

cis3.5 fall2009 lecture 1.3

topics:

- finishing up HTML
 - images
 - image maps
- whirlwind tour of CSS

images

- the *image* tag allows you to display an image within a web page
- example:

```

```
- you can specify properties of the image:
 - width, height
 - border
 - alignment

```

This text will flow around the right side of the graphic.
<p>

This text will flow around the left side of the graphic.
```
- you can include images in tables

image maps

- example:

```

<map name="mymap">
<area shape="rect" coords="0, 0,100,100" href="blue.html">
<area shape="rect" coords="100,0,200,100" href="purple.html">
<area shape="rect" coords="200,0,300,100" href="grey.html">
</map>
```
- origin is upper left corner (pixel)
- for **rect**, coords are: left-x, top-y, right-x, bottom-y
- for **circle**, coords are: center-x, center-y, radius
- for **poly**, coords are: x1,y1, x2,y2, ... xn,yn

what is CSS?

- "CSS" stands for Cascading Style Sheet
- *Style sheets* are files that can be used to control visual aspects of web pages. A single style sheet can be used for multiple web pages, so they are useful for maintaining a consistent "look-and-feel" across an entire web site.
- Style sheets are stored in files with names ending in: **.css**
For example: **sklar-style.css**

style sheets

- text color and background color:

```
<style type="text/css">
  body { color: black; background: white; }
</style>
```

- linking to a separate style sheet (in another file):

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

and the "style file" looks like this:

```
/* style.css - a simple style sheet */
body {
  color: black; background: white;
}
```

- margins, left and right indents:

```
body { margin-left: 10%; margin-right: 10%; }
h1 { margin-left: -8%;}
h2,h3,h4,h5,h6 { margin-left: -4%; }
p { text-indent: 2em; margin-top: 0; margin-bottom: 0; }
```

- white space above and below:

```
h2 { margin-top: 8em; margin-bottom: 3em; }
```

- fonts:

– styles:

```
em { font-style: italic; font-weight: bold; }
strong { text-transform: uppercase; font-weight: bold; }
```

– text-transform can be: uppercase, lowercase

– font families: Verdana, Garamond, "Times New Roman", sans-serif, e.g.

```
body { font-family: Verdana, sans-serif; }
```

- link colors:

```
:link { color: rgb(0, 0, 153) } /* for unvisited links */
:visited { color: rgb(153, 0, 153) } /* for visited links */
a:active { color: rgb(255, 0, 102) } /* when link is clicked */
a:hover { color: rgb(0, 96, 255) } /* when mouse is over link */
```

- divisions:

- name the divisions using "class" or "id"
- "class" can be used for multiple elements;
- "id" can only be used for one element

- class example:

in the style file:

```
div.box { border: solid; border-width: thin; width: 100% }
```

in the html file:

```
<div class="box">
  The content within this DIV element will be enclosed in a box.
</div>
```

- id example:

in the style file:

```
#box2 { border: solid; border-width: thick; width: 100% }
```

in the html file:

```
<div id="box2">
  The content within this DIV element will be enclosed in another box.
</div>
```