

# فصل دوم

## Cascading Style Sheets - CSS

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# What is CSS

- **CSS** stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- Styles define **how to display** HTML elements
- Styles were added to HTML 4.0 **to solve a problem**
- **External Style Sheets** can save a lot of work
- External Style Sheets are stored in **CSS files**

# CSS Syntax

Selector

h1

Declaration

Declaration

```
{ color:blue; font-size:12px; }
```

Property

Value

Property

Value

# CSS Id and Class

- **The id Selector**

The id selector is used to specify a style for a single, unique element.

The id selector uses the id attribute of the HTML element, and is defined with a "#".

The style rule below will be applied to the element with id="para1":

```
#para1
{
  text-align:center;
  color:red;
}
```

# CSS Id and Class

- **The class Selector**

The class selector is used to specify a style for a group of elements. Unlike the id selector, the class selector is most often used on several elements. This allows you to set a particular style for any HTML elements with the same class. The class selector uses the HTML class attribute, and is defined with a "."

In the example below, all HTML elements with class="center" will be center-aligned:

```
.center {text-align:center;}
```

# Three Ways to Insert CSS

- External style sheet
- Internal style sheet
- Inline style

## External Style Sheet

- apply to many pages.
- using the <link> tag. The <link>

- <head>

  - `<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css" />`

- </head>

# External style sheet

- An external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file should not contain any html tags. Your style sheet should be saved with a .css extension.
- An example of a style sheet file is shown below:
- ```
hr {color:sienna;}  
p {margin-left:20px;}  
body {background-image:url("images/back40.gif");}
```
- Do not leave spaces between the property value and the units! "margin-left:20 px" (instead of "margin-left:20px") will work in IE, but not in Firefox or Opera.

# Internal Style Sheet

- An internal style sheet should be used when a single document has a unique style. You define internal styles in the head section of an HTML page, by using the `<style>` tag, like this:

```
<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    hr {color:sienna;}
    p {margin-left:20px;}
    body {background-image:url("images/back40.gif");}
  </style>
</head>
```



## Inline Styles

- loses many of the advantages of style sheets

```
<p style="color:sienna;margin-left:20px">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

## Multiple Style Sheets

If some properties have been set for the same selector in different style sheets, the values will be inherited from the more specific style sheet.

For example, an external style sheet has these properties for the h3 selector:

# Multiple Style Sheets

1.Css

```
h3
{
color:red;
text-align:left;
font-size:8pt;
}
```

2.css

```
h3
{
text-align:right;
font-size:20pt;
}
```

if the page with the internal style sheet also links to the external style sheet the properties for h3 will be:

```
color:red;
text-align:right;
font-size:20pt;
```

# Multiple Style Sheets

The color is inherited from the external style sheet and the text-alignment and the font-size is replaced by the internal style sheet.

Multiple Styles Will Cascade into One Styles can be specified:

- inside an HTML element

- inside the head section of an HTML page

- in an external CSS file

# Multiple Style Sheets

**Tip:** Even multiple external style sheets can be referenced inside a single HTML document.

Cascading order

What style will be used when there is more than one style specified for an HTML element.

# Multiple Style Sheets

Generally speaking we can say that all the styles will "cascade" into a new "virtual" style sheet by the following rules, where number four has the highest priority:

1. Browser default
2. External style sheet
3. Internal style sheet (in the head section)
4. Inline style (inside an HTML element)

**Note:** If the link to the external style sheet is placed after the internal style sheet in HTML <head>, the external style sheet will override the internal style sheet!

# CSS Styling



Styling Backgrounds

Styling Text

Styling Fonts

Styling Links

Styling Lists

Styling Tables

# CSS Styling

## CSS Background

- ✓ background-color
- ✓ background-image
- ✓ background-repeat
- ✓ background-attachment
- ✓ background-position

## Background Color

The background-color property specifies the background color of an element.

The background color of a page is defined in the body selector:

# CSS Styling

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style type="text/css">
      body
      {
        background-color:#b0c4de;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>My CSS web page!</h1>
    <p>Hello world! </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

## My CSS web page!

Hello world! '



# CSS Styling

The background color can be specified by:

name - a color name, like "red"

RGB - an RGB value, like "rgb(255,0,0)"

Hex - a hex value, like "#ff0000"

## Background Image

The background-image property specifies an image to use as the background of an element.

By default, the image is repeated so it covers the entire

Example:

```
body {background-image:url('paper.gif');}
```

# CSS Styling

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style type="text/css">
      body {background-image:url('paper.gif');}
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello World!</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

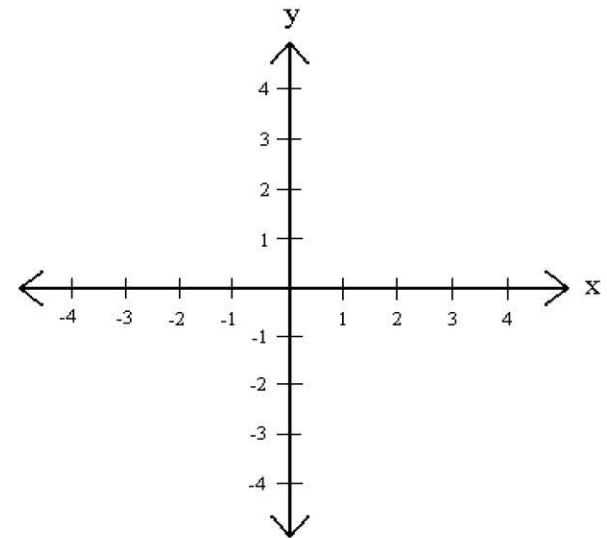


**Hello World!**

# CSS Styling

## Background Image - Repeat Horizontally or Vertically

```
body
{
background-image:url('gradient2.png');
background-repeat:repeat-x;
}
```



# CSS Styling

```
<html>
<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    body
    {
      background-image:url('img_tree.png');
      background-repeat:no-repeat;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Hello World!</h1>
  <p> background image example.</p>
  <p>The background image is only showing
  once, but it is disturbing the reader!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## Background Image - Set position and no-repeat

### Hello World!

background image example.

The background image is only showing once, but it is disturbing the reader!



# CSS Styling

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
  body{
    background-image:url('img_tree.png');
    background-repeat:no-repeat;
    background-position:right top;
    margin-right:200px;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Hello World!</h1>
  <p>W3Schools background no-repeat, set position example.</p>
  <p>Now the background image is only show once, and positioned away from the text.</p>
  <p>In this example we have also added a margin on the right side, so the background image will never disturb the text.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## Hello World!

background no-repeat, set position example.

Now the background image is only show once, and positioned away from the text.

In this example we have also added a margin on the right side, so the background image will never disturb the text.



# CSS Styling

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
body{
background:#ffffff url('img_tree.png') no-repeat right top;
margin-right:200px;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Hello World!</h1>
  <p>Now the background image is only show once, and positioned away from the
text.</p>
  <p>In this example we have also added a margin on the right side, so the
background image will never disturb the text.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## Hello World!

Now the background image is only show once, and positioned away from the text.

In this example we have also added a margin on the right side, so the background image will never disturb the text.



Property	Description	Values	CSS
<u>background</u>	Sets all the background properties in one declaration	<i>background-color</i> <i>background-image</i> <i>background-repeat</i> <i>background-attachment</i> <i>background-position</i> inherit	1
<u>background-attachment</u>	Sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page	scroll fixed inherit	1
<u>background-color</u>	Sets the background color of an element	<i>color-rgb</i> <i>color-hex</i> <i>color-name</i> transparent inherit	1
<u>background-image</u>	Sets the background image for an element	url(URL) none inherit	1
<u>background-position</u>	Sets the starting position of a background image	left top left center left bottom right top right center right bottom center top center center center bottom <i>x% y%</i> <i>xpos ypos</i> inherit	1
<u>background-repeat</u>	Sets if/how a background image will be repeated	repeat repeat-x repeat-y no-repeat inherit	1

# CSS Styling

## CSS Text

The color property is used to set the color of the text.

The color can be specified by:

name - a color name, like "red"

RGB - an RGB value, like "rgb(255,0,0)"

Hex - a hex value, like "#ff0000"

The default color for a page is defined in the body selector.

Example:

```
body {color:blue;}
```

```
h1 {color:#00ff00;}
```

```
h2 {color:rgb(255,0,0);}
```



# CSS Styling

## Text Alignment

The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.

Text can be centered, or aligned to the left or right, or justified.

When text-align is set to "justify", each line is stretched so that every line has equal width, and the left and right margins are straight (like in magazines and newspapers).

Example

```
h1 {text-align:center;}  
p.date {text-align:right;}  
p.main {text-align:justify;}
```

# CSS Styling

## Text Decoration

Example

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style type="text/css">
      h1 {text-decoration:overline;}
      h2 {text-decoration:line-
through;}
      h3 {text-decoration:underline;}
      h4 {text-decoration:blink;}
    </style>
  </head>
```

```
<body>
  <h1>This is heading 1</h1>
  <h2>This is heading 2</h2>
  <h3>This is heading 3</h3>
  <h4>This is heading 4</h4>
  <p><b>Note:</b> The "blink"
value is not supported in IE,
Chrome, or Safari.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

**This is heading 1**

**This is heading 2**

**This is heading 3**

**This is heading 4**

**Note:** The "blink" value is not supported in IE, Chrome, or Safari.

# CSS Styling

## Text Transformation

Example

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style type="text/css">
      p.uppercase {text-
transform:uppercase;}
      p.lowercase {text-
transform:lowercase;}
      p.capitalize {text-
transform:capitalize;}
    </style>
  </head>
```

```
<body>
<p class="uppercase">This is
some text.</p>
<p class="lowercase">This is
some text.</p>
<p class="capitalize">This is some
text.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

THIS IS SOME TEXT.

this is some text.

This Is Some Text.

# CSS Styling

## Text Indentation

The text-indentation property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text.

Example

```
p {text-indent:50px;}
```

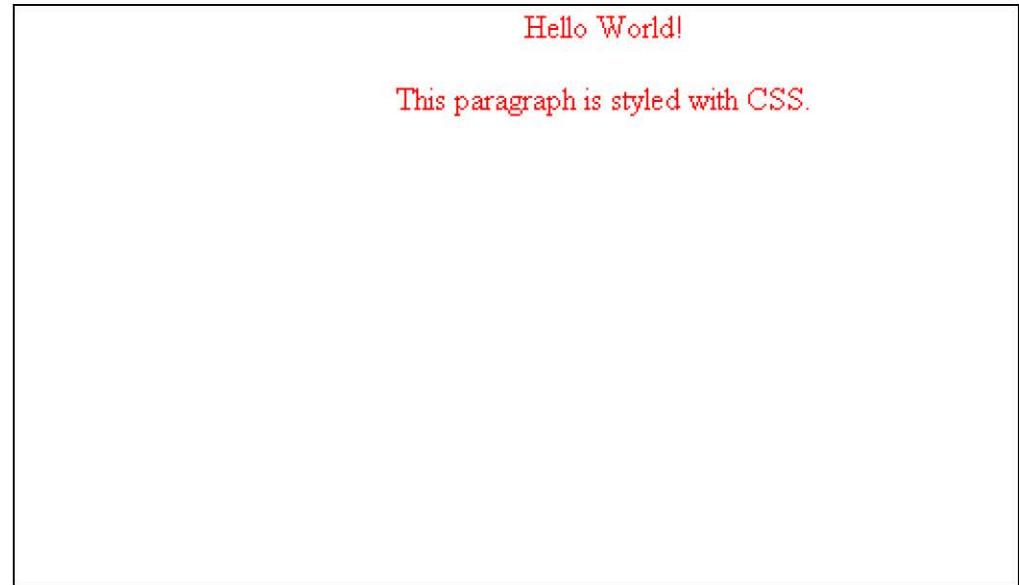
# CSS Styling

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style type="text/css">
      p {text-indent:50px;}
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me
    some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since.
    'Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told me, just
    remember that all the people in this world haven't had the
    advantages that you've had.'</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

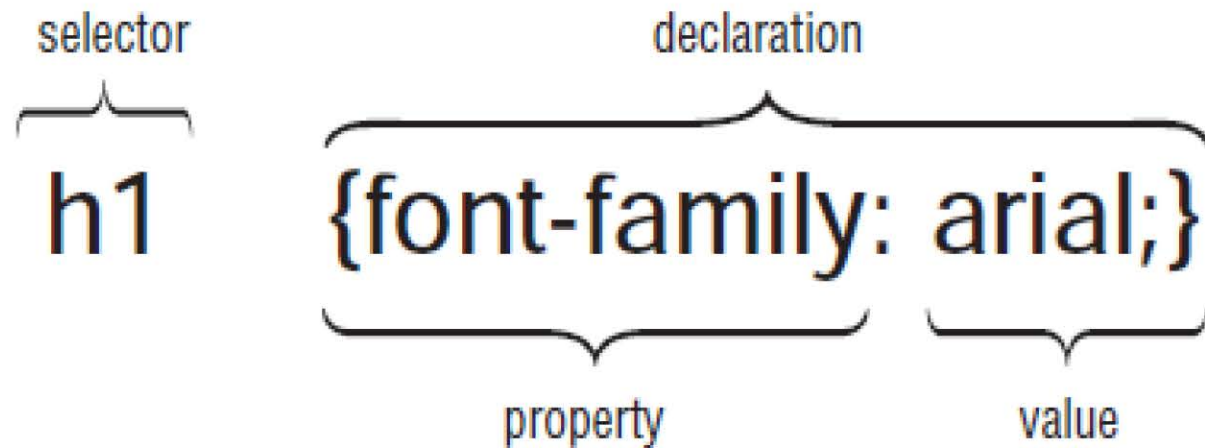
# CSS Styling

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p
{
color:red;
text-align:center;
}
</style>
</head>
```

```
<body>
<p>Hello World!</p>
<p>This paragraph is styled with CSS.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



# CSS Styling



# Example

## sampleCSS.css

```
body {  
  color:#000000;  
  background-color:#ffffff;  
  font-family:arial, verdana, sans-serif; }  
....
```

```
h1 {font-size:18pt;}  
p {font-size:12pt;}  
...
```



# Example

## sampleCSS.css

```
table {  
  background-color:#efefef;  
  border-style:solid;  
  border-width:1px;  
  border-color:#999999;}
```

....

```
th {  
  background-color:#cccccc;  
  font-weight:bold;
```

# Example

## sampleCSS.css

```
td {  
padding:5px;}
```

```
td.code {  
font-family:courier, courier-new, serif;  
font-weight:bold;}
```

.....

# Example

## Css link

```
<head>  
<title>CSS Example</title>  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"  
href="sample.css" />  
</head>
```

# Example

## Test.html

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Property</th>
    <th>Purpose</th>
  </tr>
```

...

# Example

## Test.html

```
<tr>
  <td class="code">font-family</td>
  <td>Specifies the font used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td class="code">font-size</td>
  <td>Specifies the size of the font
used.</td>
</tr>
...
```

# Example

## Test.html

```
<tr>
  <td class="code">font-style</td>
  <td>Specifies whether the font should be normal,
italic or oblique.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td class="code">font-weight</td>
  <td>Specifies whether the font should be normal,
bold, bolder, or lighter</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

# Example

Property	Purpose
<b>font-family</b>	Specifies the font used.
<b>font-size</b>	Specifies the size of the font used.
<b>font-style</b>	Specifies whether the font should be normal, italic or oblique.
<b>font-weight</b>	Specifies whether the font should be normal, bold, bolder, or lighter.

# Margin



The CSS margin properties define the space around elements.

The margin clears an area around an element (outside the border).

The margin does not have a background color, and is completely transparent.



# Margin

## Example

- **margin:25px 50px 75px 100px;**
  - top margin is 25px
  - right margin is 50px
  - bottom margin is 75px
  - left margin is 100px
- 
- **margin:25px 50px 75px;**
  - top margin is 25px
  - right and left margins are 50px
  - bottom margin is 75px
- 
- **margin:25px 50px;**
  - top and bottom margins are 25px
  - right and left margins are 50px
- 
- **margin:25px;**
  - all four margins are 25px

# Margin

## Example

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style type="text/css">
      p{
        background-color:yellow;}
      p.margin
      {
        margin-top:100px;
        margin-bottom:100px;
        margin-right:50px;
        margin-left:50px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
```

# Margin

## Example

```
<body>  
  <p>This is a paragraph with no specified margins.</p>  
  <p class="margin">This is a paragraph with specified margins.</p>  
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

This is a paragraph with no specified margins.

This is a paragraph with specified margins.

# Padding



The CSS padding properties define the space between the element border and the element content.

## Padding

The padding clears an area around the content (inside the border) of an element. The padding is affected by the background color of the element.

# Padding

## Example

- **padding:25px 50px 75px 100px;**

- top padding is 25px
- right padding is 50px
- bottom padding is 75px
- left padding is 100px



- **padding:25px 50px 75px;**

- top padding is 25px
- right and left paddings are 50px
- bottom padding is 75px



- **padding:25px 50px;**

- top and bottom paddings are 25px
- right and left paddings are 50px



- **padding:25px;**

- all four paddings are 25px

# Padding

## Example

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style type="text/css">
      p{
        background-color:yellow;
      }
      p.padding{
        padding-top:25px;
        padding-bottom:25px;
        padding-right:50px;
        padding-left:50px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
```

# Padding

## Example

```
<body>  
  <p>This is a paragraph with no specified padding.</p>  
  <p class="padding">This is a paragraph with specified paddings.</p>  
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

This is a paragraph with no specified padding.

This is a paragraph with specified paddings.

# CSS float Property

The float property sets where an image or a text will appear in another element.

**Note:** If there is too little space on a line for the floating element, it will jump down on the next line, and continue until a line has enough space.

**Note:** Content, background, and borders of inline elements should go in front of the float. Background and borders of a block element should go behind the float, but the content of the block element should go in front of the float.

## Possible Values

ValueDescription

**left** : The image or text moves to the left in the parent element

**right** : The image or text moves to the right in the parent element

**None** : (Default) The image or the text will be displayed just where it occurs in the text





# CSS float Property

```
.thumbnail  
{  
float:left;  
width:110px;  
height:90px;  
margin:5px;  
}
```



**Example**

```
  
  
  
  
  
  
  

```

# CSS Clear Property

Image and text elements that appear in another element are called floating elements.

The clear property sets the sides of an element where other floating elements are not allowed.

## **ValueDescription**

**Left** : No floating elements allowed on the left side

**Right**: No floating elements allowed on the right side

**Both**: No floating elements allowed on either the left or the right side

**None**: Default. Allows floating elements on both sides

# CSS cursor Property

Value	Description
<i>URL</i>	A comma separated of URLs to custom cursors. <b>Note:</b> Always specify a generic cursor at the end of the list, in case none of the URL-defined cursors can be used
auto	Default. The browser sets a cursor
crosshair	The cursor render as a crosshair
default	The default cursor
e-resize	The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved right (east)

# CSS cursor Property

help	The cursor indicates that help is available
move	The cursor indicates something that should be moved
n-resize	The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved up (north)
ne-resize	The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved up and right (north/east)
nw-resize	The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved up and left (north/west)
pointer	The cursor render as a pointer

# CSS cursor Property

help	The cursor indicates that help is available
progress	The cursor indicates that the program is busy (in progress)
s-resize	The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved down (south)
se-resize	The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved down and right (south/east)
sw-resize	The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved down and left (south/west)
text	The cursor indicates text

# CSS cursor Property

```
< table style="border: solid 2px blue; width: 500px; text-align: center" >
  < tr >
    < td style="border: solid 2px blue; cursor: default" >    1  default  < /td >
    < td style="border: solid 2px blue; cursor: crosshair" >    2  crosshair  < /td >
    < td style="border: solid 2px blue; cursor: pointer" >    3  pointer  < /td >
    < td style="border: solid 2px blue; cursor: move" >    4  move  < /td >
  < /tr >
  < tr >
    < td style="border: solid 2px blue; cursor: ne-resize" >    5  ne-resize  < /td >
    < td style="border: solid 2px blue; cursor: e-resize" >    6  e-resize  < /td >
    < td style="border: solid 2px blue; cursor: text" >    7  text  < /td >
    < td style="border: solid 2px blue; cursor: wait" >    8  wait  < /td >
  < /tr >
< /table >
```

## z-index

The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element.

An element with greater stack order is always in front of an element with a lower stack order.

**Note:** z-index only works on positioned elements (position:absolute, position:relative, or position:fixed).



# z-index

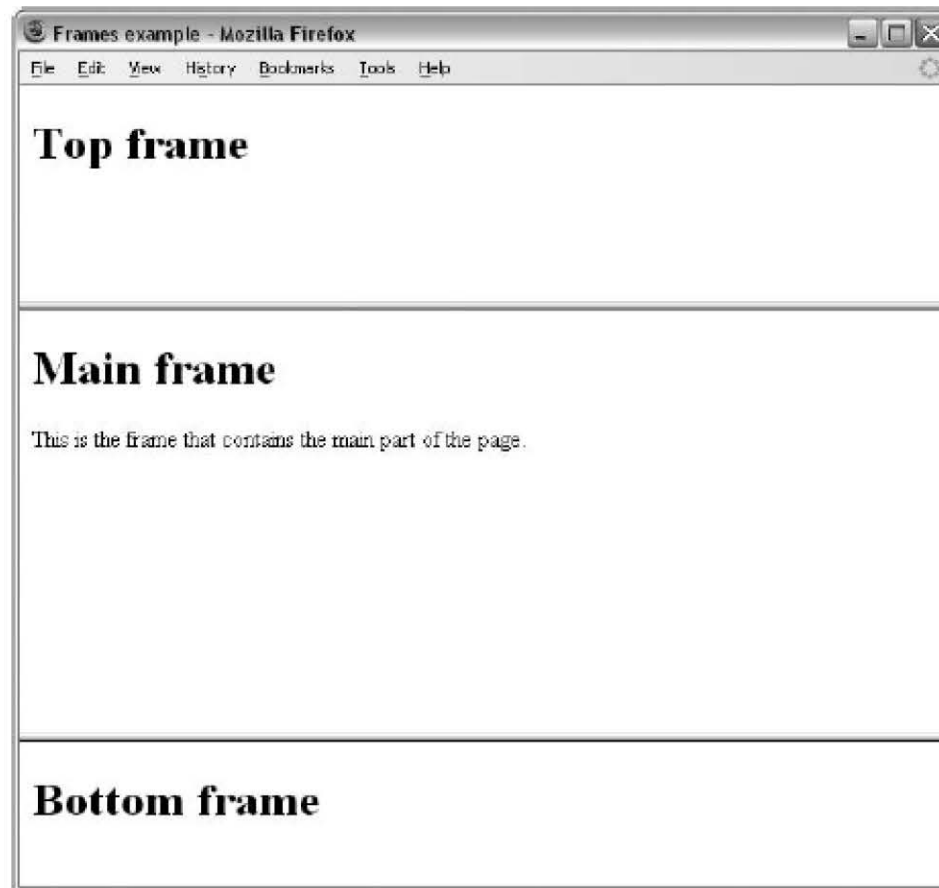
```
<html>
  <head>
    <style type="text/css">
      img
      {
        position: absolute;
        left: 0px;
        top: 0px;
        z-index: -1;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    
    <p>Because the image has a z-index of -1, it will
      be placed behind the text.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

# Frames

*Frames divide a browser window into several separate pieces or panes, each pane containing separate XHTML page.*

To create a frameset document, first you need the `<frameset>` element, which is used instead of the `<body>` element. The frameset defines the rows and columns your page is divided into. Each frame is then represented by a `<frame>` element.

# Frames



# Frames

## Example

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Frames example</title>
</head>
<frameset rows="150, *, 100">
  <frame src="frames/top_frame.html" />
  <frame src="frames/main_frame.html" />
  <frame src="frames/bottom_frame.html" />
  <noframes>
    <body>This site uses a technology called frames. Unfortunately, your
      browser does not support this technology. Please upgrade your browser
      and visit us again!
    </body>
  </noframes>
</frameset>
</html>
```

# Frames

## Example

top\_frame.html

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Frames example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Top frame</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

# Frames

## Example

main\_frame.html

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Frames example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Main frame</h1>
    <p>This is the frame that contains the main part of the page. </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

# Frames

## Example

bottom\_frame.html

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Frames example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Bottom frame</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
<frameset rows="150, *, 100">
```

In our example there are just three rows, the first being 150 pixels high, the third just 100 pixels high, and the second taking up the rest of the page.

**Note:** *Even though Netscape has supported frames since version 2, and IE introduced them in version 3, frames didn't make it into HTML until version 4.0.*



# When to Use Frames

When you want to display a lot of content in one single page and you cannot split the document into separate pages, then a frame might be of use to create a navigation bar that links to the subsections of the long document.

When you have a lot of data in one part of the page that you do not want the user to have to reload while another part of the page changes. Examples might include a photography site where you have lots of thumbnails in one frame, and the main picture in another. Rather than reloading the thumbnails each time if a visitor wants to look at a new main picture, you can just reload the main picture.

## A couple of other drawbacks you should be aware of with frames are as follows:

- Search engines often link to the content of individual frames rather than the frameset (or group of frames) that the user sees (and you have to use JavaScript in each frame to reload the frameset if a visitor lands on an individual frame).
- Some browsers do not print well from framesets (and will just print one frame at a time).
- The browser's Back button might not work as the user expects

Some smaller devices cannot cope with frames, often because their screen is not big enough to be divided up.

- It can be hard to achieve a nice layout because users with a lower resolution monitor than the designer can end up seeing only a portion of what you intend them to see, while users with a higher resolution monitor than the designer may end up with large gaps around the edges of the frames.
- If you have a navigation frame loading different pages into a “main frame,” it is hard to create a navigation bar that tells users which page they are on (because the other frame loads the new page without telling the navigation bar).

## A couple of other drawbacks you should be aware of with frames are as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-frameset.dtd">
<html>
<head>
  <title>Frames example</title>
</head>
<frameset rows="150, *, 100" border="10">
  <frame src="frames/top_frame.html" />
  <frame src="frames/main_frame.html" />
  <frame src="frames/bottom_frame.html" />
<noframes><body>This site makes uses of a technology called frames. Unfortunately
the browser you are using does not support this technology. We recommend that
you update your browser. We apologize for any inconvenience this causes.
</body></noframes>
</frameset>
</html>
```

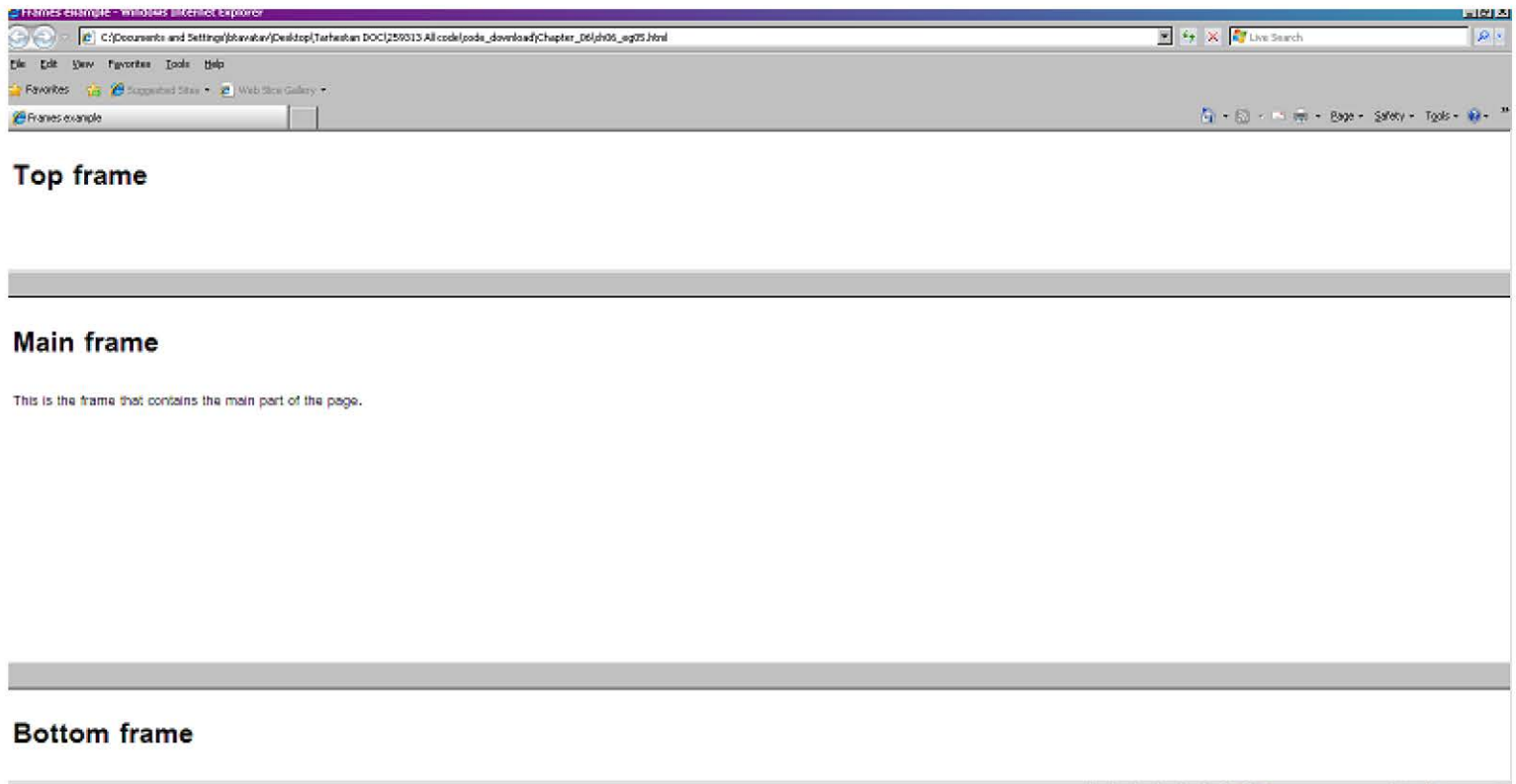
# Frames

- ***The frameborder Attribute***
- ***The framespacing Attribute***

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-frameset.dtd">
<html>
<head>
  <title>Frames example</title>
</head>
<frameset rows="150, *, 100" framespacing="25">
  <frame src="frames/top_frame.html" />
  <frame src="frames/main_frame.html" />
  <frame src="frames/bottom_frame.html" />
  <noframes><body>This site makes uses of a technology called frames. Unfortunately the browser
you are using does not support this technology. We recommend that you update your browser. We
apologize for any inconvenience this causes. </body></noframes>
</frameset>
</html>
```

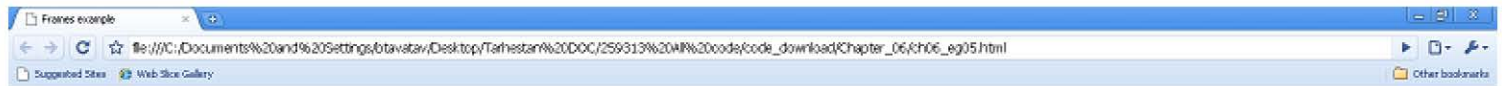
# Frames

*In ie*



# Frames

In chrome



**Top frame**

---

**Main frame**

This is the frame that contains the main part of the page.

**Bottom frame**

---

# Frames

## In chrome



### Top frame

---

### Main frame

This is the frame that contains the main part of the page.

### Bottom frame

---

# Frames

- ***The <frame> Element***
- ***The src Attribute***

The src attribute indicates the file that should be used in the frame.  
src="main\_page.html"

## ***The name Attribute***

The name attribute allows you to give a name to a frame; it is used to indicate which frame a document should be loaded into. This is especially important when you want to create links in one frame that load pages into a second frame, in which case the second frame needs a name to identify itself as the *target of* the link. You will see more about making links between frames later in the chapter.

name="main\_frame"



# Frames

## ***The frameborder Attribute***

The frameborder attribute specifies whether or not the borders of that frame are shown; it overrides the value given in the frameborder attribute on the <frameset> element if one is given, and the possible values are the same. The table that follows shows the possible values of the frameborder attribute.

Value	Description
1	Border on (this is default)
0	Border off

# Frames

## The marginwidth and marginheight Attributes

The margin is the space between the three-dimensional border of a frame and its contents.

The marginwidth attribute enables you to specify the width of the space between the left and right of the frame's borders and the frame's content. The value is given in pixels.

The marginheight attribute enables you to specify the height of the space between the top and bottom of the frame's borders and its contents. The value is given in pixels.

`marginheight="10" marginwidth="10"`

# Frames

## The noresize Attribute

Value	Description
auto	Scrollbars appear if needed (this is default)
yes	Scrollbars are always shown (even if they are not needed)
no	Scrollbars are never shown (even if they are needed)

## The `<noframes>` Element

- If a user's browser does not support frames (which is very rare these days), the contents of the `<noframes>` element should be displayed to the user.
- In XHTML, you must place a `<body>` element inside the `<noframes>` element because the `<frameset>` element is supposed to replace the `<body>` element. But if a browser does not understand the `<frameset>` element, it should ignore these elements and the `<noframes>`.

# Frames

```
<noframes>  
  <body>  
    This site requires frames.  
  </body>  
</noframes>
```

Although ideally you would have a non-frames version of the site for those users who have browsers that do not support frames, this can require a lot of work. So a helpful alternative is to provide links to the pages that make up the frames so that the user can still see the content of the site.

## Creating Links Between Frames

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-frameset.dtd">
<html>
<head>
  <title>Frames example</title>
</head>

<frameset cols="200, *">
  <frame src="frames/linksNav.html" />
  <frame src="frames/linksMain.html" name="main_page" />
<noframes><body>This site makes uses of a technology called frames. Unfortunately
the browser you are using does not support this technology. We recommend that
you update your browser. We apologize for any inconvenience this causes.
</body></noframes>
</frameset>

</html>
```

## Creating Links Between Frames

Linknav.html

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html>
<head>
  <title>Frames example</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Navigation</h1>
<p>Click on the links below and the pages the links point to should appear in the frame to the right.</p>
<a href="http://www.wrox.com/" target="main_page">Wrox Press</a><br /><br />
<a href="http://www.google.com/" target="main_page">Google</a><br /><br />
<a href="http://www.microsoft.com/" target="main_page">Microsoft</a><br /><br />
<a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/" target="main_page">BBC News</a><br /><br />
</body>
</html>
```

## Creating Links Between Frames

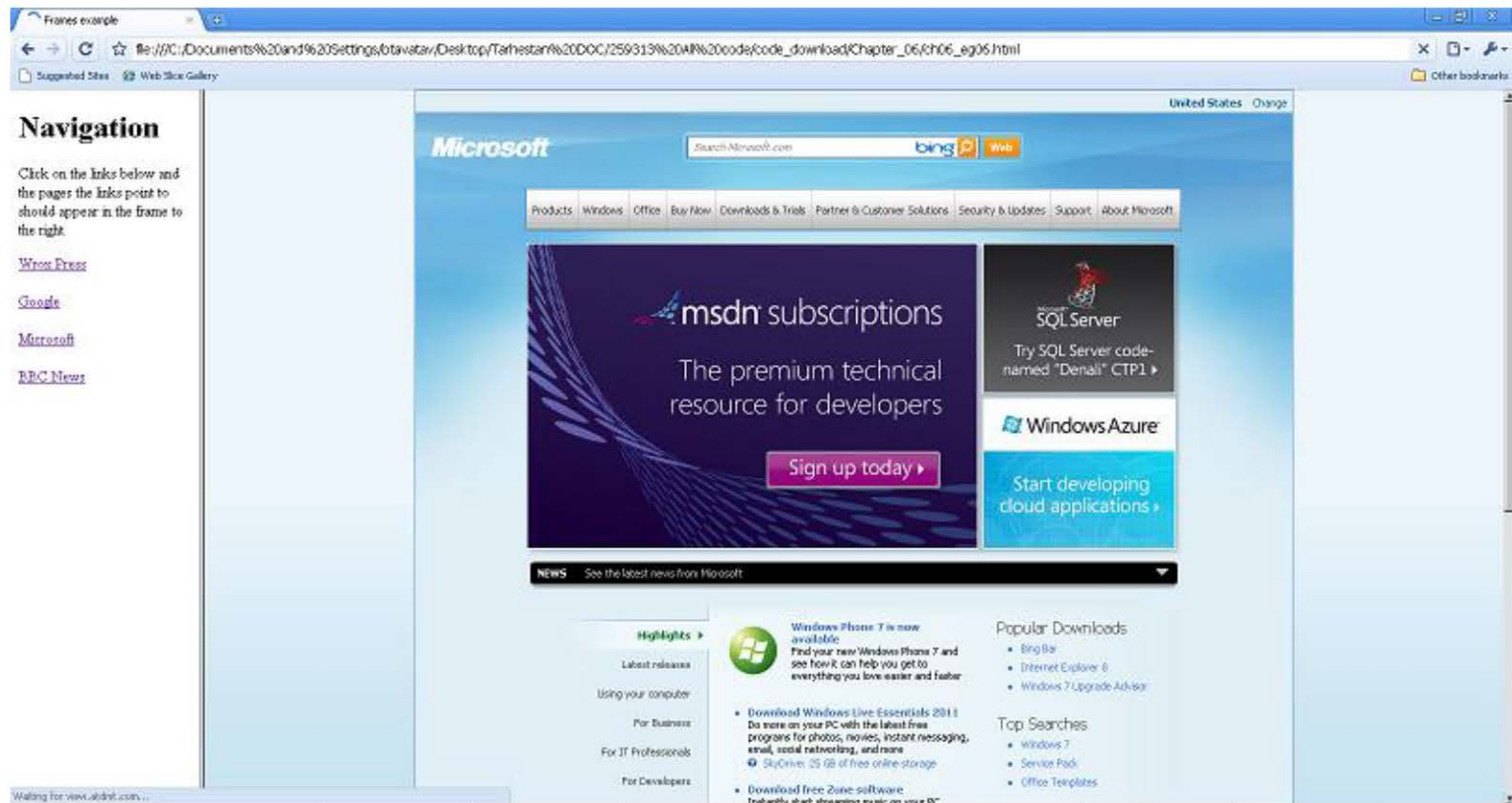
linksMain.html

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html>
<head>
  <title>Frames example</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Main window</h1>
<p>The destination of the links on the left should appear in this window. </p>
</body>
</html>
```



# Frames

## Creating Links Between Frames



# Frames

## Creating Links Between Frames

Value	Description
<code>_blank</code>	Open the linked document in a new window
<code>_self</code>	Open the linked document in the same frame as it was clicked (this is default)
<code>_parent</code>	Open the linked document in the parent frameset
<code>_top</code>	Open the linked document in the full body of the window
<code>framename</code>	Open the linked document in a named frame

# Nested Framesets

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-frameset.dtd">
<html>
<head>
  <title>Frames example</title>
</head>
<frameset rows="*, 300, *">
  <frame src="frames/top_frame.html" />
  <frameset cols="*, 400, *">
    <frame src="frames/blank.html" />
    <frame src="frames/main_frame.html" />
    <frame src="frames/blank.html" />
  </frameset>
  <frame src="frames/bottom_frame.html" />
  <noframes><body>This site makes uses of a technology called frames. Unfortunately the browser
you are using does not support this technology. We recommend that you update your browser. We
apologize for any inconvenience this causes. </body></noframes>
</frameset>
</html>
```

# Nested Framesets

top\_frame.html

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html>
<head>
  <title>Frames example</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Top frame</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

# Nested Framesets

## Blank.html

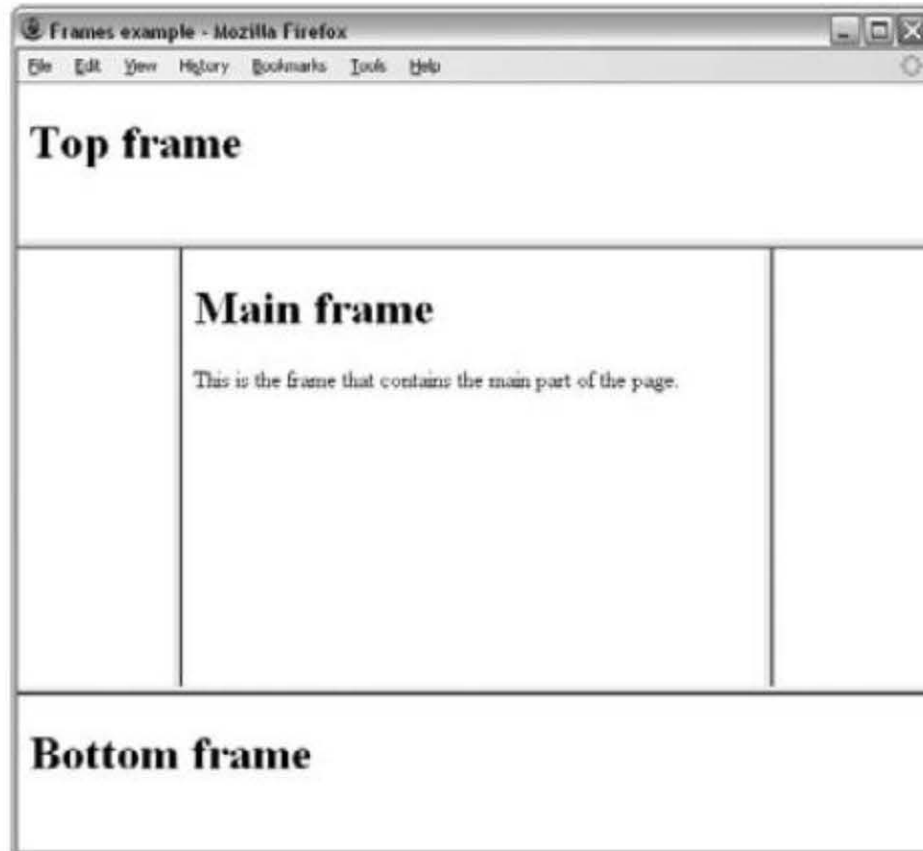
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html>
<head>
  <title>Frames example</title>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```

# Nested Framesets

## Main\_frame.html

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html>
<head>
  <title>Frames example</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Main frame</h1>
<p>This is the frame that contains the main part of the page. </p>
</body>
</html>
```

# Nested Framesets



# Nested Framesets

## Books

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-frameset.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <head>
    <title>Books Previewer</title>
    <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
  </head>
  <frameset cols="750, *">
    <frameset rows="150, *, 70" frameborder="1" noresize="noresize" >
      <frame src="frames/nav.html" noresize="noresize" scrolling="no" />
      <frame src="frames/newBooks.html" name="main_page" />
      <frame src="frames/footer.html" scrolling="no" />
    </frameset>
  </frameset>
  <noframes></noframes>
</html>
```



# Nested Framesets

## Nav.html

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
  <title>Navigation</title>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
  <style type="text/css">img {border-style:none; border-width:0px;}</style>
</head>
<body>

<a href="../frames/newBooks.html#linux" target="main_page"></a>
<a href="../frames/newBooks.html#xml" target="main_page"></a>
<a href="../frames/newBooks.html#asp" target="main_page"></a>
</body></html>
```

# Nested Framesets

## Newbook.html

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
  <title>New books</title>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
</head>
<body>
<h1><a name="xml">Professional XML Development with Apache Tools: Xerces, Xalan, FOP, Cocoon, Axis, Xindice</a></h1>
<h3>Book overview</h3>
<p>If you're a Java programmer working with XML, you probably already use some of the tools developed by the Apache Software Foundation. This book is a code-intensive guide to the Apache XML tools that are most relevant for Java developers, including Xerces, Xalan, FOP, Cocoon, Axis, and Xindice.</p>
<p>Theodore Leung, a founding member of the Apache XML Project, focuses on the unique capabilities of these best-of-breed XML tools. With the help of a sample application, he demonstrates how you can use them in unison to develop professional XML/Java applications for the real world.</p>
<p>If you need in-depth information to help you assemble a workable toolbox for developing sophisticated XML-based applications, you'll find it in this volume.</p>
<p>What you will learn from this book:</p>
<ul>
<li>How the Apache XML Project relates to Java programming </li>
<li>When you'll need some of Xerces' extra parsing features, like grammar caching </li>
<li>How to use Xalan's XSLTC to compile XSLT stylesheets into Java </li>
<li>Prerequisites and applications for FOP and Batik</li>
<li>Cocoon concepts and development </li>
<li>Development techniques and practical usage for Xindice </li>
<li>How to develop back-end applications with XML RPC and Axis </li>
<li>Applications and concepts for XML Security </li>
</ul>
<br /><br /><br />
```

# Nested Framesets

## Newbook.html

```
<h1><a name="linux">Beginning Red Hat Linux 9</a></h1>
```

```
<h3>Book overview</h3>
```

```
<p>Red Hat Linux 9 is a powerful, flexible open source operating system. Its popularity is growing, both in home use and in corporate environments of all sizes. Its user interface makes it every bit as accessible as other operating systems, and its open source pedigree opens the doors to a mind-blowing amount of free software.</p>
```

```
<p>This book guides you through that difficult time that comes just after you've installed a new operating system, by giving you the confidence to open your wings and fly with it. We'll take you through the installation, we'll get you working, and by the end of the book you'll have a well-configured, stable, secure operating system and a world of possibilities.</p>
```

```
<h3>Who is this book for?</h3>
```

```
<p>This book is for you if you're using (or planning to use) the Red Hat Linux operating system for the first time. It offers the simple, plain-speaking guidance you need as you begin to explore the vast potential of open source software. The book assumes that you're familiar with using Microsoft Windows, and aims to help you make the jump from Windows to Linux by introducing it in those terms. No previous knowledge of Linux is assumed.</p>
```

```
<h3>What you will learn in this book</h3>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>How to install Red Hat Linux 9 using the included 2 CD-ROM distribution from Red Hat</li>
```

```
<li>How to use Red Hat Linux 9 to connect to networks, printers, and the Internet</li>
```

```
<li>How to get working using Office applications, Web browsers, multimedia applications, and so on</li>
```

```
<li>How to get the most from Linux by understanding Linux's powerful file system and command line interfaces</li>
```

```
<li>How to set up and configure a Web server, a mail server, a file server, and various other types of servers</li>
```

```
<li>How to secure your machine against unauthorized use both from the Internet and from internal threats</li>
```

```
<li>How to modify your machine to suit the way you work installing software to create a tailored working environment</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

# Nested Framesets

## Newbook.html

```
<br /><br /><br />
```

```
<h1><a name="asp">Beginning ASP.NET 1.1 with VB .NET 2003</a></h1>
```

```
<h3>Book overview</h3>
```

```
<p>This book teaches you how to build custom ASP.NET Web sites from the ground up. An expert team of authors uses their extensive ASP.NET programming experience to give you hands-on instruction in the best way to create Web sites with ASP.NET. This completely updated edition features new examples, and all code is written and tested for ASP.NET version 1.1.</p>
```

```
<p>What you will learn from this book:</p>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>How to install and configure ASP.NET</li>
```

```
<li>Basic programming principles for Visual Basic .NET, such as variables, controls structures, and procedural programming</li>
```

```
<li>Techniques for applying these principles as you develop ASP.NET pages</li>
```

```
<li>The minimum amount of object-oriented programming necessary to work successfully and efficiently with ASP.NET</li>
```

```
<li>Key differences between ASP.NET 1.0 and 1.1, how to use the examples in this book with either version, and how to move from 1.0 to 1.1</li>
```

```
<li>Build ASP.NET sites faster using Microsoft's new, free WebMatrix tool</li>
```

```
<li>Techniques for extending your ASP.NET sites to incorporate related tools and technologies, such as using ADO.NET for data source access</li>
```

```
<li>Web Services for inter-Web site communication, and Server Controls for facilitating code maintenance and reuse</li>
```

```
<li>How you can make your ASP.NET site production-ready through proper debugging, optimization, and security</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

# Nested Framesets

## Footer.html

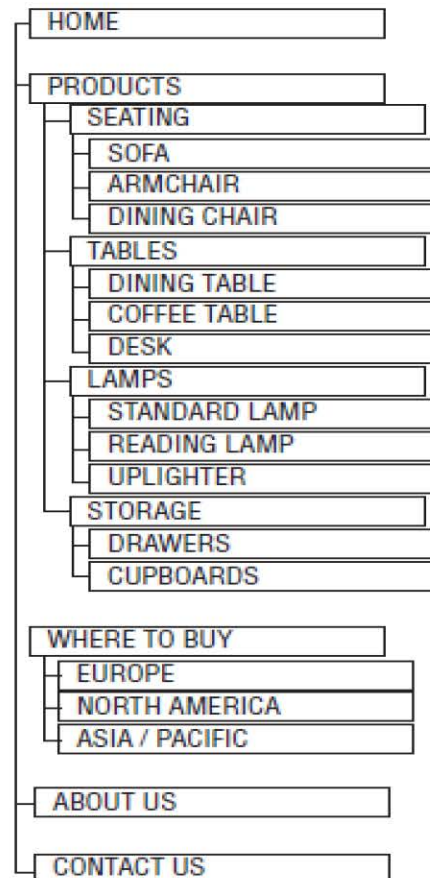
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
  <title>Footer</title>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
</head>
<body>
&copy;2008 Wiley Publishing Inc. All rights reserved.
</body>
</html>
```

# نکات مهم در طرح بندی صفحه

## سوالاتی که قبل از طراحی سایت به آنها جواب دهید:

- آیا شما با یک محصول یا خدمات سرو کار دارید؟
- چند بار مردم به این محصول یا خدمات نیاز دارند؟
- پس از سفارش یک محصول یا خدمات ، احتمالاً آنها دوباره به سایت مراجعه می کنند تا دوباره سفارش دهند یا اطلاعات بیشتری کسب کنند؟
- آیا می خواهید محصول یا خدمات خود را به افرادی تبلیغ کنید که چیزی در مورد آن نشنیده باشند یا برعکس؟
- برای توضیح بیشتر در مورد محصول یا خدمات خاص به افرادی که اطلاعاتی در مورد آن دارند، چه هست؟
- چه خاصیتی در مورد محصول یا خدمات شما دارد که آن را از رقیب متمایز می کند؟
- آیا می خواهید مستقیم از سایت بفروشید ، بازدید کننده را به فروشنده متصل کنید یا به مراجعه کننده بگویید که می توانند یک محصول یا خدمات را دریافت کنند؟

# نکات مهم در طرح بندی صفحه



# Page Size (and Screen Resolution)

- Different computers have different screen resolutions (800 × 600 and 1024 × 768 are the most popular).
- Different users have different size monitors (15, 17, 19, 21+ inch monitors).
- People often don't browse with the whole screen showing — they tend to have toolbars and other applications taking up part of the space.



# Page Size (and Screen Resolution)

	640 x480	800 × 600	1024 × 768	1152 × 864	1280 × 1024
jan 2008	0	8	48	3	28
jan 2007	0	13	53	3	22
jan 2006	0	21	58	3	12
jan 2005	0	28	54	3	10
jan 2004	1	37	49	3	6
jan 2003	2	46	40	3	4
jan 2002	4	52	34	2	3
jan 2001	7	54	30	2	2
jan 2000	11	56	25	2	2

# Sketching the Placement of Elements



# Sketching the Placement of Elements

- Branding
- Global navigation (a link to the home page and the main sections of the site - note that the home page should almost always be the first item of navigation)
- Subsection navigation (if you are in one of the subsections of the site, the subsection navigation should contain links to the sections within that section)
- A heading or title for the page (except for the home page which probably does not need one)
- Enough of the content that users can tell what the page is about
- An option to search the site
- Promotions/Advertising (self or others)

# Single-Column Layouts

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" lang="en" xml:lang="en">
  <head>  <title>Single Columns CSS</title>  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="1c.css" />  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="page">      <div class="header"><h1>My Company Name</h1></div>
    <div class="nav"><a href="">Home</a> | <a href="">Products</a> | <a href="">Services</a> | <a href="">About
Us</a> | <a href="">Contact Us</a></div>
    <div class="content">
<h2>Sample Web Page</h2>
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nunc eleifend, erat id commodo placerat, nulla purus bibendum justo, in dictum orci mi vitae nulla. Nullam semper viverra nulla. Sed lacinia feugiat eros. Maecenas ullamcorper ligula quis odio. Donec pede massa, pharetra sit amet, accumsan a, iaculis egestas, lectus. Etiam ullamcorper elementum wisi. Etiam et felis aliquet dui tempus sagittis. Donec dapibus ipsum id leo. Integer est ante, imperdiet non, suscipit sit amet, varius a, sem. Integer lobortis wisi id erat. Nullam aliquet augue ac elit. Nulla facilisi. Vivamus ligula tortor, molestie at, accumsan quis, semper vitae, augue. Praesent pede neque, sollicitudin non, facilisis sed, viverra a, pede. Cras nec urna. Curabitur ut metus. Curabitur erat lacus, tempus vitae, elementum nec, pulvinar vel, leo. Sed a velit. Proin erat. Donec sem. </p>
<p>Mauris quis urna. Donec sodales, risus non dictum ultricies, nisl lorem imperdiet sapien, vel euismod orci risus non lorem. Nam tempus, pede nec tincidunt lacinia, lectus mauris malesuada quam, a tincidunt elit justo a ligula. Nunc cursus nonummy nulla. Quisque adipiscing. Donec nisl elit, viverra in, elementum eu, auctor id, eros. Sed sagittis, neque vel blandit tempor, justo odio posuere nulla, at condimentum lorem nibh suscipit arcu. Mauris rhoncus, nunc vel hendrerit aliquet, purus velit iaculis mauris, aliquam eleifend ante augue ut velit. Pellentesque sed turpis vel odio varius posuere. Ut urna mi, ultricies ut, lobortis in, varius porta, nulla. </p>  </div>  </div>
  </body> </html>
```

# 1c.css

```
body {background-color:#d6d6d6;
font-family:arial, verdana, sans-serif;
}
```

```
.page {
width:700px;
margin-left:auto;
margin-right:auto;
text-align:left;
font-size:12px;
background-color:#ffffff;
border-style:solid; border-width:1px; border-color:#666666;}
```

```
.header {background-color:#f3f3f3; padding:3px;}
```

```
.nav {font-weight:bold; background-color:#e3e3e3; padding:5px;}
```

```
.content {padding:10px;}
```

```
.sacrificial {font-weight:bold; background-color:#e3e3e3; padding:5px; vertical-align:top;}
```

## My Company Name

[Home](#) | [Products](#) | [Services](#) | [About Us](#) | [Contact Us](#)

### Sample Web Page

Lorem ipsum cct: sit amet, consetetur adipisicing elit. Nunc eleifend, erat. d conmodo olaverat, nulla purus bibendum justo, in dictum ordi m vitae nulla. Nullam semper viverra nulla. Sed lacinia feugiat eros. Maecenas ullamcorper ligula quis odio. Donec pede massa, pharetra sit amet, accumsan a, laculis egestas, lectus. Etiam ut amcorper elementum wisi. Etiam et fisis al quet dui larnon. Donec dapibus psurn ic. Ineger est ante, imperciol non suscipit sit amet, varius a, sem. Integer laboris wisi id erat. Nullam a iquaj augue a: elit. Nulla facil si Vvarius ligula tortor molestie at, accumsan quis, semper vitae augue. Praesert pede neque, sollicitudin non, facilis sed, viverra a, pede. Cras nec lurnia. Curabitur ut metus. Curabitur erat lacus, tempus vitae a emeritum nec, pulvinar vitae Sed a velit. Proin erat. Donec sem.

Mauris quis uma. Donec sodales, r eus non dictum. Jtices, nisl orem impercie: sapien, vel eulis mod cr: ris us non lorem. Nam tempus, pede nec tincidunt lacinia, lectus mauris n ralsuade quam, a tincidunt elit justo a ligule. Nunc cursus nonummy rui a. Ou eque adipiscing. Donec nisl elit, viverra in, alementum eu, auctor c, eros. Sed sagittis, neque vel blandit tempus, justo odio posere nulla, al condimentum. Icrum nibh suscipit arcu. Mauris rhoncus, nunc vel hendert el cuet, orus velit laculis mauris, aliquam etatend ante augue ut vel t. Pallentesque sed turpis vel odio varius posere. Ut urna rui, utriusque ut, obortis in, varius porta, nulla.

# Two-Column Layouts

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" lang="en" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Two Columns Layout Using CSS</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="2.css" />
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="page">
      <div class="header"><h1>My Company Name</h1></div>
      <div class="nav">
        <a href="">Home</a><br /><a href="">Products</a><br /><a href="">Services</a><br /><a href="">About Us</a><br /><a href="">Contact Us</a>
      </div>
      <div class="content">
        <h2>Sample Web Page</h2>
        <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nunc eleifend, erat id commodo placerat, nulla purus bibendum justo, in dictum orci mi vitae nulla. Nullam semper viverra nulla. Sed lacinia feugiat eros. Maecenas ullamcorper ligula quis odio. Donec pede massa, pharetra sit amet, accumsan a, iaculis egestas, lectus. Etiam ullamcorper elementum wisi. Etiam et felis aliquet dui tempus sagittis. Donec dapibus ipsum id leo. Integer est ante, imperdiet non, suscipit sit amet, varius a, sem. Integer lobortis wisi id erat. Nullam aliquet augue ac elit. Nulla facilisi. Vivamus ligula tortor, molestie at, accumsan quis, semper vitae, augue. Praesent pede neque, sollicitudin non, facilisis sed, viverra a, pede. Cras nec urna. Curabitur ut metus. Curabitur erat lacus, tempus vitae, elementum nec, pulvinar vel, leo. Sed a velit. Proin erat. Donec sem. </p>
        <p>Mauris quis urna. Donec sodales, risus non dictum ultricies, nisl lorem imperdiet sapien, vel euismod orci risus non lorem. Nam tempus, pede nec tincidunt lacinia, lectus mauris malesuada quam, a tincidunt elit justo a ligula. Nunc cursus nonummy nulla. Quisque adipiscing. Donec nisl elit, viverra in, elementum eu, auctor id, eros. Sed sagittis, neque vel blandit tempor, justo odio posuere nulla, at condimentum lorem nibh suscipit arcu. Mauris rhoncus, nunc vel hendrerit aliquet, purus velit iaculis mauris, aliquam eleifend ante augue ut velit. Pellentesque sed turpis vel odio varius posuere. Ut urna mi, ultricies ut, lobortis in, varius porta, nulla. </p>
      </div>
    </div>
  </body></html>
```

# 1c.css

```
body {background-color:#efefef;
font-family:arial, verdana, sans-serif;
text-align:center;}
.page {
background-image:url(images/2columnbackground.gif);
background-repeat:repeat-y;
margin-left:auto;
margin-right:auto;
text-align:left;
width:700px;
font-size:12px;
border:1px solid #666666;}
.header {
padding:3px;
background-color:#ffffff;}
.nav {
font-weight:bold;
padding:5px;
float:left;
width:100px;}
.content {
padding:10px;
margin-left:100px;}
```

## My Company Name

[Home](#)  
[Products](#)  
[Services](#)  
[About Us](#)  
[Contact Us](#)

### Sample Web Page

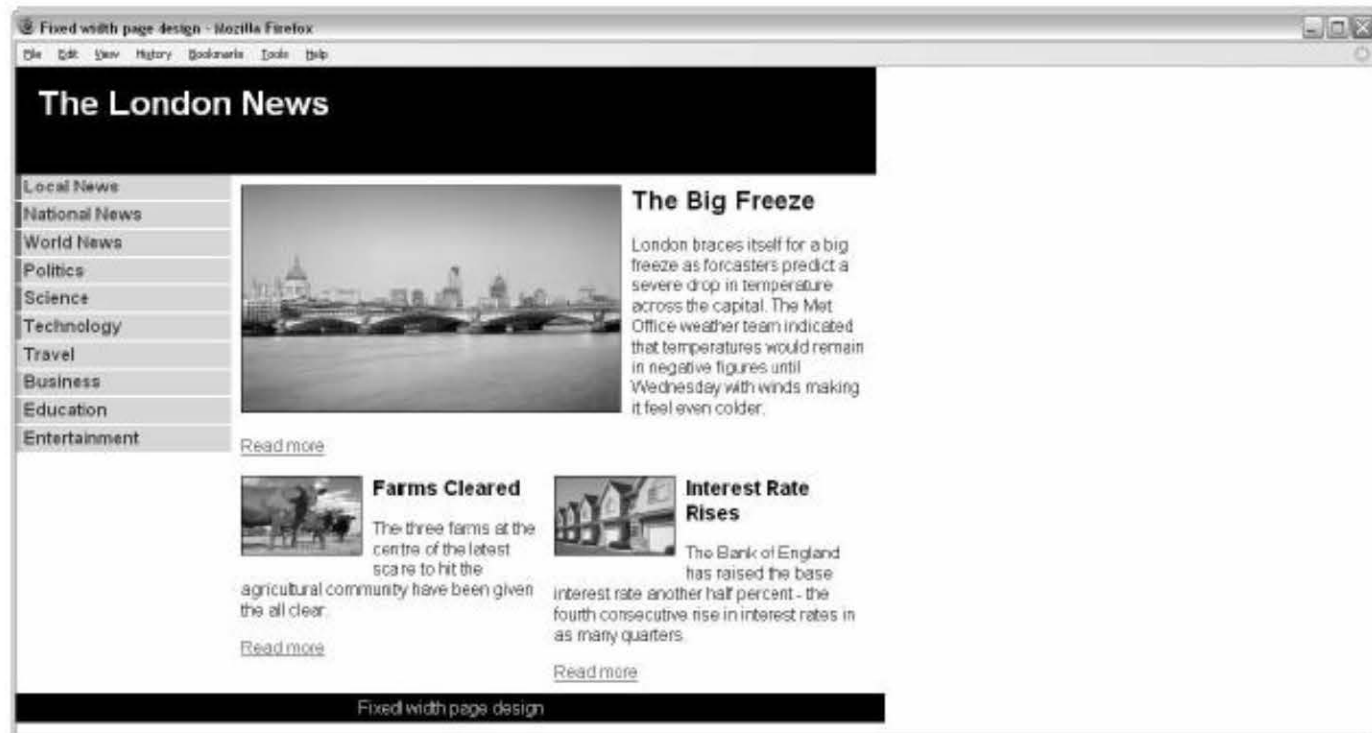
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nunc eleifend, erat id commodo placerat, nulla purus bibendum justo, in dictum orci mi vitae nulla. Nullam semper viverra nulla. Sed lacinia feugiat eros. Maecenas ullamcorper ligula quis odio. Donec pede massa, pharetra sit amet, accumsan a, iaculis egestas, lectus. Etiam ullamcorper elementum wisi. Etiam et felis aliquet dui tempus sagittis. Donec dapibus ipsum id leo. Integer est ante, imperdiet non, suscipit sit amet, varius a, sem. Integer lobortis wisi id erat. Nullam aliquet augue ac elit. Nulla facilisi. Vivamus ligula tortor, molestie at, accumsan quis, semper vitae, augue. Praesent pede neque, sollicitudin non, facilisis sed, viverra a, pede. Cras nec urna. Curabitur ut metus. Curabitur erat lacus, tempus vitae, elementum nec, pulvinar vel, leo. Sed a velit. Proin erat. Donec sem.

Mauris quis urna. Donec sodales, risus non dictum ultricies, nisl lorem imperdiet sapien, vel euismod orci risus non lorem. Nam tempus, pede nec tincidunt lacinia, lectus mauris malesuada quam, a tincidunt elit justo a ligula. Nunc cursus nonummy nulla. Quisque adipiscing. Donec nisl elit, viverra in, elementum eu, auctor id, eros. Sed sagittis, neque vel blandit tempor, justo odio posuere nulla, at condimentum lorem nibh suscipit arcu. Mauris rhoncus, nunc vel hendrerit aliquet, purus velit iaculis mauris, aliquam eleifend ante augue ut velit. Pellentesque sed turpis vel odio varius posuere. Ut urna mi, ultricies ut, lobortis in, varius porta, nulla.

# Three-Column Layouts

??????

## Exercise





# CSS float Property

The float property sets where an image or a text will appear in another element.

**Note:** If there is too little space on a line for the floating element, it will jump down on the next line, and continue until a line has enough space.

**Note:** Content, background, and borders of inline elements should go in front of the float. Background and borders of a block element should go behind the float, but the content of the block element should go in front of the float.

## Possible Values

ValueDescription

**left** : The image or text moves to the left in the parent element

**right** : The image or text moves to the right in the parent element

**None** : (Default) The image or the text will be displayed just where it occurs in the text



# CSS float Property

```
.thumbnail  
{  
float:left;  
width:110px;  
height:90px;  
margin:5px;  
}
```



```
  
  
  
  
  
  
  

```

# CSS Clear Property

Image and text elements that appear in another element are called floating elements.

The clear property sets the sides of an element where other floating elements are not allowed.

## **ValueDescription**

**Left** : No floating elements allowed on the left side

**Right**: No floating elements allowed on the right side

**Both**: No floating elements allowed on either the left or the right side

**None** : Default. Allows floating elements on both sides

# CSS Clear Property

```
<div>
  <div id="wrapper">
    <div id="header">
      <div id="Header-Menu">
        دربارہ سبب کالا <a href="#">ورود به سایت - ثبت نام</a> خوش آمدید
        تماس با ما &nbsp;|&nbsp; همکاری با ما &nbsp;|&nbsp; سوالات متداول &nbsp;|&nbsp; آگهی ها &nbsp;|&nbsp;
      <br />
    </div>
    <div id="Header-Logo"></div>
    <!-- <div id="Header-Welcome" >> <a href="#">ورود به سایت - ثبت نام</a> خوش آمدید ! </div-->
  </div>
  <div id="main">
    <div id="navi">
      <div id="navi-left"></div>
      <div id="navi-center"><div id="navi-right"></div></div>
    </div>
    <div id="row03">
      <div id="slideshow"> </div>
      <div id="mainmenu">
        <div id="menu-header"></div>
        <div id="menu-content"></div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

# CSS Clear Property

```
<div id="row04">
  <div id="row04-left" >
    <div id="t1"></div>
    <div id="t2"></div>
    <div id="t3"></div>
  </div>
  <div id="row04-right">
    <div id="adv01"></div>
    <div id="adv02"></div>
    <div id="adv03"></div>
  </div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<div id="clearer"></div>
</div>
<div id="footer"><تمامی حقوق این سایت به سبد کالا مربوط است></div>
</div></div>
```

# CSS Clear Property

```
body{
    margin-right: 3%;
    margin-left: 3%;}
#wrapper {
    width:900px;
    margin:0 auto;}
#Header-Logo{
    width: 275px;
    float: right;
    padding: 10px;
    background-image: url( Images/Logo.jpg );
    height: 70px;
    background-repeat: no-repeat;}
* {
    margin:0;
    padding:0;
    border:0;}
#header{
    background-color: #eee;
    background-image: url(image/bg_menu.jpg);
    height: 80px;
    padding-bottom: 10px;
    padding-left: 10px;
    background-repeat: no-repeat;}
#Header-Menu{
    width: 580px;
    float: left;
    padding: 0px 0px 0px 0px;
    font-family:tahoma; font-size:11px; }
#main{
    background-repeat: repeat-y;
    background-color: #FFFFFF;
    width: 887px;}
#navi-left{
    width: 194px;
    float: left;
    color: #fff;
    background-image: url( 'Images/bar_sabad.jpg' )
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    height: 60px;}
#navi-center{
    margin-left: 194px;
    margin-right:572px;
    background-image: url( 'Images/bar_supprt.jpg' )
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    width: 698px;
    height: 60px;}
```

# CSS Clear Property

```
#navi-right{
    width: 580px;
    height: 60px;
    float: right;
    background-image: url( 'Images/bar_bg.jpg' );}
/*-----Menu & Slideshow -----*/
#row03{
    clear: both;
    padding-top: 10px;
    width: 887px;}
#slideshow{
    width:670px;
    float: left;
    background-image: url( 'Images/Store_Slice_19.jpg' );
    color:#fff;
    height: 271px;}
#mainmenu{
    width: 200px;
    margin-left:670px;}
#menu-header{
    background-image: url( 'Images/menu_top.jpg' );
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    width: 215px;
    height: 37px;}
#menu-content{
    background-image: url( 'Images/menu_bg.jpg' );
    height: 234px;
    width: 215px;}
/*-----Row 04 -----*/
#row04"{
    clear: both;
    width: 847px;}
#row04-left{
    width:240px;
    float: left;}
#t1{
    background-image: url( 'Images/tabliq1.jpg' );
    width: 240px;
    height: 152px;
    background-repeat: no-repeat;}
#t2{
    background-image: url( 'Images/tabliq2.jpg' );
    width: 240px;
    height: 153px;
    background-repeat: no-repeat;}
```



# CSS Clear Property

```
#t3{
    background-image: url( 'Images/tabliq3.jpg' );
    width: 240px;
    height: 201px;
    background-repeat: no-repeat;}

#row04-right{
    width: 660px;
    margin-left:240px;}

#adv01{
    background-image: url( 'Images/Store_Slice_38.jpg' );
    width: 650px;
    height: 194px;}

#adv02{
    background-image: url( 'Images/Store_Slice_38.jpg' );
    width: 650px;
    height: 194px;}

#adv03{
    background-image: url( 'Images/Store_Slice_38.jpg' );
    width: 650px;
    height: 194px;}

# clearer{
    clear:both;}

#footer{
    padding: 10px;
    font-size: 11px;
    text-align: center;}
```

# CSS Display



The display property specifies if/how an element is displayed, and the visibility property specifies if an element should be visible or hidden.

**display:none** hides an element, and it will not take up any space. The element will be hidden, and the page will be displayed as the element is not there:

# CSS Display

```
<html>
<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    h1.hidden {display:none;}
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>This is a visible heading</h1>
  <h1 class="hidden">This is a hidden heading</h1>
  <p>Notice that the hidden heading does not take up space.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

# CSS Display

Value	Description
none	The element will generate no box at all
block	The element will generate a block box (a line break before and after the element)
inline	The element will generate an inline box (no line break before or after the element). This is default
inline-block	The element will generate a block box, laid out as an inline box
inline-table	The element will generate an inline box (like <code>&lt;table&gt;</code> , with no line break before or after)
list-item	The element will generate a block box, and an inline box for the list marker
run-in	The element will generate a block or inline box, depending on context
table	The element will behave like a table (like <code>&lt;table&gt;</code> , with a line break before and after)

<b>table-caption</b>	<b>The element will behave like a table caption (like <code>&lt;caption&gt;</code>)</b>
table-cell	The element will behave like a table cell
table-column	The element will behave like a table column
table-column-group	The element will behave like a table column group (like <code>&lt;colgroup&gt;</code> )
table-footer-group	The element will behave like a table footer row group
table-header-group	The element will behave like a table header row group
table-row	The element will behave like a table row
table-row-group	The element will behave like a table row group
inherit	Specifies that the value of the display property should be inherited from the parent element

# CSS Display

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p {display:inline}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>These two paragraphs generates inline boxes, and it results in</p>
<p>no distance between the two elements.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

These two paragraphs generates inline boxes, and it results in no distance between the two elements.

# CSS Display

```
< table style="border: solid 2px blue ; width: 400px; display: block" >  
< tr >  
  < td style="border: solid 2px blue" >   a  < /td >  
  < td style="border: solid 2px blue" >   b  < /td >  
  < td style="border: solid 2px blue" >   c  < /td >  
< /tr >  
< /table >  
< src="../../../Pic/imgexample.jpg" style="display: block" / >
```



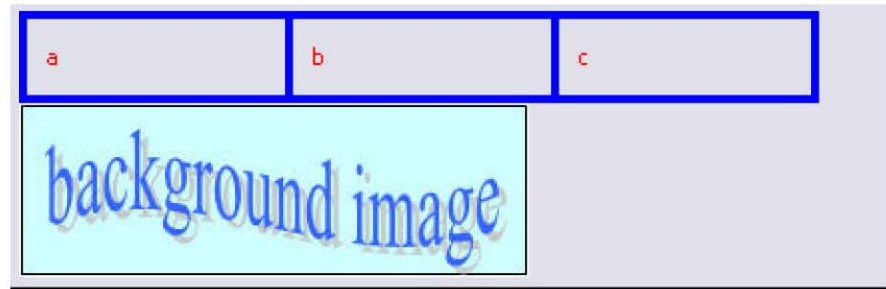
# position

The position property is used to position an element.

Value	Description
absolute	Generates an absolutely positioned element, positioned relative to the first parent element that has a position other than static. The element's position is specified with the "left", "top", "right", and "bottom" properties
fixed	Generates an absolutely positioned element, positioned relative to the browser window. The element's position is specified with the "left", "top", "right", and "bottom" properties
relative	Generates a relatively positioned element, positioned relative to its normal position, so "left:20" adds 20 pixels to the element's LEFT position
static	Default. No position, the element occurs in the normal flow (ignores any top, bottom, left, right, or z-index declarations)
inherit	Specifies that the value of the position property should be inherited from the parent element

# position

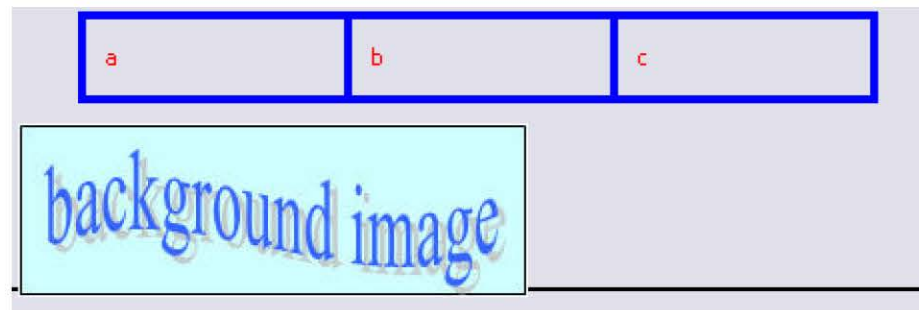
```
< table style="border: solid 2px blue; width: 400px; position : static" >
  < tr >
    < td style="border: solid 2px blue" >   a   < /td >
    < td style="border: solid 2px blue" >   b   < /td >
    < td style="border: solid 2px blue" >   c   < /td >
  < /tr >
< /table >
< img src="../../Pic/bgexample.jpg" style="position : static" / >
```





# position

```
< table style="border: solid 2px blue; border-spacing: 20px; width: 400px; position: relative; left: 30px" >
  < tr >
    < td style="border: solid 2px blue" >   a   < /td >
    < td style="border: solid 2px blue" >   b   < /td >
    < td style="border: solid 2px blue" >   c   < /td >
  < /tr >
< /table >
< img src="../../Pic/bgexample.jpg" style="position: relative; top: 10px" / >
```



# position

```
< table style="border: solid 2px blue; border-spacing: 20px; width: 400px; position: absolute ; top: 6700px; right: 550px" >
  < tr >
    < td style="border: solid 2px blue" > < /td >
    < td style="border: solid 2px blue" > < /td >
    < td style="border: solid 2px blue" > < /td >
  < /tr >
< /table >
< img src="../../../Pic/bgexample.jpg" style="position: absolute; top: 6700px; right: 250px" / >
```

# visibility



visibility property specifies if an element should be visible or hidden.

hidden hides an element, but it will still take up the same space as before. The element will be hidden, but still affect the layout.

# visibility

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1.hidden {visibility:hidden;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a visible heading</h1>
<h1 class="hidden">This is a hidden heading</h1>
<p>Notice that the hidden heading still takes up space.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

**This is a visible heading**

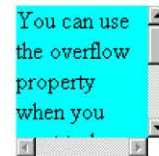
Notice that the hidden heading still takes up space.

# CSS overflow Property

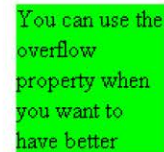
```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
  div.scroll{
    background-color:#00FFFF;
    width:100px;
    height:100px;
    overflow:scroll;}
  div.hidden {
    background-color:#00FF00;
    width:100px;
    height:100px;
    overflow:hidden;}
</style>
</head>
```

The overflow property specifies what to do if the content of an element exceeds the size of the element's box.

overflow:scroll



overflow:hidden



# CSS overflow Property

Value	Description
visible	The overflow is not clipped. It renders outside the element's box. This is default
hidden	The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible
scroll	The overflow is clipped, but a scroll-bar is added to see the rest of the content
auto	If overflow is clipped, a scroll-bar should be added to see the rest of the content
inherit	Specifies that the value of the overflow property should be inherited from the parent element

# z-index

- The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element.
- An element with greater stack order is always in front of an element with a lower stack order.

**Note:** z-index only works on positioned elements (position:absolute, position:relative, or position:fixed).

# z-index

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
  img{
    position:absolute;
    left:0px;
    top:0px;
    z-index:-1;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  
  <p>Because the image has a z-index of -1, it will be placed behind the text.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



# سوال

