

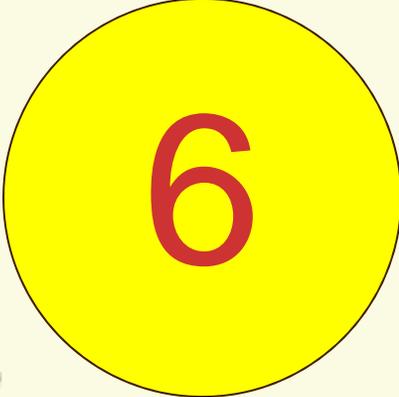
COMSC-030

**Web Site Development-
Part 1**



Part-Time Instructor: Joenil Mistal

Chapter 6



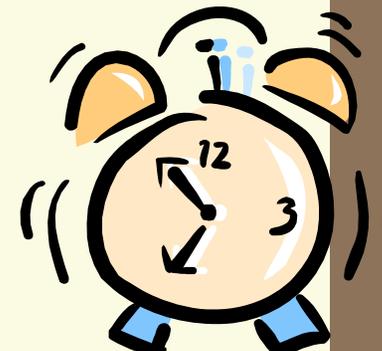
6

Formatting Text with Style Sheets

Ready to start formatting your Web page with style sheets?
This chapter shows you how to apply formatting to your
HTML elements using style sheet properties.

Chapter 6 Topics: Formatting Text with Style Sheets

- Add Bold to Text
- Italicize Text
- Indent Text
- Change the Font Size
- Change the Font
- Change the Text Case
- Change Text Alignment
- Control Line Spacing
- Set Margins
- Add Padding
- Add Color to Text
- Add a Border
- Control Element Position
- Wrap Text Around Elements
- Change Vertical Alignment



Add Bold to Text

(pg 78)

- You can make Web page text bold using the **font-weight** property in a style rule.
- The **bold value** allows you to control the amount of boldness, ranging from a lighter value to a darker value.
- You can also specify a the level of boldness using a multiple of 100, with 100 as lightest and 900 as the darkest value

```
LI {font-weight: bold}
```

Add Bold to Text

(pg 78)



Add Bold to Text

1. Click inside the tag declaration and type **font-weight:**
2. Type a **space**
3. Type **bold**

You can also specify a number value using a multiple of 100 to control the boldness level

NOTE: The Web browser bolds all the text to which the tag is applied.

```
LI {font-weight: bold}
```

Add Bold to Text

(pg 78)



Add Bold to Text

```
/* CSS Document */

/* style rules for headings */
H1{color: maroon; text-transform: uppercase; text-align: center}
H2{color: navy}
H5{color: navy}

/* style rules for paragraph */
P{color: navy; text-indent: 30px; font-size: 12pt; line-height: 1.5}
P{margin-left: 20px; margin-right: 20px}

/* style rules for body and DIV tag */
BODY{font-family: arial, verdana; background: silver}
DIV.content{color: navy; font-style: italic; padding: 25px; border: medium solid maroon}

/* style rules for list */
LI{font-weight: bold; color: navy}

/* style rules for image */
IMG{float: right}
```

1

3

Italicize Text

(pg 79)

- You can use the **font-style property** to italicize Web page text.
- Italics are easy way to add **emphasis** to text.
- You can choose from three values when italicizing text in a style sheet:

italic

oblique

normal

```
DIV.Content {font-style: italic}
```

Italicize Text

(pg 79)

- The **italic value** assigns an italic version of the font.
- If not italic version exists, oblique is the computer's attempt to turn the existing font into a slanted version to create italics
- You can use the normal value to remove italics that may be inherited from previous paragraphs elements.

```
DIV.Content {font-style: italic}
```

Italicize Text

(pg 79)



Italicize Text

1. Click inside the tag declaration and **font-style:**
2. Type a **space**
3. Type an **italics value** (italic, oblique, or normal)

Note: The Web browser italicizes all the text to which the tag is applied.

```
DIV.Content {font-style: italic}
```

Italicize Text

(pg 79)



Italicize Text

```
/* CSS Document */

/* style rules for headings */
H1{color: maroon; text-transform: uppercase; text-align: center}
H2{color: navy}
H5{color: navy}

/* style rules for paragraph */
P{color: navy; text-indent: 30px; font-size: 12pt; line-height: 1.5}
P{margin-left: 20px; margin-right: 20px}

/* style rules for body and DIV tag */
BODY{font-family: arial, verdana; background: silver}
DIV.content{color: navy; font-style: italic; padding: 25px; border: medium solid maroon}

/* style rules for list */
LI{font-weight: bold; color: navy}

/* style rules for image */
IMG{float: right}
```

Indent Text

(pg 80)

- You can indent using the **text-indent property** in a style rule.
- By default, the amount of indent is measured in **pixels** unless you specify another measurement.

```
P {text-indent: 30px}
```

Indent Text

(pg 80)

- You can also define a first line indent in:
 1. millimeters (mm)
 2. centimeters (cm)
 3. inches (in)
 4. points (pt)
 5. picas (pc)
 6. x-height (ex) or em

- You can also set the indent as a percentage of the overall text block

Indent Text

(pg 79)



Indent Text

1. Click inside the tag declarations and type **text-indent: ?** replacing ? with the amount of space you want to indent, measured in pixels.

Note: You can also set an indent size as a percentage of the text block width, or set a size measurement in:

millimeters (mm)

points (pt)

centimeters (cm)

picas (pc)

inches (in)

x-height (ex) or (em)

```
P {text-indent: 30px}
```

Indent Text

(pg 79)



Indent Text

```
/* CSS Document */

/* style rules for headings */
H1{color: maroon; text-transform: uppercase; text-align: center}
H2{color: navy}
H5{color: navy}

/* style rules for paragraph */
P{color: navy; text-indent: 30px; font-size: 12pt; line-height: 1.5}
P{margin-left: 20px; margin-right: 20px}

/* style rules for body and DIV tag */
BODY{font-family: arial, verdana; background: silver}
DIV.content{color: navy; font-style: italic; padding: 25px; border: medium solid maroon}

/* style rules for list */
LI{font-weight: bold; color: navy}

/* style rules for image */
IMG{float: right}
```

Change the Font Size

(pg 81)

- You can use the **font-size property** to change the font size for a document's text.
- Rather than going through your document and changing each instance of a tag, you can use the **style sheet rule** to change the font size for all uses of the tag in your document.

```
P {font-size: 12pt}
```

Change the Font Size

(pg 81)

- The **font-size property** allows you to set a font size using several different measurements.
- You can set the size in:
 - points (pt)
 - pixels (px)
 - millimeters (mm)
 - centimeters (cm)
 - inches (in)
 - picas (pc)
 - x-height (the height of lowercase (ex))
 - em (the height of the current font).

P {font-size: 12pt}

Change the Font Size

(pg 81)

- You can also specify the size as **descriptive** or **relative**.
- Descriptive includes the small, medium, or large values.
- Use the **relative value** to set a size percentage based on surrounding text.

```
P {font-size: 12pt}
```

Change the Font Size

(pg 81)



Change the Font Size

1. Click inside the tag declaration and type **font-size:** and a **space**
2. Type a font size in:

points (pt)

inches (in)

pixels (px)

picas (pc)

millimeters (mm)

x-height (ex)

centimeters (cm)

em

```
P {font-size: 12pt}
```

Change the Font Size

(pg 81)



Change the Font Size *(continuation)*

Note: You can also type a **descriptive** for your font size:

xx- small

s- small

small

medium

large

x-large

xx-large

P {font-size: small}

Change the Font Size

(pg 81)



Change the Font Size

```
/* CSS Document */

/* style rules for headings */
H1{color: maroon; text-transform: uppercase; text-align: center}
H2{color: navy}
H5{color: navy}

/* style rules for paragraph */
P{color: navy; text-indent: 30px; font-size: 12pt; line-height: 1.5}
P{margin-left: 20px; margin-right: 20px}

/* style rules for body and DIV tag */
BODY{font-family: arial, verdana; background: silver}
DIV.content{color: navy; font-style: italic; padding: 25px; border: medium solid maroon}

/* style rules for list */
LI{font-weight: bold; color: navy}

/* style rules for image */
IMG{float: right}
```

Change the Font

(pg 82)

- To change the font for your HTML text, you can use the **font-family property**.
- You can specify a font by name.
- Because not all fonts are available on all computers, you can **designate a second or third font choice**.
- This way, if the computer does not have the first choice installed, the browser tries to display the next choice instead

```
LI {font-family: verdana}
```

Change the Font

(pg 82)

- For best results, try to stick with the more commonly used fonts such as:
 - Arial
 - Verdana,
 - Courier
 - Times New Roman.
- You might also target other popular Window fonts including Impact and Comic San MS.

```
LI {font-family: verdana}
```

Change the Font

(pg 82)



Change the Font

1. Click inside the tag declaration and type **font-family:**
2. Type a **space** and type “?”, replacing ? with the name of the font you want to use.
3. To designate a second font choice, type a **comma**, a **space**, and the second font name.
 - You can repeat step 3 to assign additional fonts

```
LI {font-family: verdana}
```

Change the Font

(pg 82)



Change the Font

```
/* CSS Document */

/* style rules for headings */
H1{color: maroon; text-transform: uppercase; text-align: center}
H2{color: navy}
H5{color: navy}

/* style rules for paragraph */
P{color: navy; text-indent: 30px; font-size: 12pt; line-height: 1.5}
P{margin-left: 20px; margin-right: 20px}

/* style rules for body and DIV tag */
BODY{font-family: arial, verdana; background: silver}
DIV.content{color: navy; font-style: italic; padding: 25px; border: medium solid maroon}

/* style rules for list */
LI{font-family: verdana; font-weight: bold; color: navy}

/* style rules for image */
IMG{float: right}
```

1

2

3

Change the Font

(pg 83)



Can I change multiple font settings at the same time?

Yes, you can write a style rule that combines several font settings in one whole swoop using the font property.

For example, you can designate the font, font size, and font style for a particular tag rather than write three different rules for tag.

You combined rule might look like this:

```
P {font: italic 18pt arial, verdana}
```

Change the Font

(pg 83)



Is there a way to include a font with my page so users can see it even if they do not have the font installed?

Yes, You can embed the font in your Web page.

If you embed the font, you must store it on the Web server, and it must use the **.eot** format requirement in Internet Explorer.

To embed the font in a style rule, follow this example

```
@font-face(font-family:"Sunnyside"; src:url(?.eot) }
```

Replace ? with the name of the embedded font

Change the Text Case

(pg 84)

- You can use the **text-transform property** to change the text case for a tag.
- For example, you may want all <H1> text to appear in all capital letters.
- With the text-transform property, you can control how the browser displays the text regardless of how it was typed.

```
H1{text-transform: uppercase}
```

Change the Text Case

(pg 84)

- You can choose from four case values:

capitalize

uppercase

lowercase

none

- Use the **capitalize** value if you want the first character of each word to appear capitalized.
- Use the none value to leave text as is.
- The none value cancels any case values the text may have inherited.

```
H1{text-transform: uppercase}
```

Change the Text Case

(pg 82)



Change the Text Case

1. Click inside the tag declaration and **type text-transform:** and a **space**.
2. Type a text case value (**capitalize**, **uppercase**, **lowercase**, or **none**).
 - The Web browser uses the assigned text case for any text to which the tag is applied.

```
H1{text-transform: uppercase}
```

Change the Text Case

(pg 84)



Change the Text Case

```
/* CSS Document */

/* style rules for headings */
H1{color: maroon; text-transform: uppercase; text-align: center}
H2{color: navy}
H5{color: navy}

/* style rules for paragraph */
P{color: navy; text-indent: 30px; font-size: 12pt; line-height: 1.5}
P{margin-left: 20px; margin-right: 20px}

/* style rules for body and DIV tag */
BODY{font-family: arial, verdana; background: silver}
DIV.content{color: navy; font-style: italic; padding: 25px; border: medium solid maroon}

/* style rules for list */
LI{font-family: verdana; font-weight: bold; color: navy}

/* style rules for image */
IMG{float: right}
```

Change Text Alignment

(pg 85)

- You can control the horizontal positioning of block-level text in your page using the **text-align property**.
- Block-level text includes paragraphs, tables, and other elements that display a blank line before and after the element on the page.

```
H1{text-align: center}
```

Change Text Alignment

(pg 85)

- You can align text to the left or right, center the text or create justified text.
- By **default** most browsers align text to the left unless instructed otherwise.

```
H1{text-align: center}
```

Change Text Alignment

(pg 85)



Change Text Alignment

1. Click inside the tag declaration and type **text-align:** and a **space**.
2. Type an alignment (**left, center, right** or **justify**).

Note: The Web browser uses the assigned alignment for any text to which the tag is applied.

```
H1{text-align: center}
```

Change Text Alignment

(pg 85)



Change Text Alignment

```
/* CSS Document */

/* style rules for headings */
H1{color: maroon; text-transform: uppercase; text-align: center}
H2{color: navy}
H5{color: navy}

/* style rules for paragraph */
P{color: navy; text-indent: 30px; font-size: 11pt; line-height: 1.5}
P{margin-left: 20px; margin-right: 20px}

/* style rules for body and DIV tag */
BODY{font-family: arial, verdana; background: silver}
DIV.content{color: navy; font-style: italic; padding: 25px; border: medium solid maroon}

/* style rules for list */
LI{font-family: verdana; font-weight: bold; color: navy}

/* style rules for image */
IMG{float: right}
```

Control Line Spacing

(pg 86)

- You can use the **line-height property** to adjust the space between lines of text.
- Also called leading, line spacing can make your Web page text easier to read.
- The line spacing value is specified as a **multiple of the height of the element's font.**
- For example, a line height value of 2.0 multiplies the current font height by 2.

```
P {line-height: 1.5}
```

Control Line Spacing

(pg 86)

- You can also set the line spacing using a percentage of the font size, such as 50%, or an absolute value measured in pixels (px), points (pt), or another.

P {line-height: 1.5}

Control Line Spacing

(pg 86)



Control Line Spacing

1. Click inside the tag declarations and type **line-height:** and a **space**
2. Type a value for the spacing.

For example, you can type 2.0 to multiply the spacing two times the current font height.

You can also set a percentage or an absolute value for spacing.

```
P {line-height: 1.5}
```

Control Line Spacing

(pg 86)



Control Line Spacing

```
/* CSS Document */

/* style rules for headings */
H1{color: maroon; text-transform: uppercase; text-align: center}
H2{color: navy}
H5{color: navy}

/* style rules for paragraph */
P{color: navy; text-indent: 30px; font-size: 12pt; line-height: 1.5}
P{margin-left: 20px; margin-right: 20px}

/* style rules for body and DIV tag */
BODY{font-family: arial, verdana; background: silver}
DIV.content{color: navy; font-style: italic; padding: 25px; border: 2 medium solid maroon}

/* style rules for list */
LI{font-family: verdana; font-weight: bold; color: navy}

/* style rules for image */
IMG{float: right}
```

Set Margins

(pg 87)

- You can control the margins of your Web page elements using the **margin properties**.
- You can set margin values for the **top**, **bottom**, **left**, and **right** margins around a Web page element.
- You can set margin sizing using:

points (pt)

inches (in)

pixels (px)

picas (pc)

millimeters (mm)

x-height (ex)

centimeters (cm)

em

Set Margins

(pg 87)



Set Margins

1. Click inside the tag declaration and type **margin-?:** and a **space** replacing ? with the margin you want to adjust (top, bottom, left, or right).
2. Type a value for the margin spacing.

```
P {margin-left: 20px; margin-right: 20px}
```

Set Margins

(pg 87)



Set Margin

```
/* CSS Document */

/* style rules for headings */
H1{color: maroon; text-transform: uppercase; text-align: center}
H2{color: navy}
H5{color: navy}

/* style rules for paragraph */
P{color: navy; text-indent: 30px; font-size: 12pt; line-height: 1.5}
P{margin-left: 20px; margin-right: 20px}

/* style rules for body and DIV tag */
BODY{font-family: arial, verdana; background: silver}
DIV.content{color: navy; font-style: italic; padding: 25px; border: medium solid maroon}

/* style rules for list */
LI{font-family: verdana; font-weight: bold; color: navy}

/* style rules for image */
IMG{float: right}
```

Diagram illustrating margin settings for the DIV.content rule:

- Red arrow 1 points to the padding property (padding: 25px).
- Red arrow 2 points to the margin-left property (margin-left: 20px).
- Red arrow 1 points to the margin-right property (margin-right: 20px).
- Red arrow 2 points to the border property (border: medium solid maroon).

Add Padding

(pg 88)

- You can use the **padding property** to add space around a Web page element.
- For example, you might add padding around an image, a table , or a heading.
- You can specify the padding in:

points (pt)	inches (in)
pixels (px)	picas (pc)
millimeters (mm)	x-height (ex)
centimeters (cm)	em

```
DIV.Content{padding: 25px }
```

Add Padding

(pg 88)



Add Padding

1. Click inside the tag declaration and type **padding:** and a **space**.
2. Type a **value** for the spacing.

Note: The Web browser uses the assigned padding for the element to which the tag is applied.

```
DIV.Content{padding: 25px }
```

Add Padding

(pg 88)



Add Padding

```
/* CSS Document */

/* style rules for headings */
H1{color: maroon; text-transform: uppercase; text-align: center}
H2{color: navy}
H5{color: navy}

/* style rules for paragraph */
P{color: navy; text-indent: 30px; font-size: 12pt; line-height: 1.5}
P{margin-left: 20px; margin-right: 20px}

/* style rules for body and DIV tag */
BODY{font-family: arial, verdana; background: silver}
DIV.content{color: navy; font-style: italic; padding: 25px; border: medium solid maroon}

/* style rules for list */
LI{font-family: verdana; font-weight: bold; color: navy}

/* style rules for image */
IMG{float: right}
```

1 2

Add Color to Text

(pg 89)

- You can also use the **color property** to change other Web page elements, such as tables, borders, and horizontal rules.
- You can use the color property to change the color of text in your Web page.
- You can specify a color name from the **16 predefined colors** (see pg 55) or specify a color from the **hexadecimal** color palette.

```
LI {color: navy}
```

Add Color to Text

(pg 89)



Add Color to Text

1. Click inside the tag declaration and type **color:** and a **space**.
2. Type a **color name** or **hexadecimal value** for the color you want to assign.

Note: The Web browser uses the assigned color for the text to which the tag is applied.

```
LI {color: navy}
```

Add Color to Text

(pg 89)



Add Color to Text

```
/* CSS Document */

/* style rules for headings */
H1{color: maroon; text-transform: uppercase; text-align: center}
H2{color: navy}
H5{color: navy}

/* style rules for paragraph */
P{color: navy; text-indent: 30px; font-size: 12pt; line-height: 1.5}
P{margin-left: 20px; margin-right: 20px}

/* style rules for body and DIV tag */
BODY{font-family: arial, verdana; background: silver}
DIV.content{color: navy; font-style: italic; padding: 25px; border: medium solid maroon}

/* style rules for list */
LI{font-family: verdana; font-weight: bold; color: navy}

/* style rules for image */
IMG{float: right}
```

1

2

Add a Border

(pg 90)

- You can add a border to a Web page element using the **border property**.
- A border can help separate the element from other Web page objects.
- You can specify a thickness value yourself, or you can specify one of three descriptive values:

thin

medium

thick

```
DIV.Content{border: medium solid maroon}
```

Add a Border

(pg 90)

- You can specify a style for your border, choosing from:

solid

insert

double

outset

groove

dotted

ridge

dashed

```
DIV.Content{border: medium solid maroon}
```

Add a Border

(pg 90)



Add a Border

1. Click inside the tag declaration and type **border:** and a **black space**
2. Type a **thickness value** in pixels, or specify a thickness (thin, medium or thick).
3. Type a **space** and type a **border style** (solid, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset, dotted, or dashed)

```
DIV.Content{border: medium solid maroon}
```

Add a Border

(pg 90)



Add a Border

4. To add a color to the border, type a **space** and the **color value**.

In many instances, you will need to add some padding between the content and the border: you can use the padding property to do so.

NOTE: The Web browser uses the assigned border for the element to which the tag is applied

```
DIV.Content{border: medium solid maroon}
```

Add a Border

(pg 90)



Add a Border

```
/* CSS Document */

/* style rules for headings */
H1{color: maroon; text-transform: uppercase; text-align: center}
H2{color: navy}
H5{color: navy}

/* style rules for paragraph */
P{color: navy; text-indent: 30px; font-size: 12pt; line-height: 1.5}
P{margin-left: 20px; margin-right: 20px}

/* style rules for body and DIV tag */
BODY{font-family: arial, verdana; background: silver}
DIV.content{color: navy; font-style: italic; padding: 25px; border: medium solid maroon}

/* style rules for list */
LI{font-family: verdana; font-weight: bold; color: navy}

/* style rules for image */
IMG{float: right}
```

1 2

Add a Border

(pg 91)



Can I add a border to certain sides of an element instead of the entire element?

Yes, You can use the border-left, border-right, border-top, and border-bottom properties to designate which sides you want to add a border to.

Your code may look like this:

```
H3 {border-left: double 5px; border-right: double 5px }
```

In this example, a double border is added to the left and right sides of the heading.

Add a Border

(pg 91)



Is there a way to remove all the borders on my page?

Yes. To remove borders, such as those that appear by default around linked images, you can use the border property and set the value to none.

Your code looks similar to this:

```
IMG {border: none}
```

Control Element Position

(pg 92)

- You can position an element on your Web page **absolutely** or **relatively**.
- Typically, elements are positioned with respect to the surrounding elements, that is the element preceding and following the element in this document.

Control Element Position

(pg 92)

- When you set an **absolute position**, you control the distance from the other elements, but setting an absolute position may cause other elements to shift on the page and overlap.
- When you set a **relative position**, you can move the element without moving surrounding elements.

Control Element Position

(pg 92)



Set an Absolute Position

1. Click inside the tag declaration and **type position: absolute;**
2. Type the **direction** you want to move (top, bottom, right, or left) and a **colon(:)**.
3. Type a **space** and type the **absolute distance**, in pixels, you want to move the element away from the surrounding elements.

Note: To move the element in more than one direction, add another direction separate by a semicolon (;).

```
IMG{position: absolute; bottom: 10px}
```

Control Element Position

(pg 92)



Set an Absolute Position

```
/* CSS Document */

/* style rules for headings */
H1{color: maroon; text-transform: uppercase; text-align: center}
H2{color: navy}
H5{color: navy}

/* style rules for paragraph */
P{color: navy; text-indent: 30px; font-size: 12pt; line-height: 1.5}
P{margin-left: 20px; margin-right: 20px}

/* style rules for body and DIV tag */
BODY{font-family: arial, verdana; background: silver}
DIV.content{color: navy; font-style: italic; padding: 25px; border: medium solid maroon}

/* style rules for list */
LI{font-family: verdana; font-weight: bold; color: navy}

/* style rules for image */
IMG{position: absolute; bottom: 10px}
```

1 2 3

Control Element Position

(pg 92)



Set an Absolute Position

In this example, the `` tag is positioned absolutely on the page causing the `<P>` and `<H3>` tags to overlap

Avoid Syntax Errors

Make sure you have brackets on your tags and that your closing tags include a slash. You must surround any values you define for attributes with quotation marks. It also helps to write your closing tags in reverse order of the opening tags.



Source: *Simon St Laurent: Creating Web Pages with HTML 3rd Edition* by Sherry Willard Kinkoph

Control Element Position

(pg 92)



Set a Relative Position

1. Click inside the tag declaration **and type position: relative;**
2. Type the **direction** you want to offset (**top**, **bottom**, **right** or **left**) followed by a **colon (:)**.
3. Type a **space** and type the distance, in pixels, you want to offset the element.

Note: The Web browser displays the element in the new position.

```
IMG{position: relative; bottom: 10px}
```

Control Element Position

(pg 92)



Set a Relative Position

```
/* CSS Document */

/* style rules for headings */
H1{color: maroon; text-transform: uppercase; text-align: center}
H2{color: navy}
H5{color: navy}

/* style rules for paragraph */
P{color: navy; text-indent: 30px; font-size: 12pt; line-height: 1.5}
P{margin-left: 20px; margin-right: 20px}

/* style rules for body and DIV tag */
BODY{font-family: arial, verdana; background: silver}
DIV.content{color: navy; font-style: italic; padding: 25px; border: medium solid maroon}

/* style rules for list */
LI{font-family: verdana; font-weight: bold; color: navy}

/* style rules for image */
IMG{position: relative; bottom: 10px}
```

1
2
3

Control Element Position

(pg 92)



Set a Relative Position

In this example, the `` tag is positioned relatively on the page, and the `<P>` and `<H3>` tags flow with the image.

Avoid Syntax Errors



Make sure you have brackets on your tags and that your closing tags include a slash. You must surround any values you define for attributes with quotation marks. It also helps to write your closing tags in reverse order of the opening tags.

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Control Element Position

(pg 92)



Can I make an element stay fixed on the screen while the user scrolls?

Yes. You can keep an element stationary, or fixed. You might use this property to keep a navigation button or list in view at all times whether the user scrolls up or down the page.

To apply the property, your style sheet rule might look similar to this:

```
#navigation { position: fixed; left: 10px }
```

Warning: Not all browsers support the fixed positioning property. You may prefer to use frames to keep content in view.

Control Element Position

(pg 92)



In what ways can a style sheet control the elements on my Web page?

Your Web page elements flow from one to the next based on the order in which they are entered.

Much like a page layout program, CSS assigns each element its own space on the page, similar to an invisible box.

As such, you can control the content inside the box, the area surrounding the content, the border, and the space around the border.

Control Element Position

(pg 92)



In what ways can a style sheet control the elements on my Web page? (*continuation*)

You can position an element by leaving it in the original flow order, remove it from the flow and position it exactly (absolute positioning), or move it in respect to its original position in the flow (relative positioning).

Change Vertical Alignment

(pg 95)

- You can control the vertical positioning of elements on your page using the **vertical-align** property.
- You can choose from six different vertical alignments.

baseline

text-top

text-bottom

middle

top

bottom

Change Vertical Alignment

(pg 95)



Change vertical alignment

1. Click inside the tag declaration and type **vertical-align: ?**, replacing ? with the vertical alignment option you want to assign (**baseline, text-top, text-bottom, middle, top, or bottom**).

NOTE: The Web browser displays the element using the assigned vertical alignment.

```
IMG{vertical-align: baseline}
```

Change Vertical Alignment

(pg 95)



Change vertical alignment

```
/* CSS Document */

/* style rules for headings */
H1{color: maroon; text-transform: uppercase; text-align: center}
H2{color: navy}
H5{color: navy}

/* style rules for paragraph */
P{color: navy; text-indent: 30px; font-size: 12pt; line-height: 1.5}
P{margin-left: 20px; margin-right: 20px}

/* style rules for body and DIV tag */
BODY{font-family: arial, verdana; background: silver}
DIV.content{color: navy; font-style: italic; padding: 25px; border: medium solid maroon}

/* style rules for list */
LI{font-family: verdana; font-weight: bold; color: navy}

/* style rules for image */
IMG{vertical-align: baseline}
```

Change Vertical Alignment

(pg 95)



Change vertical alignment

In this example, the tag floats to the right of the text tags.

Avoid Syntax Errors



Make sure you have brackets on your tags and that your closing tags include a slash. You must surround any values you define for attributes with quotation marks. It also helps to write your closing tags in reverse order of the opening tags.

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Wrap Text Around Elements

(pg 92)

- The **float property** does not work with elements for which you have assigned an absolute or fixed position.
- You can use the float property to control how **text wraps** around the elements on your Web page.

```
IMG{float: right}
```

Wrap Text Around Elements

(pg 92)

- The **left value** controls the left side of an element, and the **right value** controls the right side of an element.
- To ensure proper text wrapping, the floating element should appear directly before the text you want to wrap.

```
IMG{float: right}
```

Wrap Text Around Elements

(pg 92)



Wrap Text Around Elements

1. Click inside the tag declaration you want to control and **type float:** and a **space**.
2. Type **left** to set the element to the left side of the text, or type **right** to set the element to the right side of the text.

```
IMG{float: right}
```

Wrap Text Around Elements

(pg 94)



Wrap Text Around Elements

```
/* CSS Document */

/* style rules for headings */
H1{color: maroon; text-transform: uppercase; text-align: center}
H2{color: navy}
H5{color: navy}

/* style rules for paragraph */
P{color: navy; text-indent: 30px; font-size: 12pt; line-height: 1.5}
P{margin-left: 20px; margin-right: 20px}

/* style rules for body and DIV tag */
BODY{font-family: arial, verdana; background: silver}
DIV.content{color: navy; font-style: italic; padding: 25px; border: medium solid maroon}

/* style rules for list */
LI{font-family: verdana; font-weight: bold; color: navy}

/* style rules for image */
IMG{float: right}
```

Wrap Text Around Elements

(pg 94)



Wrap Text Around Elements

In this example, the `` tag floats to the right of the text tags.

Avoid Syntax Errors

Make sure you have brackets on your tags and that your closing tags include a slash. You must surround any values you define for attributes with quotation marks. It also helps to write your closing tags in reverse order of the opening tags.



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