

# Website Design 1

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ARTS 214 – 02

Spring 2016

Thursday 2:00 pm – 5:50 pm

I-Building 213

## CSS Styling

- Color
- Type
- Boxes
- Lists, Tables and Forms
- Images
- Layout

### Bullet Point Styles

CSS

```
ol {  
    list-style-type: lower-roman;  
}
```

## Bullet Point Styles




RESULT

# The Complete Poems

## Emily Dickinson

- i. Life
- ii. Nature
- iii. Love
- iv. Time and Eternity
- v. The Single Hound

# List Styles

UNORDERED		ORDERED	
none		decimal	1 2 3
disc		decimal-leading-zero	01 02 03
circle		lower-alpha	a b c
square		upper-alpha	A B C
		lower-roman	i. ii.
		upper-roman	I II III

### Images for Bullets

CSS

```
ul {  
    list-style-image: url("star.png");  
}  
  
li {  
    margin: 10px 0px 0px 0px;  
}
```

## Images for Bullets

RESULT

# Index of Translated Poems

## Arthur Rimbaud

- ★ Ophelia
- ★ To Music
- ★ A Dream for Winter
- ★ Vowels
- ★ The Drunken Boat

# Positioning the Bullet Point

CSS

```
ul {  
    width: 250px;}  
  
li {  
    margin: 10px;}  
  
ul.illuminations {  
    list-style-position: outside;}  
  
ul.season {  
    list-style-position: inside;}
```



# Positioning the Bullet Point

RESULT

- That idol, black eyes and yellow mop, without parents or court ...
- Gracious son of Pan! Around your forehead crowned with flowerets ...
- When the world is reduced to a single dark wood for our four ...
  - Once, if my memory serves me well, my life was a banquet ...
  - Hadn't I once a youth that was lovely, heroic, fabulous ...
  - Autumn already! - But why regret the everlasting sun if we are

### List Shorthand

CSS

```
ul {  
  list-style: inside circle;  
  width: 300px;}  
  
li {  
  margin: 10px 0px 0px 0px;}
```

## List Shorthand

RESULT

### Quotes from Edgar Allan Poe

- I have great faith in fools; self-confidence my friends call it.
- All that we see or seem is but a dream within a dream.
- I would define, in brief, the poetry of words as the rhythmical creation of Beauty.

### Table Styles

#### First Edition Auctions

AUTHOR	TITLE	RESERVE PRICE	CURRENT BID
E.E. Cummings	Tulips & Chimneys	\$2,000.00	\$2,642.50
Charles d'Orleans	Poemes		\$5,866.00
T.S. Eliot	Poems 1909 - 1925	\$1,250.00	\$8,499.35
Sylvia Plath	The Colossus		\$1031.72

width

padding

text-transform

letter-spacing

font-size

border

text-align

background-color

:hover

### Border on Empty Cells

CSS

```
td {  
    border: 1px solid #0088dd;  
    padding: 15px;  
}
```

```
table.one {  
    empty-cells: show;  
}
```

```
table.two {  
    empty-cells: hide;  
}
```

### Border on Empty Cells

RESULT

1	2
3	

1	2
3	

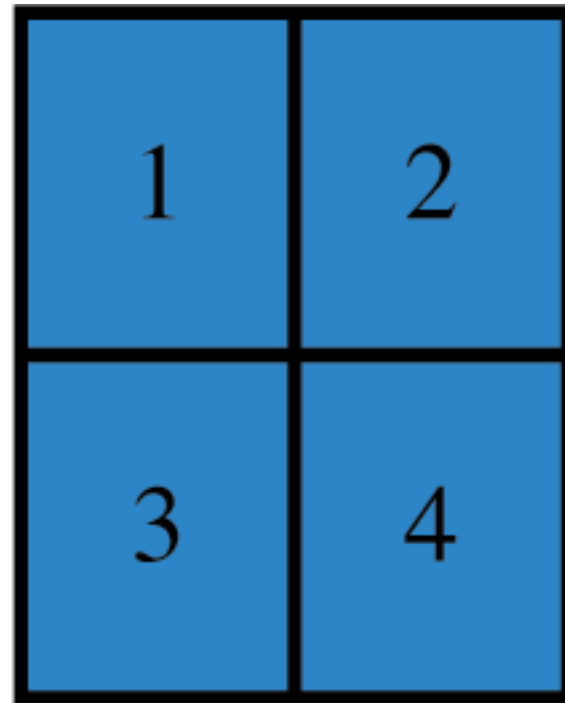
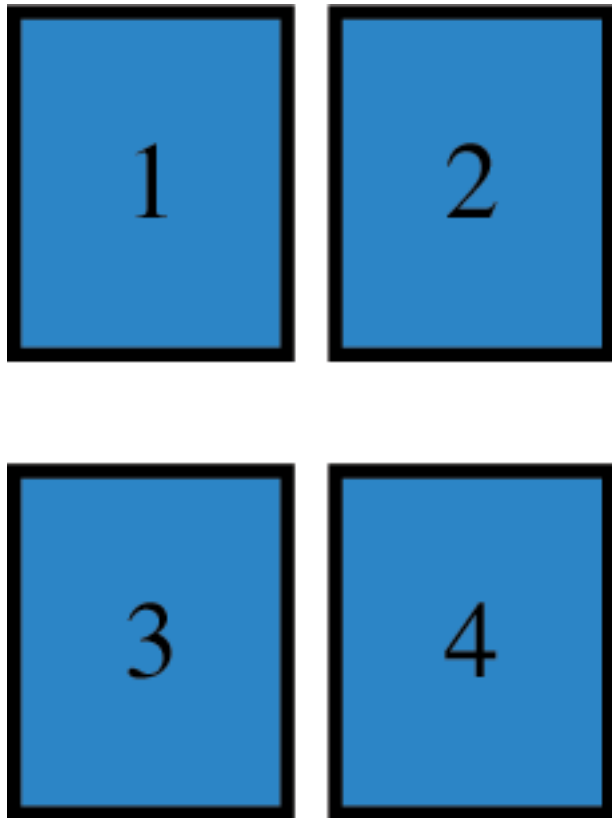
### Gaps Between Cells

CSS

```
td {  
    background-color: #0088dd;  
    padding: 15px;  
    border: 2px solid #000000;}  
  
table.one {  
    border-spacing: 5px 15px;}  
  
table.two {  
    border-collapse: collapse;}
```

### Gaps Between Cells

RESULT





# Styling Forms

Text input:

Password:

Textarea:

Select box:

Radio buttons: ☐ Radio 1 ☐ Radio 2

☐ Checkbox

Text input:

Password:

Textarea:

Select box:

Radio buttons: ☐ Radio 1 ☐ Radio 2

☐ Checkbox

Text input:

Password:

Textarea:

Select box:

Radio buttons: ☐ Radio 1 ☐ Radio 2

☐ Checkbox

Text input:

Password:

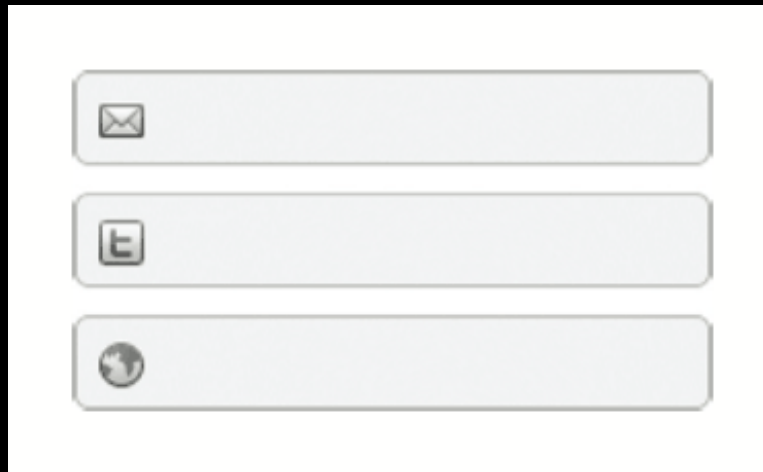
Textarea:

Select box:

Radio buttons: ☐ Radio 1 ☐ Radio 2

☐ Checkbox

### Styling Text Inputs



font-size

color

background-color

border

border-radius

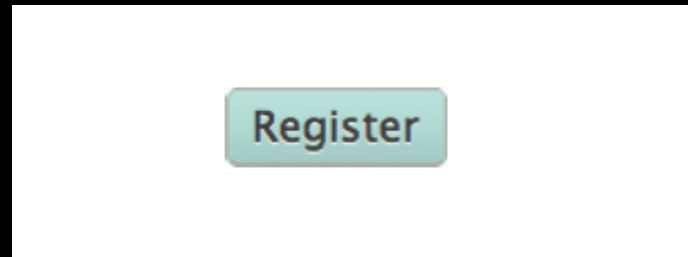
:focus

:hover

background-image

padding

# Styling Buttons



`color`

`text-shadow`

`border-bottom`

`background-color`

`border-radius`

`:hover`

### Align Form Controls

CSS

```
div {  
    border-bottom: 1px solid #efefef;  
    margin: 10px;  
    padding-bottom: 10px;  
    width: 260px;}  
.title {  
    float: left;  
    width: 100px;  
    text-align: right;  
    padding-right: 10px;}  
.submit {  
    text-align: right;}
```

### Align Form Controls

RESULT

Name:

Email:

Gender: ☐ M ☐ F

Name:

Email:

Gender: ☐ M ☐ F

# Cursor Styles

CSS

```
a {  
  cursor: move;  
}
```

## Cursor Styles

RESULT

Walt Whitman 

# Controlling Image Size

CSS

```
img.large {  
  width: 500px;  
  height: 500px;  
}  
img.medium {  
  width: 250px;  
  height: 250px;  
}  
img.small {  
  width: 100px;  
  height: 100px;  
}
```



## Controlling Image Size

RESULT



# Aligning Images

CSS

```
img.align-left {  
  float: left;  
  margin-right: 10px;  
}
```

```
img.align-right {  
  float: right;  
  margin-left: 10px;  
}
```

# Aligning Images

RESULT



***Magnolia*** is a large genus that contains over 200 flowering plant species. It is named after French botanist Pierre Magnol, and having evolved before bees appeared the flowers were developed to encourage pollination by beetles.

Some magnolias, such as *Magnolia stellata* and *Magnolia soulangeana*, flower quite early in the spring before the leaves open. Others flower in late spring or early summer, such as *Magnolia grandiflora*.



### Centering Images

CSS

```
img.align-center {  
  display: block;  
  margin: 0px auto;  
}
```

```
img.medium {  
  width: 250px;  
  height: 250px;  
}
```

## Centering Images

RESULT



***Magnolia*** is a large genus that contains over 200 flowering plant species. It is named after French botanist Pierre Magnol and, having evolved before bees appeared, the flowers were developed to encourage pollination by beetles.

# Background Images

CSS

```
p {  
  background-image: url("images/  
  pattern.gif");  
}
```

## Background Images

RESULT

### Planting Guide

#### Magnolia

*Magnolia grandiflora*, commonly known as the **Southern magnolia** or **bull bay**, is a tree of the family Magnoliaceae native to the southeastern United States, from coastal Virginia south to central Florida, and west to eastern Texas and Oklahoma. Reaching 27.5 m (90 ft) in height, it is a large striking evergreen tree with large dark green leaves and large white fragrant flowers. Widely cultivated around the world, over a hundred cultivars have been bred and marketed commercially. The timber is hard and heavy, and has been used commercially to make furniture, pallets, and veneer.

#### Ranunculus

*Ranunculus asiaticus* (**Persian Buttercup**) is a species of buttercup (Ranunculus) native to the eastern Mediterranean region in southwestern Asia, southeastern Europe (Crete, Karpathos and Rhodes), and northeastern Africa. It is a herbaceous perennial plant growing to 45 cm tall, with simple or branched stems. The basal leaves are three-lobed, with leaves higher on the stems more deeply divided; like the stems, they are downy or hairy. The flowers are 3-5 cm diameter, variably red to pink, yellow, or white, with one to several flowers on each stem.

#### Tulip

*Tulipa gesneriana* L. or "**Didier's tulip**" is a plant belonging to the family of Liliaceae. This species has uncertain origins, possibly from Asia, and has become naturalised in south-west Europe. Most of the cultivated species, subspecies and cultivars of tulip are derived from *Tulipa gesneriana*. The flower and bulb can cause dermatitis through the allergen, tuliposide A, even though the bulbs may be consumed with little ill-effect. The sweet-scented bisexual flowers appear during April and May. Bulbs are extremely resistant to frost, and can tolerate temperatures well below freezing - a period of low temperature is necessary to induce proper growth and flowering, triggered by an increase in sensitivity to the phytohormone auxin. The bulbs may be dried and pulverised and added to cereals or flour.

# Background Images Repeating

CSS

```
body {  
    background-image: url("images/  
        header.gif");  
    background-repeat: repeat-x;  
}
```



# Background Images Repeating

RESULT



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# Background Images Fixed

CSS

```
body {  
    background-image: url("images/  
        tulip.gif");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-attachment: fixed;  
}
```

# Background Images Fixed

RESULT



## Planting Guide

### Magnolia

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# Background Images Positioning

CSS

```
body {  
    background-image: url("images/  
        tulip.gif");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-position: center top;}
```

```
body {  
    background-image: url("images/  
        tulip.gif");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-position: 50% 50%;}
```

# Background Images Positioning

RESULT

## Planting Guide

### Magnolia

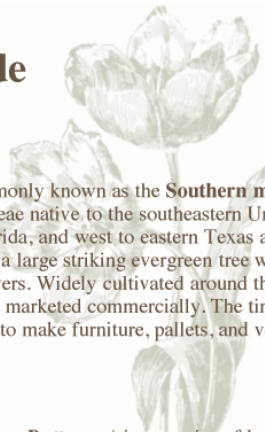
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### Shorthand

CSS

```
body {  
    background: #ffffff url("images/  
        tulip.gif") no-repeat top right;  
}
```

## Shorthand

## RESULT

### Planting Guide

#### Magnolia

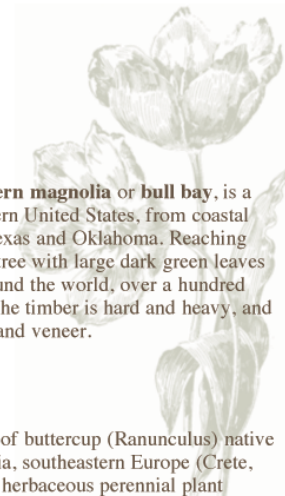
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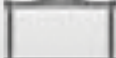
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# Image Rollovers and Sprites

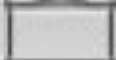
ADD TO BASKET 

FRAMING OPTIONS 

ADD TO BASKET 

FRAMING OPTIONS 

ADD TO BASKET 

FRAMING OPTIONS 



# Image Rollovers and Sprites

CSS

```
a.button {  
  height: 36px;  
  background-image: url("images/button-  
    sprite.jpg");  
  text-indent: -9999px;  
  display: inline-block;}  
a#add-to-basket {  
  width: 174px;  
  background-position: 0px 0px;}  
a#framing-options {  
  width: 210px;  
  background-position: -175px 0px;}
```

# Image Rollovers and Sprites

CSS

```
a#add-to-basket:hover {  
    background-position: 0px -40px;}  
  
a#framing-options:hover {  
    background-position: -175px -40px;}  
  
a#add-to-basket:active {  
    background-position: 0px -80px;}  
  
a#framing-options:active {  
    background-position: -175px -80px;}
```

## Image Rollovers and Sprites

RESULT

ADD TO BASKET



FRAMING OPTIONS



# Building Blocks

## BLOCK LEVEL

### Lorem Ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam sodales pretium ipsum. Etiam ut enim augue. Etiam mi tortor, pulvinar at dictum faucibus, mollis eget nunc. Morbi justo velit, rutrum vel placerat in, adipiscing vitae sapien.

- Duis in erat neque.
- Pellentesque habitant morbi
- Praesent ac condimentum neque

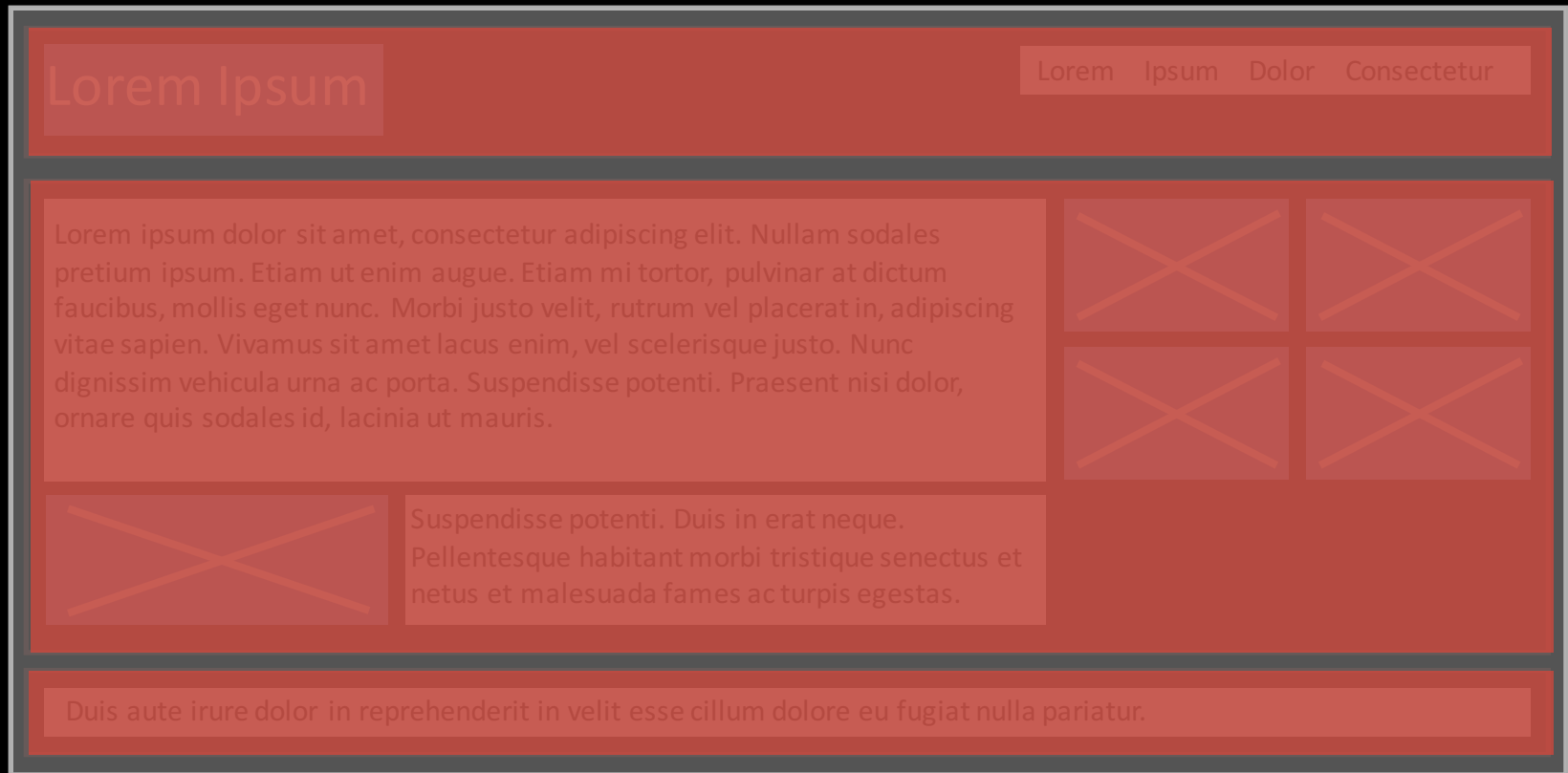
## INLINE

*Lorem ipsum* dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam sodales **pretium ipsum**. Etiam ut enim augue. Etiam mi tortor, pulvinar at dictum faucibus, mollis eget nunc. Morbi justo velit, rutrum vel placerat in, adipiscing vitae sapien.



Suspendisse potenti. Duis in erat neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas.

# Containing Elements



# Controlling Positioning: Normal Flow

## Lorem Ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam sodales pretium ipsum. Etiam ut enim augue. Etiam mi tortor, pulvinar at dictum faucibus, mollis eget nunc.

Morbi justo velit, rutrum vel placerat in, adipiscing vitae sapien. Vivamus sit amet lacus enim, vel scelerisque justo. Nunc dignissim vehicula urna ac porta. Suspendisse potenti.

Praesent nisi dolor, ornare quis sodales id, lacinia ut mauris.

# Controlling Positioning: Relative Positioning

## Lorem Ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam sodales pretium ipsum. Etiam ut enim augue. Etiam mi tortor, pulvinar at dictum faucibus, mollis eget nunc.

Morbi justo velit, rutrum vel placerat in, adipiscing vitae sapien. Vivamus sit amet lacus enim, vel scelerisque justo. Nunc dignissim vehicula urna ac porta. Suspendisse potenti.

Praesent nisi dolor, ornare quis sodales id, lacinia ut mauris.

# Controlling Positioning: Absolute Positioning

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, con elit. Nullam sodales pretium ips augue. Etiam mi tortor, pulvinar at dictum faucibus, mollis eget nunc.

>Lorem Ipsum

Morbi justo velit, rutrum vel placerat in, adipiscing vitae sapien. Vivamus sit amet lacus enim, vel scelerisque justo. Nunc dignissim vehicula urna ac porta. Suspendisse potenti.

Praesent nisi dolor, ornare quis sodales id, lacinia ut mauris.



# Controlling Positioning: Fixed Positioning

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam sodales pretium ipsum. Etiam ut enim augue. Etiam mi tortor, pulvinar at dictum faucibus, mollis eget nunc.

Morbi justo vel ita, nunc dignissim vehicula urna ac porta. Suspendisse potenti.

Praesent nisi dolor, ornare quis sodales id, lacinia ut mauris.

# Controlling Positioning: Floating Elements

Lorem  
Ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam sodales pretium ipsum. Etiam ut enim augue. Etiam mi tortor, pulvinar at dictum faucibus, mollis eget nunc.

Morbi justo velit, rutrum vel placerat in, adipiscing vitae sapien. Vivamus sit amet lacus enim, vel scelerisque justo. Nunc dignissim vehicula urna ac porta. Suspendisse potenti.

Praesent nisi dolor, ornare quis sodales id, lacinia ut mauris.

# Normal Flow

CSS

```
body {  
  width: 750px;  
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;  
  color: #665544;}
```

```
h1 {  
  background-color: #efefef;  
  padding: 10px;}
```

```
p {  
  width: 450px;}
```

# Normal Flow

RESULT

## The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since it's wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.

# Relative Positioning

CSS

```
p.example {  
  position: relative;  
  top: 10px;  
  left: 100px;  
}
```

# Relative Positioning

RESULT

## The Evolution of the Bicycle

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# Absolute Positioning

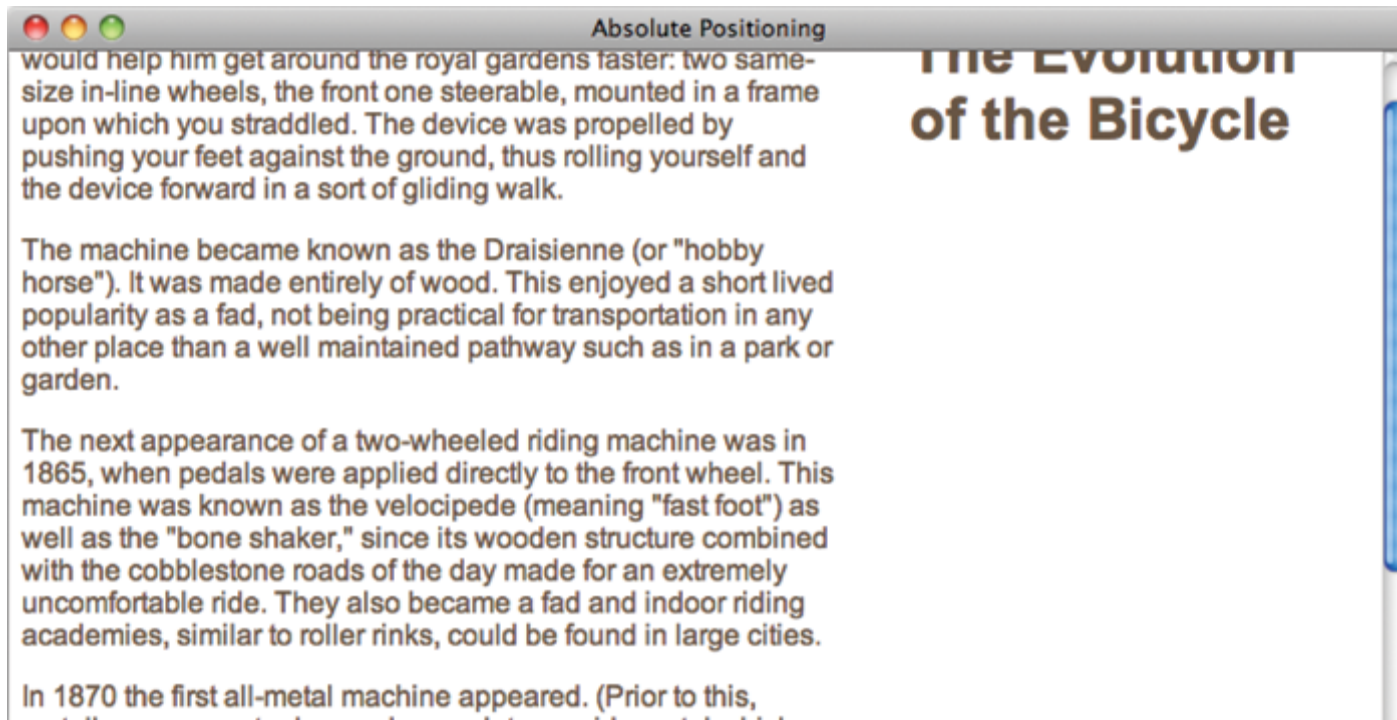
CSS

```
h1 {  
  position: absolute;  
  top: 0px;  
  left: 500px;  
  width: 250px;  
}
```

```
p {  
  width: 450px;  
}
```

# Absolute Positioning

RESULT





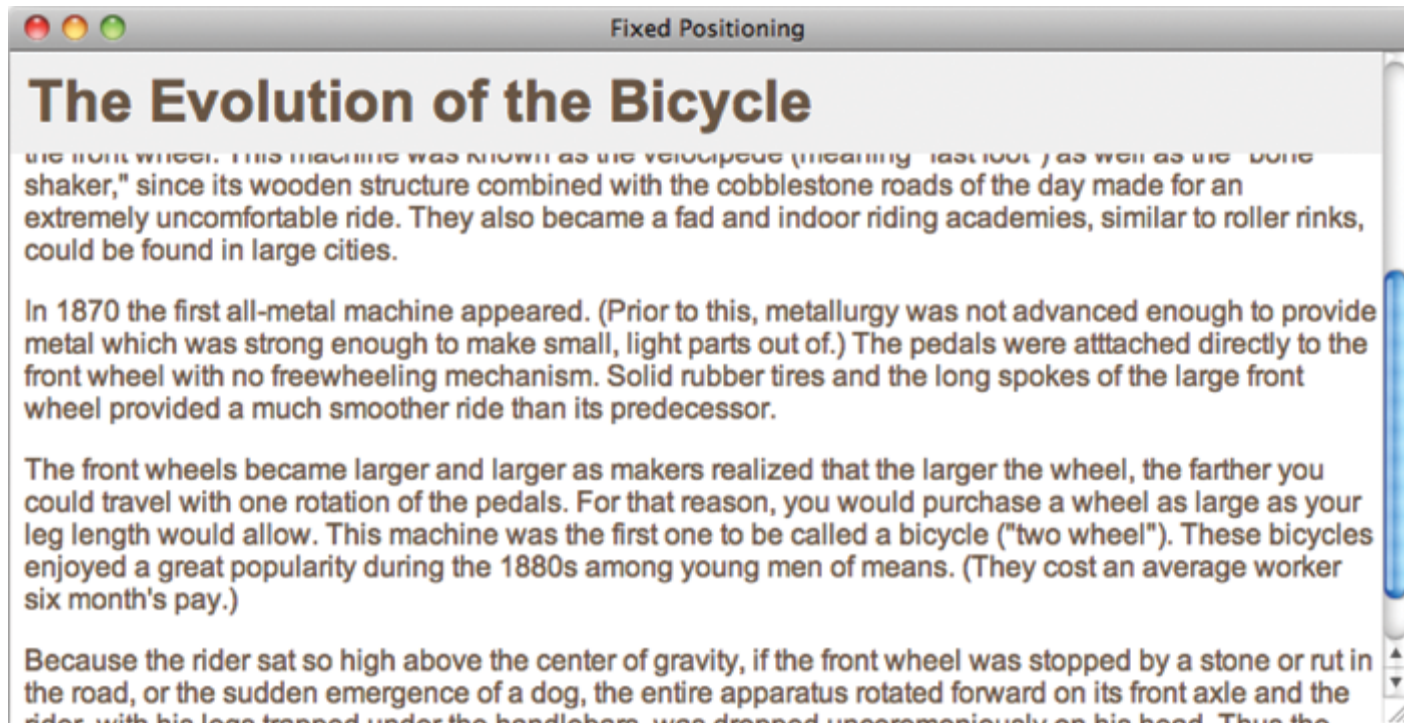
# Fixed Positioning

CSS

```
h1 {  
  position: fixed;  
  top: 0px;  
  left: 0px;  
  padding: 10px;  
  margin: 0px;  
  width: 100%;  
  background-color: #efefef;}  
  
p.example {  
  margin-top: 100px;}
```

## Fixed Positioning

RESULT



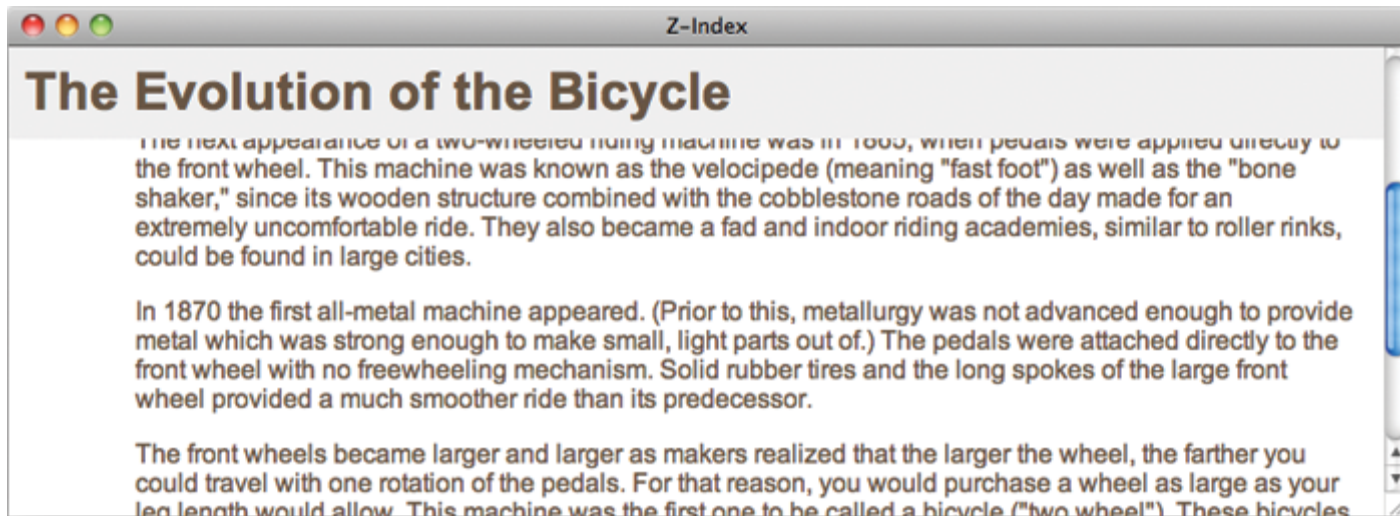
# Overlapping Elements: z-index

CSS

```
h1 {  
  position: fixed;  
  top: 0px; left: 0px;  
  margin: 0px; padding: 10px;  
  width: 100%;  
  background-color: #efefef;  
  z-index: 10;}  
  
p {  
  position: relative; top: 70px;  
  left: 70px;}
```

# Overlapping Elements: z-index

RESULT



# Floating Elements

CSS

```
blockquote {  
  float: right;  
  width: 275px;  
  font-size: 130%;  
  font-style: italic;  
  font-family: Georgia, Times, serif;  
  margin: 0px 0px 10px 10px;  
  padding: 10px;  
  border-top: 1px solid #665544;  
  border-bottom: 1px solid #665544;  
}
```

# Floating Elements

RESULT

## The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since it's wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.

---

*"Life is like riding a bicycle.  
To keep your balance you  
must keep moving." - Albert  
Einstein*

---

# Floating Elements Side-by-Side

CSS

```
body {  
  width: 750px;  
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;  
  color: #665544;  
}  
p {  
  float: left;  
  width: 230px;  
  margin: 5px;  
  padding: 5px;  
  background-color: #efefef;  
}
```

# Floating Elements Side-by-Side

RESULT

## The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster.

The device known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse") was made of wood, and propelled by pushing your feet on the ground in a gliding movement.

It was not seen as suitable for any place other than a well-maintained pathway.

In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. The pedals were attached directly to the front wheel.

Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

In 1865, the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") attached pedals to the front wheel, but its wooden structure made it extremely uncomfortable.



# Clearing Floats

CSS

```
p {  
  width: 230px;  
  float: left;  
  margin: 5px;  
  padding: 5px;  
  background-color: #efefef;  
}  
  
.clear {  
  clear: left;  
}
```

# Clearing Floats

RESULT

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In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. The pedals were attached directly to the front wheel.

Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

## Floating Elements Problem

CSS

```
div {  
  border: 1px solid #665544;  
}
```

# Floating Elements Problem

RESULT

## The Evolution of the Bicycle

---

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In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. The pedals were attached directly to the front wheel.

Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

## Floating Elements Solution

CSS

```
div {  
  border: 1px solid #665544;  
  overflow: auto;  
  width: 100%;  
}
```

# Floating Elements Solution

RESULT

## The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster.

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# Multi-Column Layouts with Floats

CSS

```
.column1of2 {  
  float: left;  
  width: 620px;  
  margin: 10px;}
```

```
.column2of2 {  
  float: left;  
  width: 300px;  
  margin: 10px;}
```

# Multi-Column Layouts with Floats

RESULT

## The Evolution of the Bicycle

### The First Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

### Further Innovations

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since it's wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.

In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. (Prior to this, metallurgy was not advanced enough to provide metal which was strong enough to make small, light parts out of.) The pedals were attached directly to the front wheel with no freewheeling mechanism. Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

### Bicycle Timeline

- 1817: Draisienne
- 1865: Velocipede
- 1870: High-wheel bicycle
- 1876: High-wheel safety
- 1885: Hard-tired safety
- 1888: Pneumatic safety



# Simple Grid Layout

## Logo

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

Feature

Column One

Column Two

Column Three

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## In Class Assignment

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Try to incorporate what we discussed today into your website.

- Lists
- Forms
- Tables
- Images
- Layout

## Homework

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Finish programming your homepage and post your HTML and CSS code to your blogs.