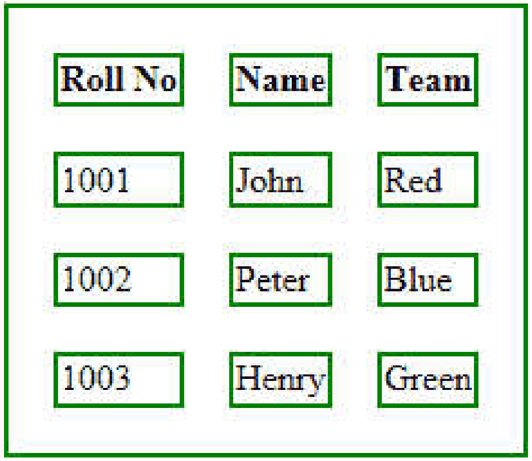
CSS Table Cell Spacing

- Cellspacing attribute places space around each cell in the table. To specify cell Spacing in CSS, use the CSS border-spacing property

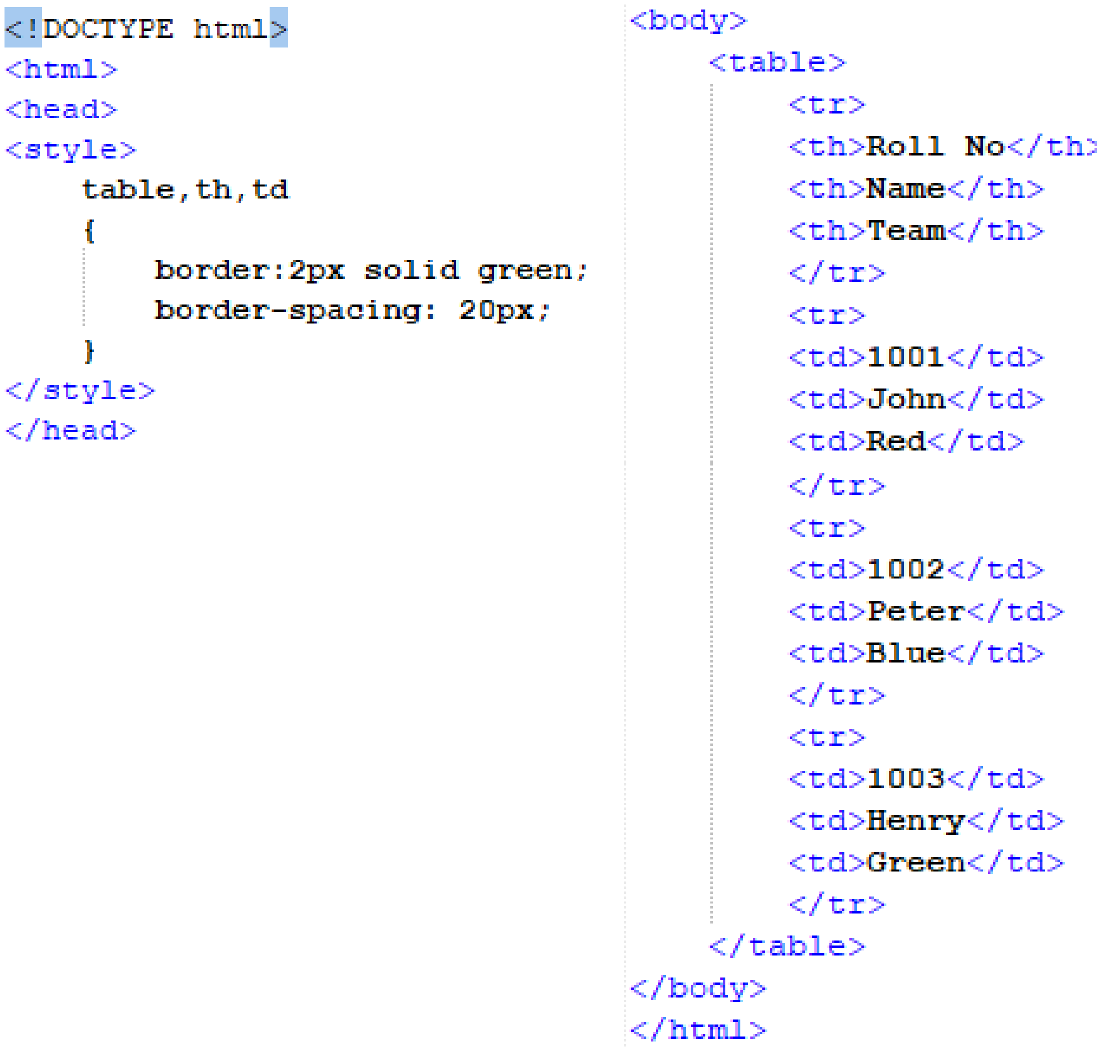


```
table,th,td
{
   border:2px solid green;
   border-spacing: 20px;
}
```

Output:



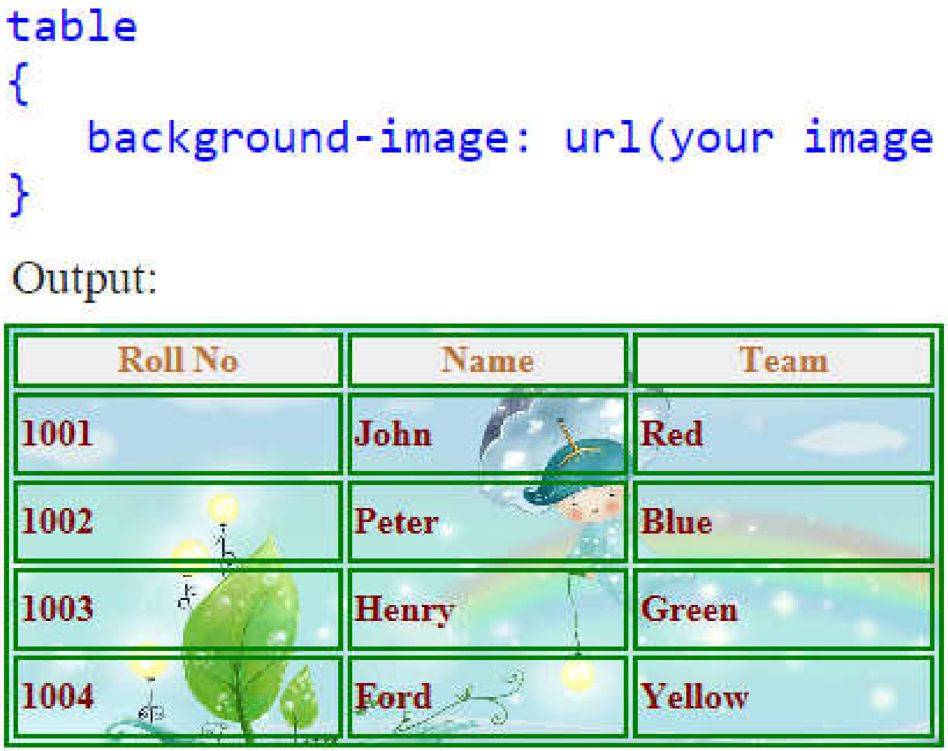
Roll No	Name	Team
1001	John	Red
1002	Peter	Blue
1003	Henry	Green



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
    table,th,td
    {
        border:2px solid green;
        border-spacing: 20px;
    }
</style>
</head>
```

```
<body>
    <table>
        <tr>
        <th>Roll No</th>
        <th>Name</th>
        <th>Team</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
        <td>1001</td>
        <td>John</td>
        <td>Red</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
        <td>1002</td>
        <td>Peter</td>
        <td>Blue</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
        <td>1003</td>
        <td>Henry</td>
        <td>Green</td>
        </tr>
    </table>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Table background Image

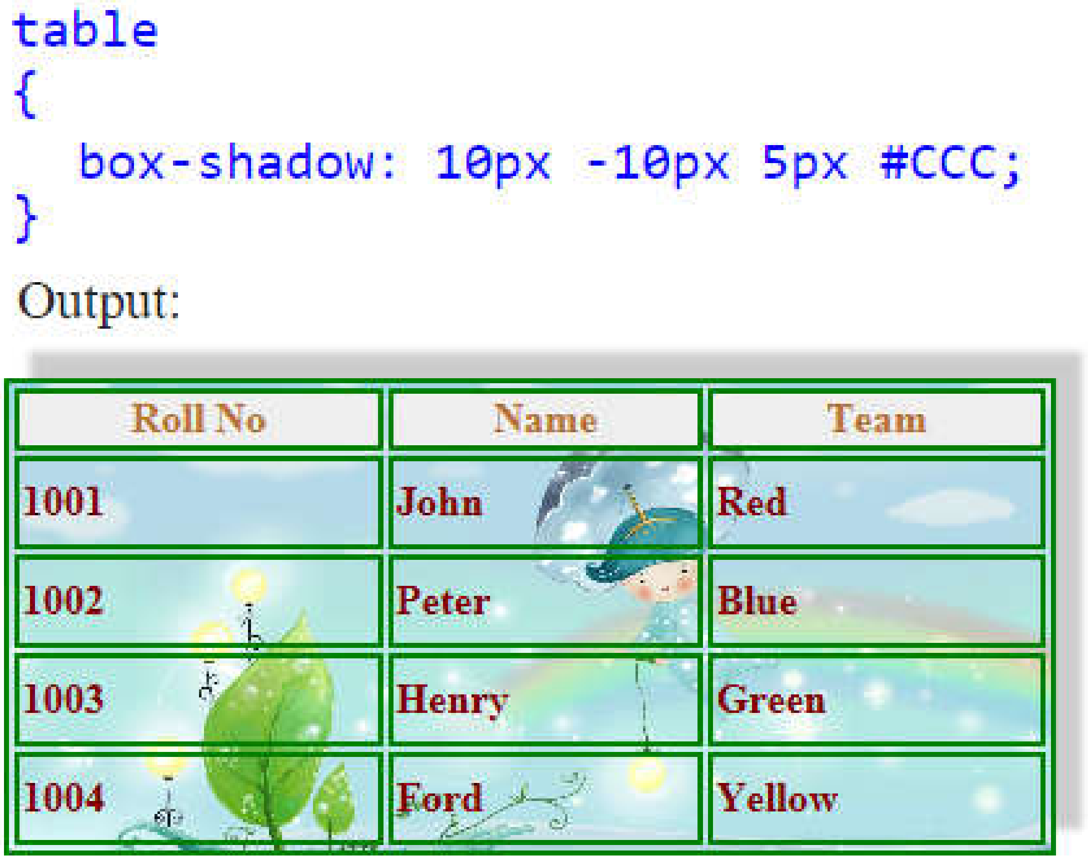


```
table
{
    background-image: url(your image file);
}
```

Output:

Roll No	Name	Team
1001	John	Red
1002	Peter	Blue
1003	Henry	Green
1004	Ford	Yellow

CSS Shadow on a Table



```
table
{
   box-shadow: 10px -10px 5px #CCC;
}
```

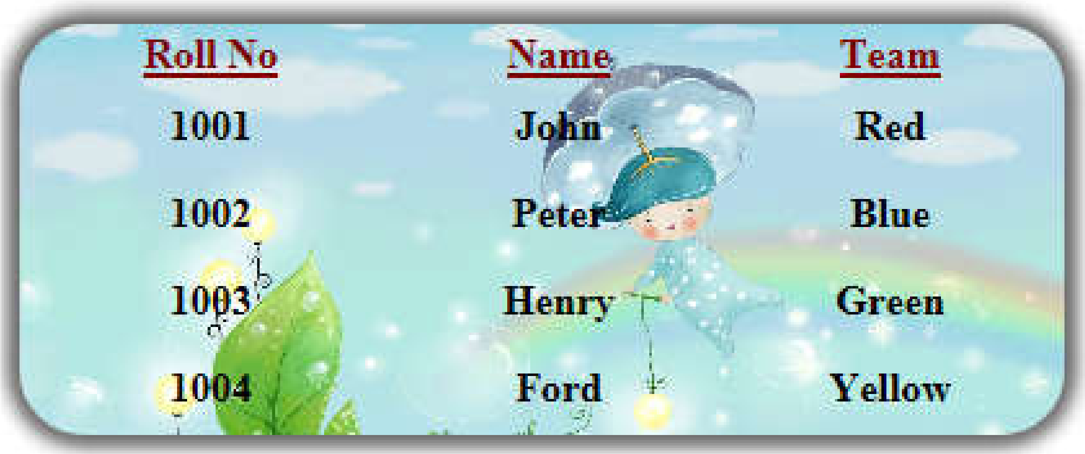
Output:

Roll No	Name	Team
1001	John	Red
1002	Peter	Blue
1003	Henry	Green
1004	Ford	Yellow

CSS Rounded Corners Table

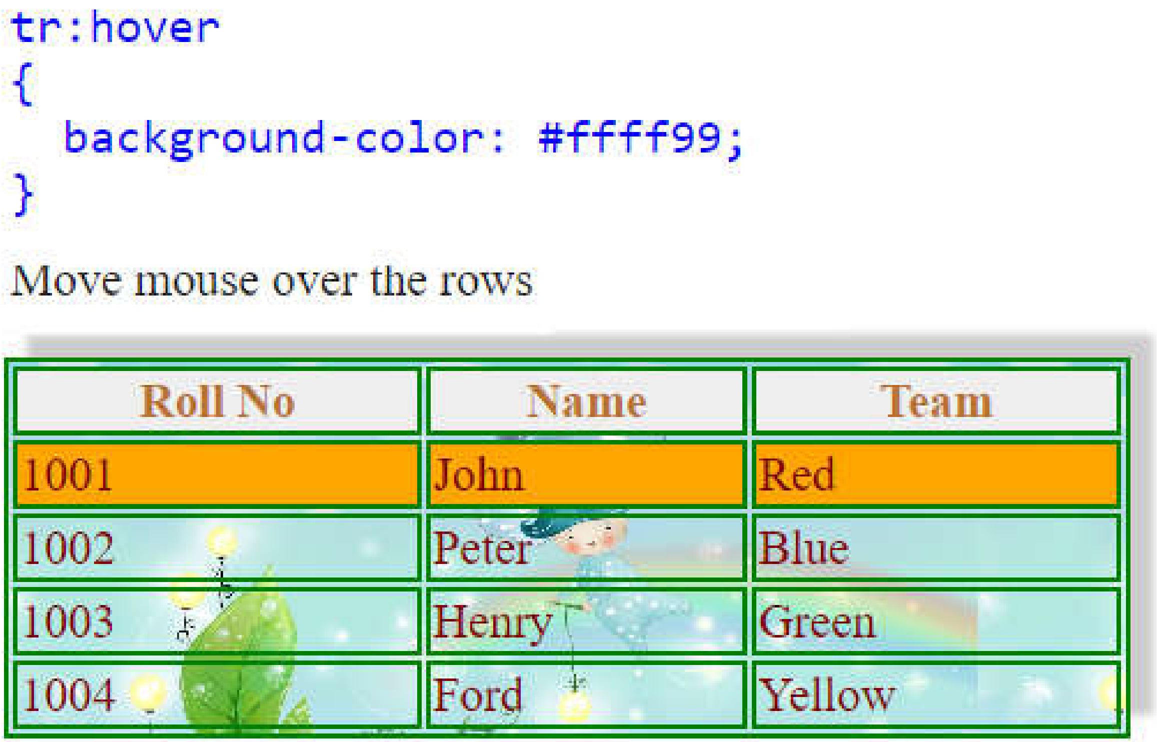
```
table
{
    border-radius:25px
}
```

Output:



Roll No	Name	Team
1001	John	Red
1002	Peter	Blue
1003	Henry	Green
1004	Ford	Yellow

Highlight CSS Table Row on Hover



```
tr:hover
{
  background-color: #ffff99;
}
```

Move mouse over the rows

Roll No	Name	Team
1001	John	Red
1002	Peter	Blue
1003	Henry	Green
1004	Ford	Yellow

This Week

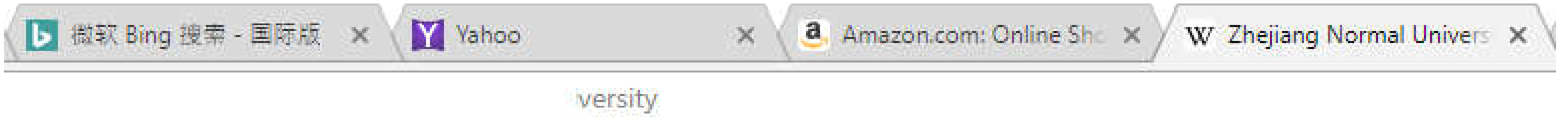
- Review Slides
- Read Associated Chapters
- Online Quizzes
  - Additional quizzes each week
- Do this weeks Tasks
  - Implement Style Sheet Examples
- Update Github Website
  - Regularly make commits/updates
  - Structure your/folders/sections
    - Manage/demonstrate different features/techniques

Summary

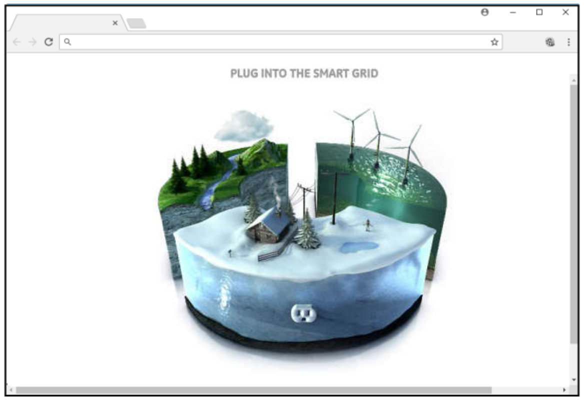
- Overview of CSS Div Layouts
- Tables and CSS Styles
- Hands-On/Practical

Questions/Discussion

- Research Task:
  - Adding ‘Icon’ to your webpages



- Challenge



Create website like this

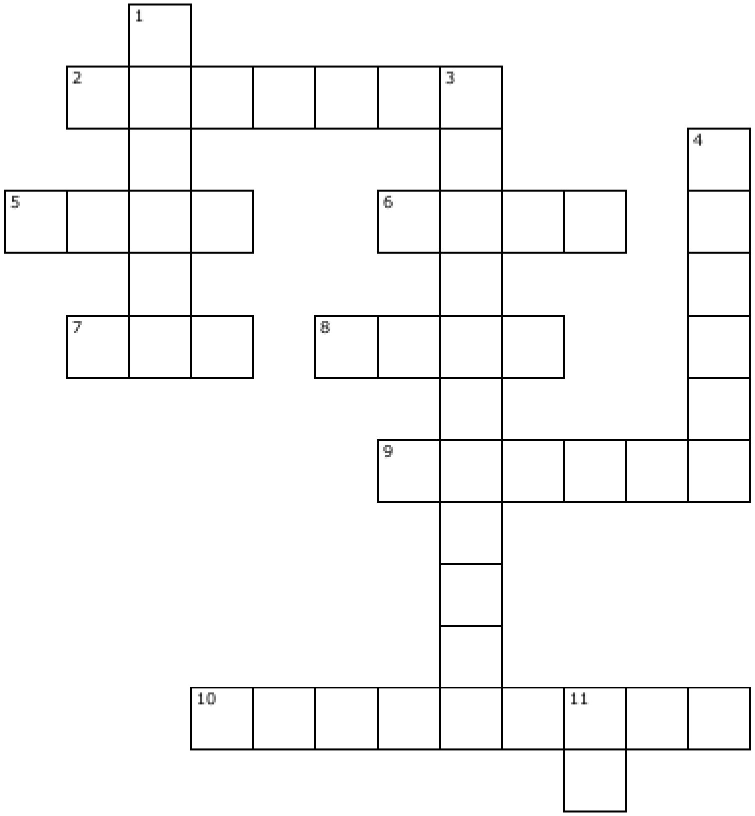
-Rollover Images

(select areas/items)

-Animations

(water/clouds/rain)

Puzzle to Solve for Next Week



Across

2. A program commonly used to write HTML.

5. Standard Protocol for a web page.

6. Used to navigate websites.

7. Unique address for every page on the internet.

8. The code used for making website.

9. Where a website is hosted.

10. A link on a webpage which navigates you to another web page.

Down

1. Usually contains copyright notices, publication dates, etc.

3. A program usually used to code websites.

4. Head of a web page.

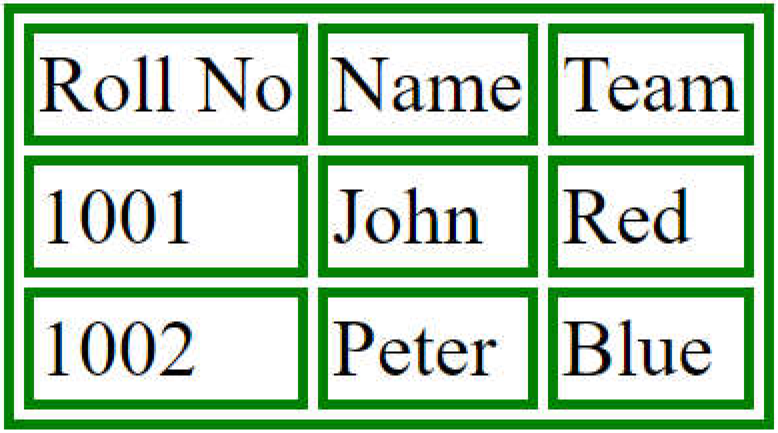
11. Internet Protocol.

Print out/or copy out your answers and bring them with you for next lesson

Question

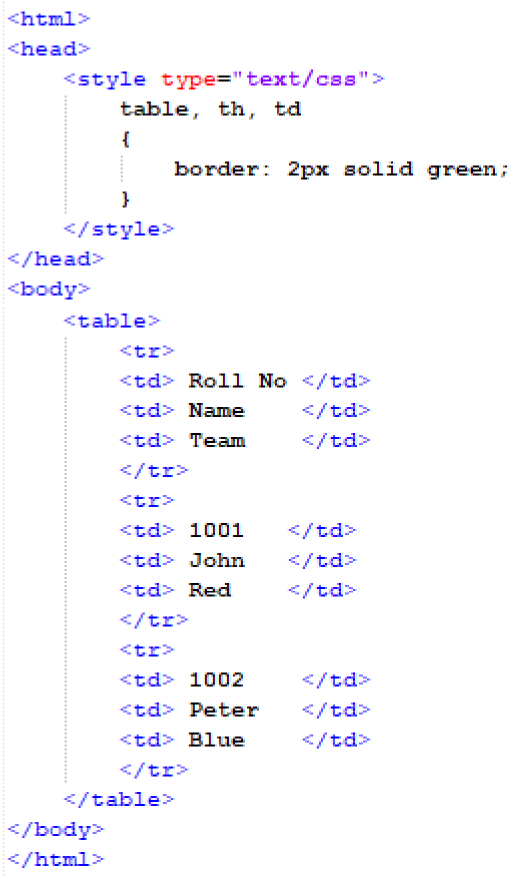
- Write down the html/css to create the following output:

  (5 minutes)



Roll No	Name	Team
1001	John	Red
1002	Peter	Blue

Answer



```
<html>
<head>
    <style type="text/css">
        table, th, td
        {
            border: 2px solid green;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <table>
        <tr>
        <td> Roll No </td>
        <td> Name    </td>
        <td> Team    </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
        <td> 1001   </td>
        <td> John   </td>
        <td> Red    </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
        <td> 1002    </td>
        <td> Peter   </td>
        <td> Blue    </td>
        </tr>
    </table>
</body>
</html>
```

```
#titanic {
  float: none;
}
```