

## Basic CSS for page layout

Setting up divs to fine-tune the layout of a page.  
Removes the need for depreciating HTML tags such as font, colors, bold etc.

All the styling code can be placed in an external CSS file.

Changes to the CSS will be seen to any elements using that style

## What is a Div?

- A div is a “container” which uses script to specify the properties of anything it is applied to
- Divs can be ID's or Classes.
- ID uses a # (pound sign) before its name
- Class uses a . (period) before it's name
- A page can use multiple instances of Class divs, but only one instance of an ID

## Using the container div

- Create an OUTERMOST container div – to wrap around all page elements/divs
- The container can be set to “center” so everything will be centered regardless of the size of the viewers browser, and more or less of the background color or image will be visible.

## Inner divs

- Create inner divs to layout the design
- Nest the divs inside the container
- Every opening div tag, **must** have a closing div tag  
Keep track of the </div> closing tags!!
- *If the layout breaks, it could be a misplaced closing tag*

## Sample Container div ID

```
#container {
  height: auto;
  width: 1000px;
  margin-right: auto;
  margin-left: auto;
}
```

*(auto makes it stretch down, change px as needed, margin right/left centers the page)*

## Design divs: sample header

```
#header {
  background: url(images/header-logo.gif)
  no-repeat;
  height: 150px;
  width: 1000px;
  margin-right: auto;
  margin-left: auto;
}
```

## Sample left column

```
#leftcolumn {
  height: auto;
  width: 160px;
  float: left;
}
```

(Multiple divs can use “float: left”, and they will line up next to each other, but need a “clear” div to work)

## Sample text styling of HTML elements such as H1, H2, etc.

```
h1 {
  font: bold 20px Georgia, "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
  color: #FFC;
  margin: 0px;
```

```
}
(The margin:0 removes default margins)
```

## Sample text formatting

```
.bodytextgray {
  font: 12px/16px Verdana, Geneva, sans-serif;
  color: #333;
}
```

(use descriptive names for classes, use CSS shorthand “12px/16px,” is size and leading)

## Sample footer div

```
#footer {
  clear: both;
  height: 20px;
  background: #F33;
}
```

## Into the HTML

```
<head>
<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" media="screen" />
</head>
<body>
  <div id="container">
    <div id="header"> header content..
    </div>
    <div id="leftcolumn"> left content..
    </div>
  </div>
</body>
```

## Font qualities

- Sizes, ems, ex, pt, px
- Font styles should only use the universally available fonts:
  - Sans-Serif (Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif)
  - Serif (Georgia, Times New Roman, Times, serif)
  - Courier: courier new, Courier, monospace