

Website Design I

Queens College Art Department | Fall 2019

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Week 09: 11/01/2019

ARTS 214 – 01

Friday 10:00 am – 1:50 pm

I-Building 203

Basic Structure and Elements

- Text
- Links
- Lists
- Images
- Tables
- Extra Markups

Read more on
MediaGuardian.co.uk

Digital economy or bust
Part 13, in which the team turn up
the volume with inside track on
The X Factor - and get a glimpse
of the future

Coming up this week
Monday: Shortlists for Student
Media Awards announced
Wednesday to Friday: Coverage of
the RTS/Cambridge Convention

Interview Rio Carraeff

Vevo revolutionary

Universal's former mobile chief is leading the music industry's fight to shake up online video. He reveals his frustration with MTV, and says why no one need own music if his site succeeds. Interview by Mark Sweeney

If Rio Carraeff succeeds, perhaps only digital (and not) need to own music. The online music video site, part-owned by the two largest record companies, also hopes to have the same impact as MTV and to be as successful as YouTube. Clutch those goals in with that of making the industry less dependent on the push of record labels, and for Carraeff there is clearly plenty to do.

Carraeff is the youthful chief executive of Vevo - launched in late 2009 with the backing of three of the four major groups, Sony Music, Universal Music and EMI - who is taking the venture international with a rollout starting in the UK and continental Europe. "Sex, music and sports are the only entertainment categories on the planet that people love that can build audiences at the scale of billions of people," he says. "It's in the business of connecting billions of people to music," a his modestly stated aim.

With global CD sales plummeting by 11.5% last year, Carraeff's mission is clear. "We wouldn't have created Vevo if we didn't need it," he says. "The industry felt it was necessary. If MTV was doing a great job paying royalties, if YouTube [was], there would have been no need. We have licensed tens of millions of songs to be responsible for our music. We can't sit back and say 'I like Apple or whoever figures this out'."

Vevo's relationship with Google, the owner of the world's largest video-sharing platform YouTube, is close by contrast. Michael Cade called the company a "partner" and in March 2009 described it as a "partner". Despite the combined relationship the music industry has historically had with players in the digital space, Carraeff perceives its character. Vevo's dealings with YouTube are "synergistic" - although "declaration of independence" would be more appropriate.

"We said 'let's figure out how to work with them'," he explains. "There are no duplicate copies [of music videos] on YouTube, there were thousands before, the official versions are only available from us. They don't threaten us. YouTube is a place where people can upload any video in the world, we're not trying to compete." Carraeff points out that some of Vevo's traffic comes from YouTube search, and some comes from recommendations of videos that users might like to watch that appear on the side of the YouTube web page when a user is viewing clips.

Free access

Vevo's business model is all about providing music videos that fans can access free, funded by advertising - or to put it another way - give consumers an alternative to owning songs. "I believe the future is access, not ownership, not iTunes as it

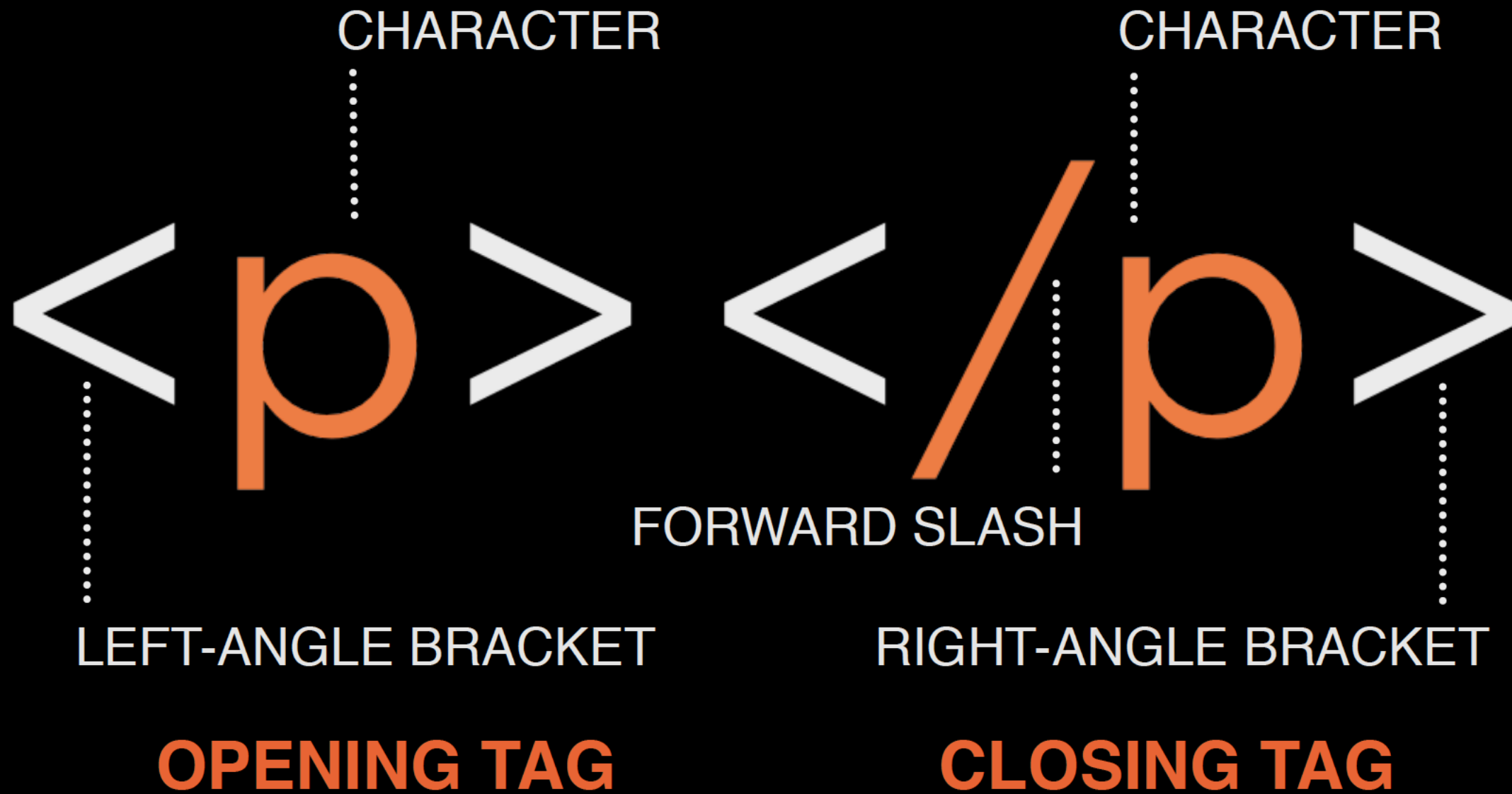


Video revolution ... Rio Carraeff says "if MTV was doing it"

"We are about access: it is the only scalable model for the music industry; the question is, how do you do that and make money?"

if it were
launched
TV com
music ve
want to
world
low, U
I want
more
in V
TV
V





```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>This is the Title of...</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is the Body of the Page</h1>
    <p>Anything within the body of a web
      page is displayed in the main
      browser window.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



```
<h1>This is a Main Heading</h1>  
<p>A paragraph <br/>consists of one  
or more sentences that form a self-  
contained <i>unit</i> of  
discourse. The start of a  
<b>paragraph</b> is indicated  
by a new line.</p>
```

This is a Main Heading

A paragraph
consists of one or more sentences that form a self-contained *unit* of discourse.
The start of a **paragraph** is indicated by a new line.

```
<ul>
  <li>Cat</li>
  <li>Dog</li>
    <ol>
      <li>Golden Retriever</li>
      <li>Labrador</li>
      <li>Daschund</li>
    </ol>
  <li>Rabbit</li>
</ul>
```


Lists

RESULT

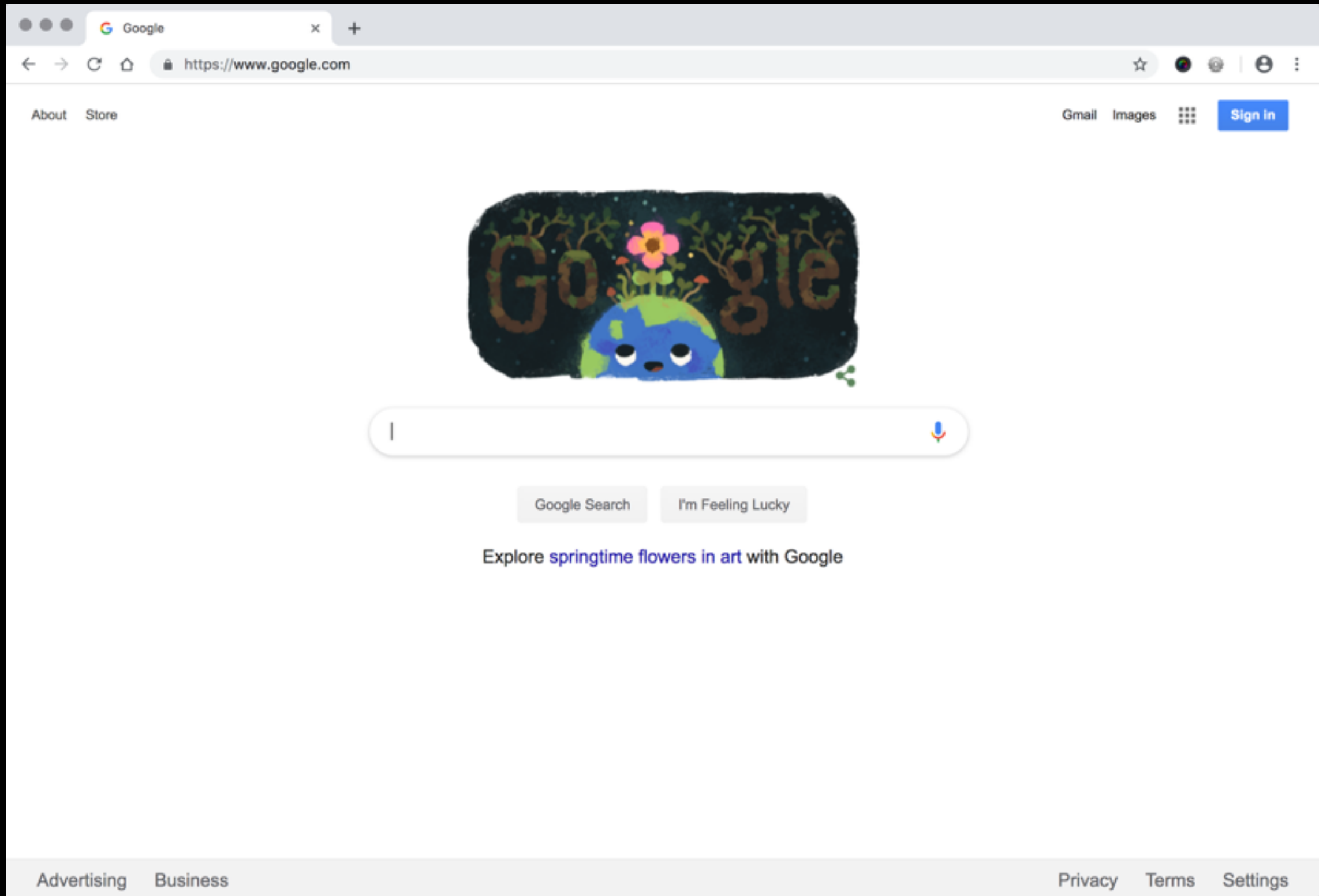
- Cat
- Dog
 1. Golden Retriever
 2. Labrador
 3. Daschund
- Rabbit

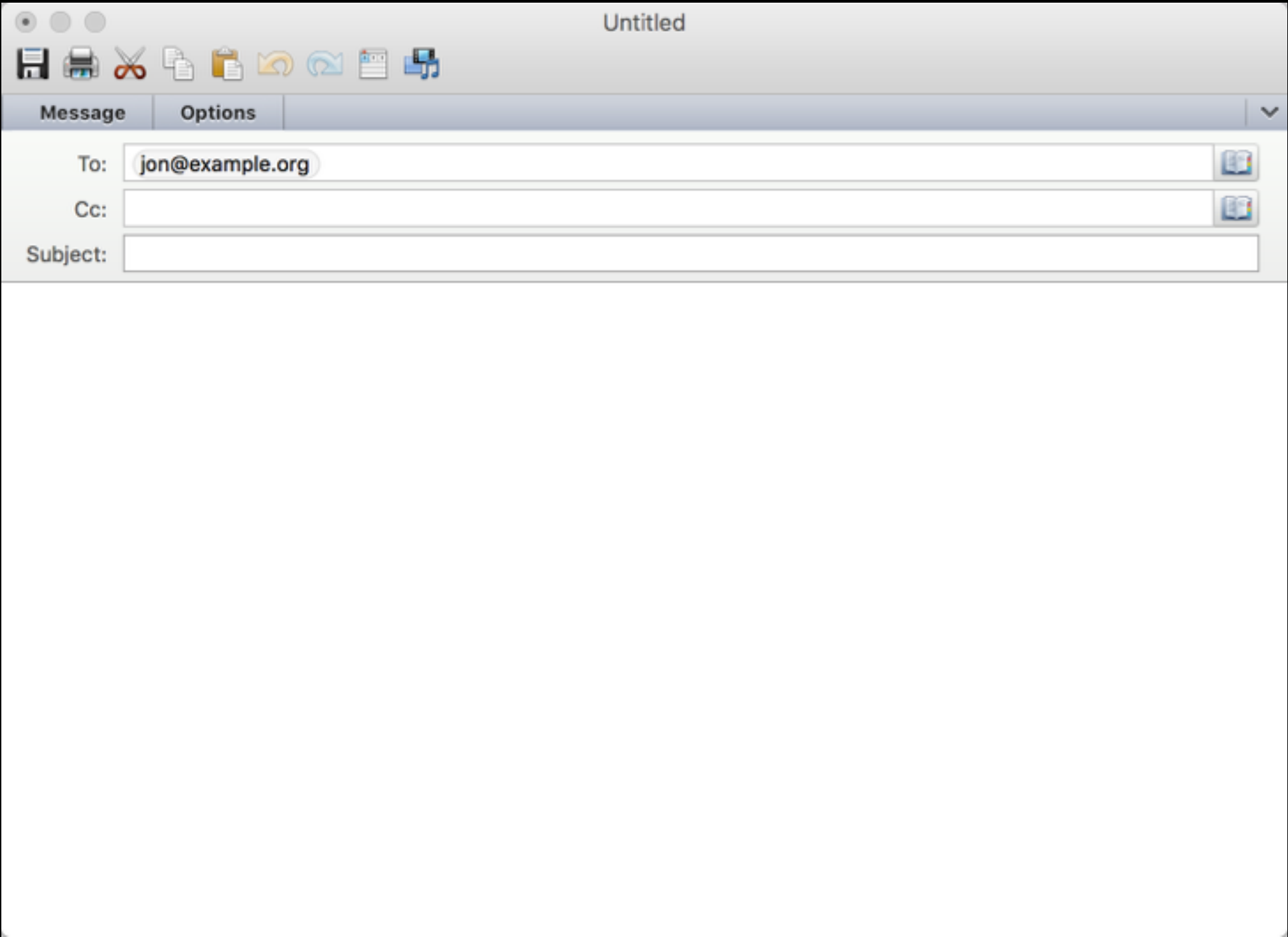
```
<a href="http://www.google.com"
target="_blank">Go to Google</a>
<a href="mailto:jon@example.org">
Email Jon</a>
```

Links

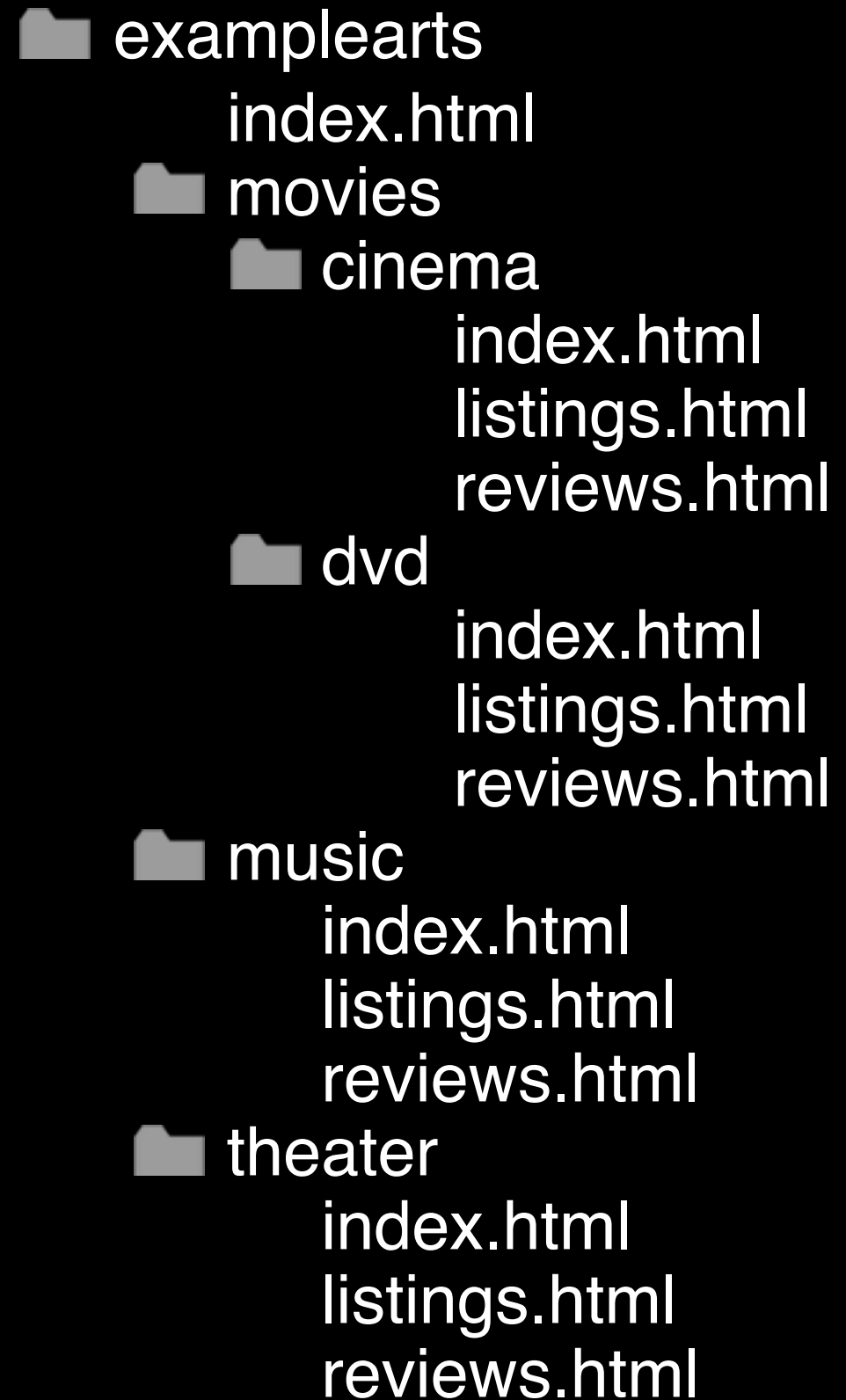
RESULT

[Go to Google](#) [Email Jon](#)





Relative URLs



HTML review

SAME

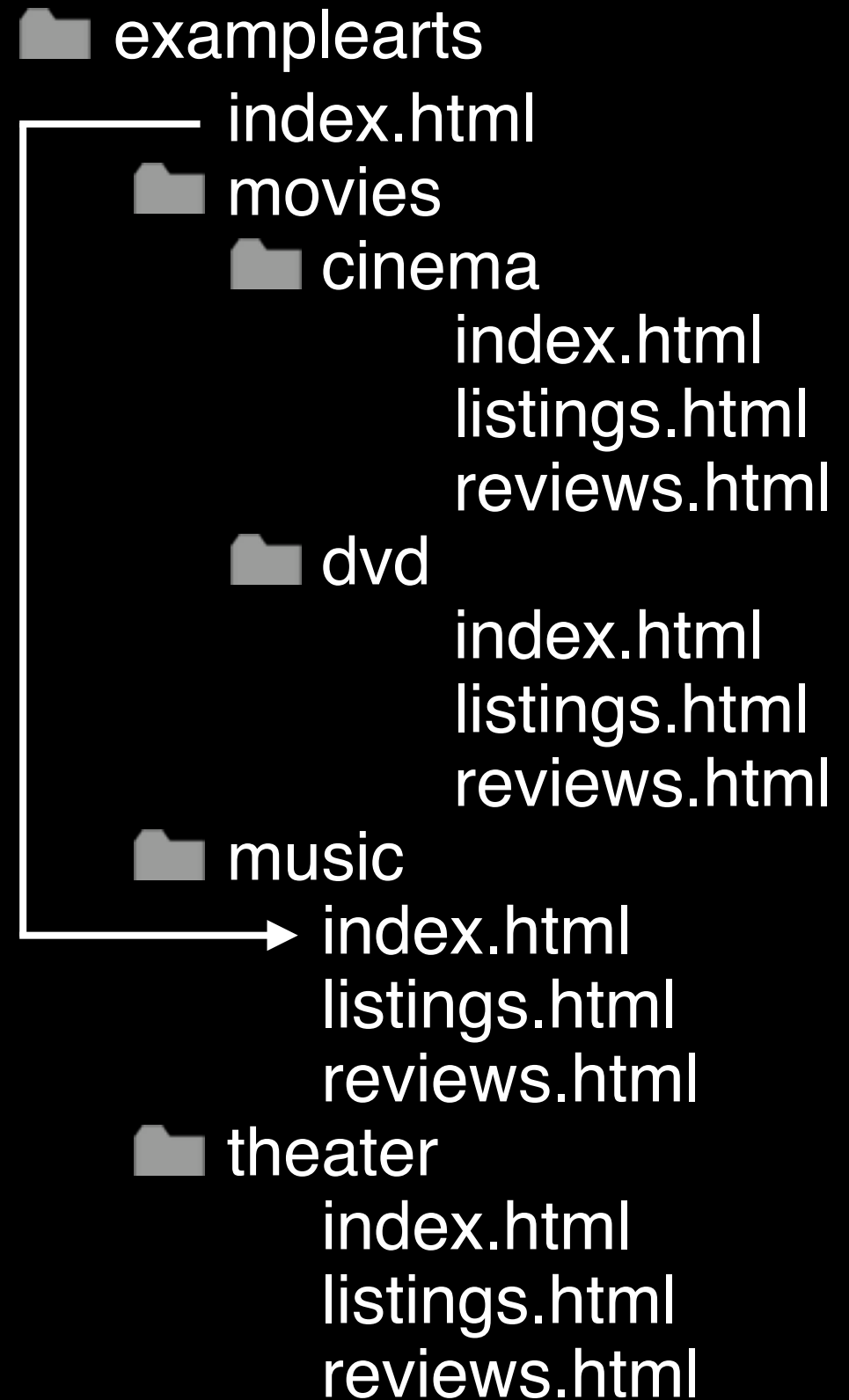


HTML review

SAME
reviews.html

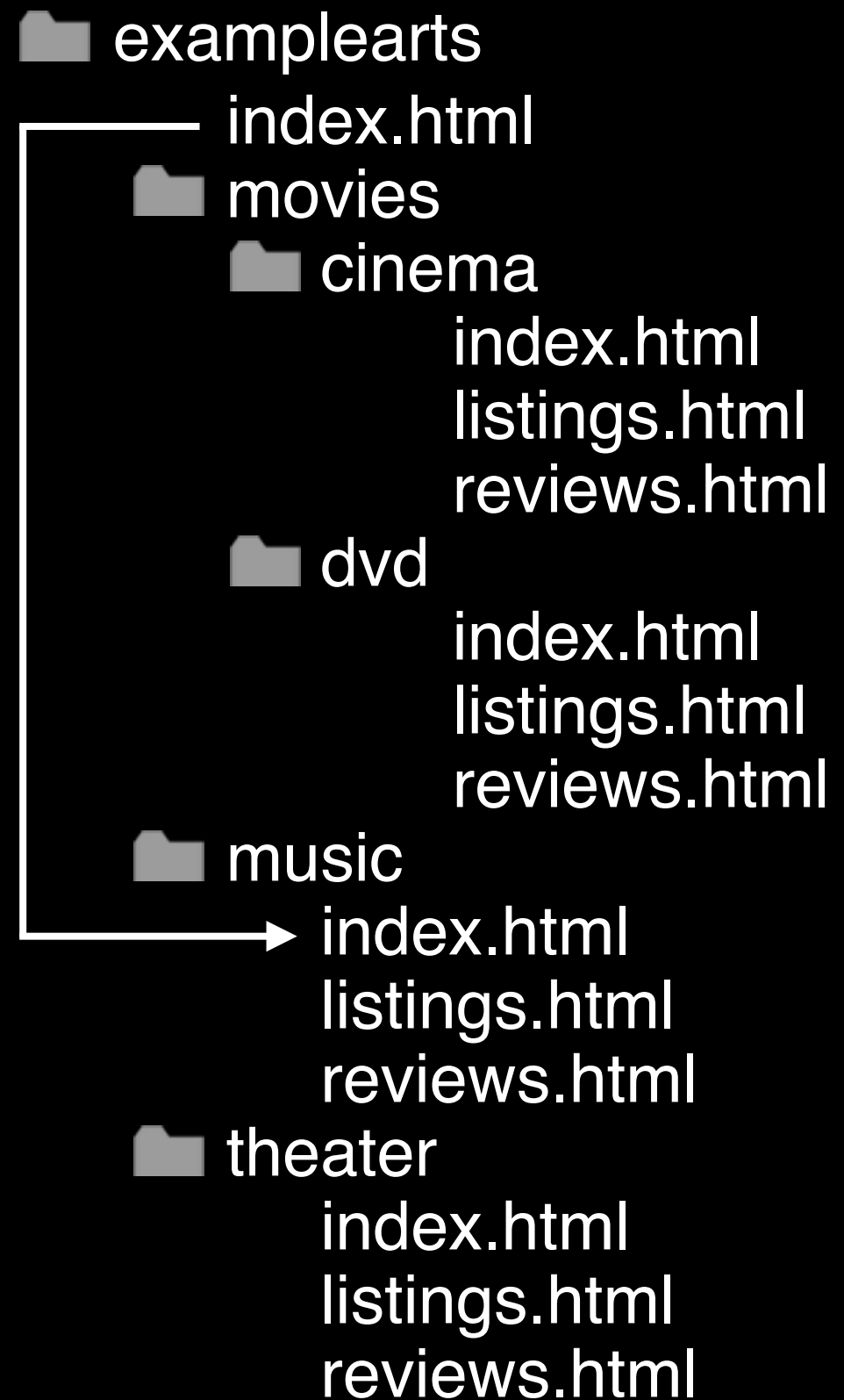


CHILD

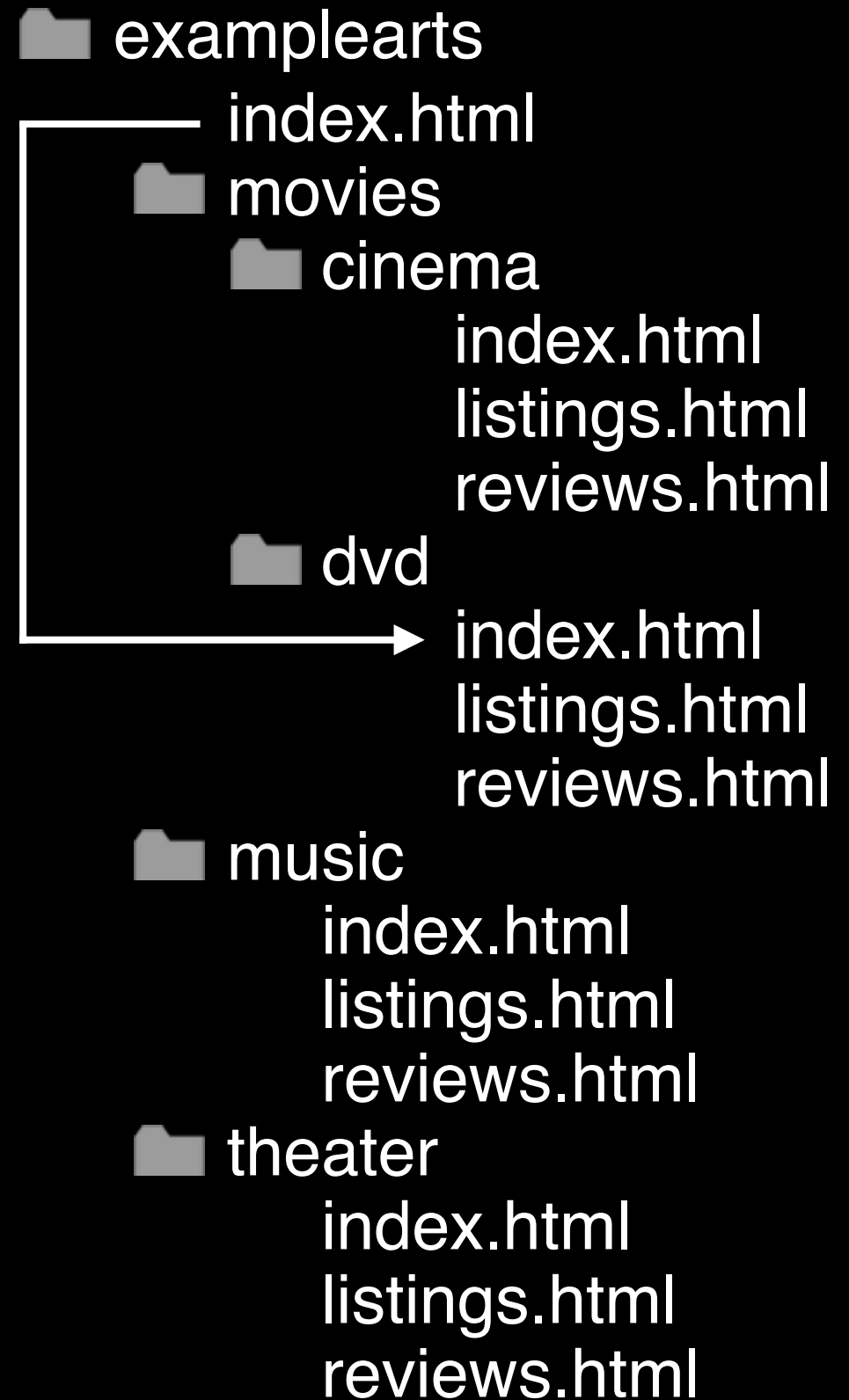


CHILD

`music/index.html`

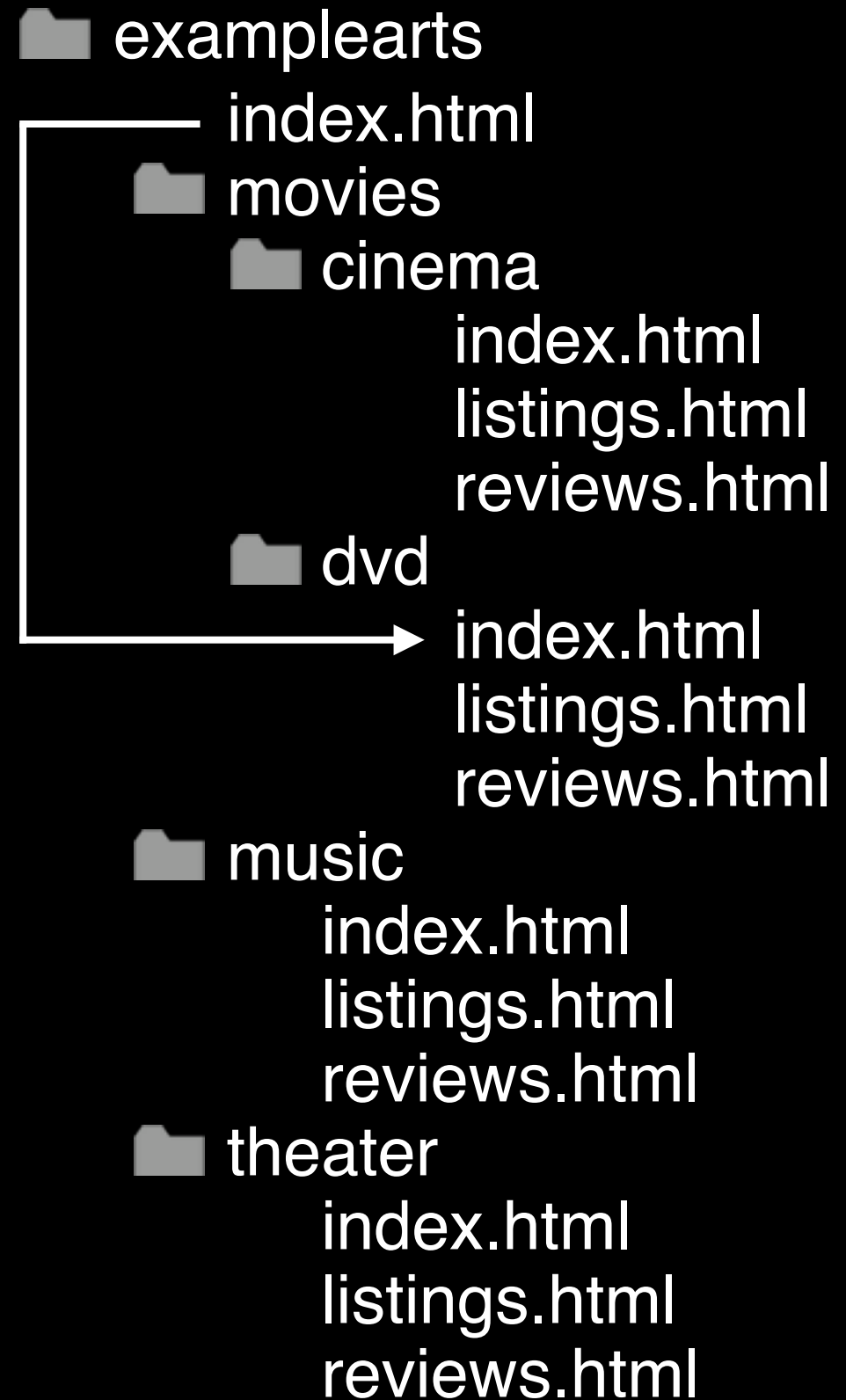


GRANDCHILD



GRANDCHILD

`movies/dvd/index.html`

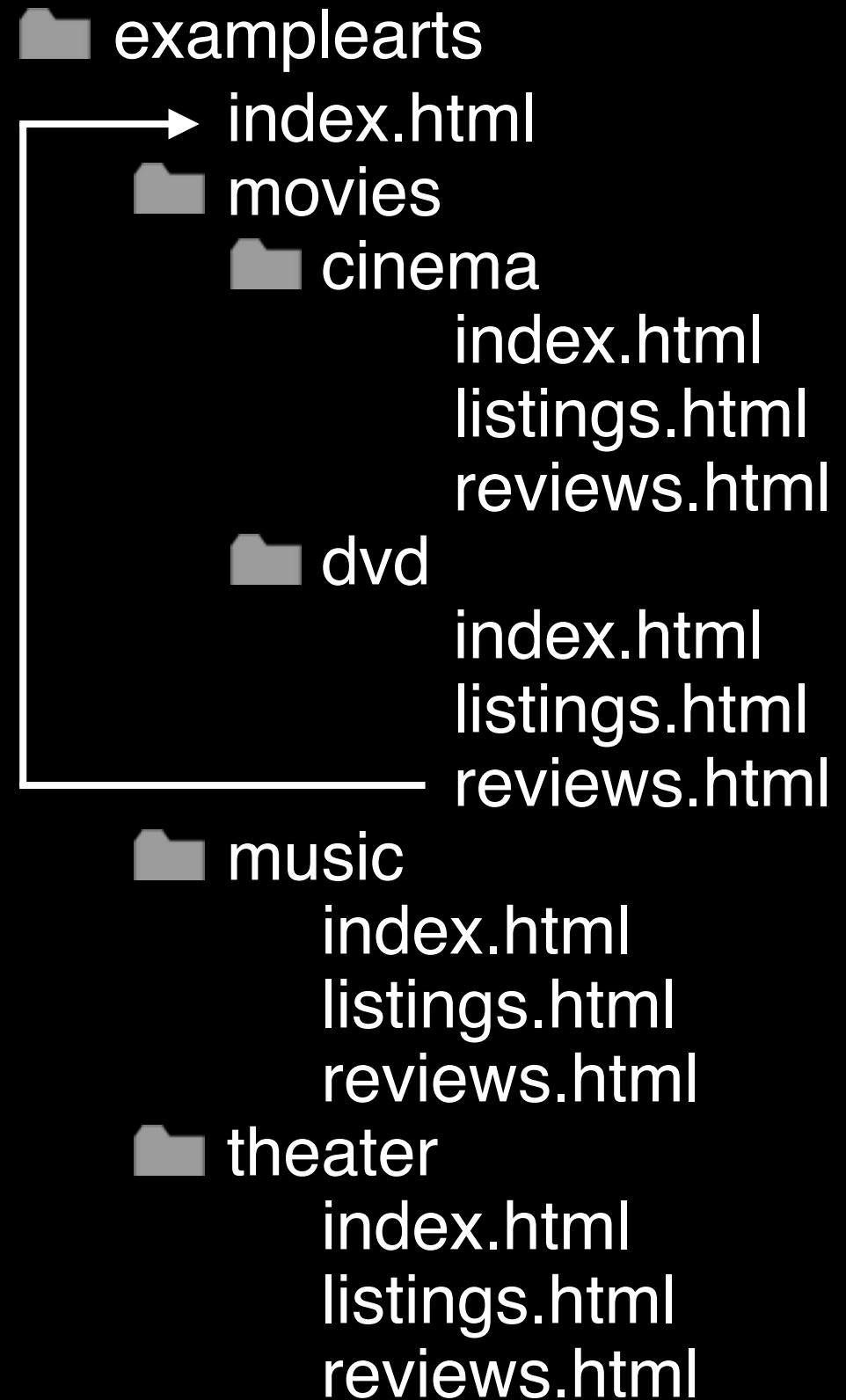


GRANDPARENT



GRANDPARENT

`../../index.html`



Images

HTML

```
<p>
There are around 10,000 living species of
birds that inhabit different ecosystems
from the Arctic to the Antarctic. Man
species undertake long distance annual
migrations, and many more perform shorter
irregular journeys.</p>
```




There are around 10,000 living species of birds that inhabit different ecosystems from the Arctic to the Antarctic. Many species undertake long distance annual migrations, and many more perform shorter irregular journeys.

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th scope="col">Header 1</th>
    <th scope="col" colspan="2">
      Header 2</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>20</td>
    <td>74</td>
    <td>80</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Header 1		Header 2	
20	74	80	

```
<!-- This is the header container
-->
<div id="header">
<h1 class="head">My Website</h1>
<a href="index.html">Home</a>
<a href="bio.html">Bio</a>
<a href="works.html">Works</a>
<a href="contact.html">Contact</a>
<p>Welcome to my <span
class="highlight">website</span></
p>
</div>
```

My Website

[Home](#) [Bio](#) [Works](#) [Contact](#)

Welcome to my website

```
<iframe width="450" height="350"
    src="http://maps.google.co.uk/
maps?

q=moma+new+york&output=embed"
    frameborder="0"
    scrolling="no">
</iframe>
```



What is CSS used for?

Presentation

Style

Layout

Understanding CSS: Thinking Inside the Box

The Cottage Garden

The *cottage garden* is a distinct style of garden that uses an informal design, dense planting and a mixture of ornamental and edible plants.

The Cottage Garden originated in England and its history can be traced back for centuries, although they were re-invented in 1870's England, when stylized versions were formed as a reaction to the more structured and rigorously maintained English estate gardens.

The earliest cottage gardens were more practical than their modern descendants, with an emphasis on vegetables and herbs, along with some fruit trees.'

CSS Attaches Style Rules to HTML Elements

```
p {  
    font-family: Arial;  
}
```

CSS Attaches Style Rules to HTML Elements

SELECTOR



p

{

font-family: Arial;

}

CSS Attaches Style Rules to HTML Elements

SELECTOR

p

{

font-family: Arial;

}

DECLARATION

CSS Attaches Style Rules to HTML Elements

```
h1, h2, h3 {  
    font-family: Arial;  
    Color: yellow;  
}
```

CSS Attaches Style Rules to HTML Elements

```
h1, h2, h3 {  
    font-family: Arial;  
    Color: yellow;  
}
```



PROPERTY

CSS Attaches Style Rules to HTML Elements

```
h1, h2, h3 {  
    font-family: Arial;  
    Color: yellow;  
}
```

PROPERTY VALUE

Introducing CSS to HTML Elements

HTML

```
<h1>From Garden to Plate</h1>
<p>A <i>potager</i> is a French term
for an ornamental vegetable or kitchen
garden...</p>
<h2>What to Plant</h2>
<p>Plants are chosen as much for their
functionality as for their color and
form...</p>
```


From Garden to Plate

A *potager* is a French term for an ornamental vegetable or kitchen garden. Often flowers (edible and non-edible) and herbs are planted with the vegetables to enhance the garden's beauty. The goal is to make the function of providing food aesthetically pleasing.

What to Plant

Plants are chosen as much for their functionality as for their color and form. Many are trained to grow upward. A well-designed potager can provide food, cut flowers and herbs for the home with very little maintenance. Potagers can disguise their function of providing for a home in a wide array of forms - from the carefree style of the cottage garden to the formality of a knot garden.

Introducing CSS to HTML Elements

HTML

```
body {  
    font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;  
}  
  
h1, h2 {  
    color: #ee3e80;  
}  
  
p {  
    color: #665544;  
}
```

From Garden to Plate

A *potager* is a French term for an ornamental vegetable or kitchen garden. Often flowers (edible and non-edible) and herbs are planted with the vegetables to enhance the garden's beauty. The goal is to make the function of providing food aesthetically pleasing.

What to Plant

Plants are chosen as much for their functionality as for their color and form. Many are trained to grow upward. A well-designed potager can provide food, cut flowers and herbs for the home with very little maintenance. Potagers can disguise their function of providing for a home in a wide array of forms - from the carefree style of the cottage garden to the formality of a knot garden.

Three Ways to Use CSS

- Inline CSS
- Internal CSS
- External CSS

```
<h1 style="color:red;">Inline Style CSS</h1>
```

```
<p style="color:blue; margin-left:30px;">  
  This paragraph is styled with Inline CSS  
</p>
```

Inline Style CSS

This paragraph is styled with Inline CSS

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Using Inline CSS</title>
  </head>
  <body style="font-family:arial;
background-color:rgb(185,179,175);">
    <h1>Potatoes</h1>
    <p style="color:rgb(255,255,255);">
      There are dozens of...</p>
    <p>No inline CSS here</p>
  </body>
</html>
```


Potatoes

There are dozens of...

No inline CSS here


```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Using Internal CSS</title>
  <style type="text/css">
    body { font-family: arial;
           background-color: rgb(185,179,175); }
    p { color: rgb(255,255,255); }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Potatoes</h1>
  <p>There are dozens of...</p>
  <p>No inline CSS here</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Potatoes

There are dozens of...

No inline CSS here

```
<head>
  <style>
    li {
      display: inline; font-family: Arial;
      color: #ff607a; padding: 30px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
<ul>
  <li>Home</li>
  <li>Work</li>
  <li>About</li>
  <li>Contact</li>
</ul>
</body>
```

Internal CSS

RESULT HTML without CSS

- Home
- Work
- About
- Contact

Home

Work

About

Contact

```
<head>
  <title>Internal CSS</title>
  <style type="text/css">
    @font-face {
      font-family: 'ChunkFiveRegular';
      src: url('fonts/chunkfive.otf');
    }
    h1, h2 {
      font-family: ChunkFiveRegular, Georgia, serif;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Briards</h1>
  <p class="credits">by Ivy Duckett</p>
  <h2>Breed History</h2>
  <p>The briard, which is believed to have originated in
  France...</p>
</body>
```

Briards

by Ivy Duckett

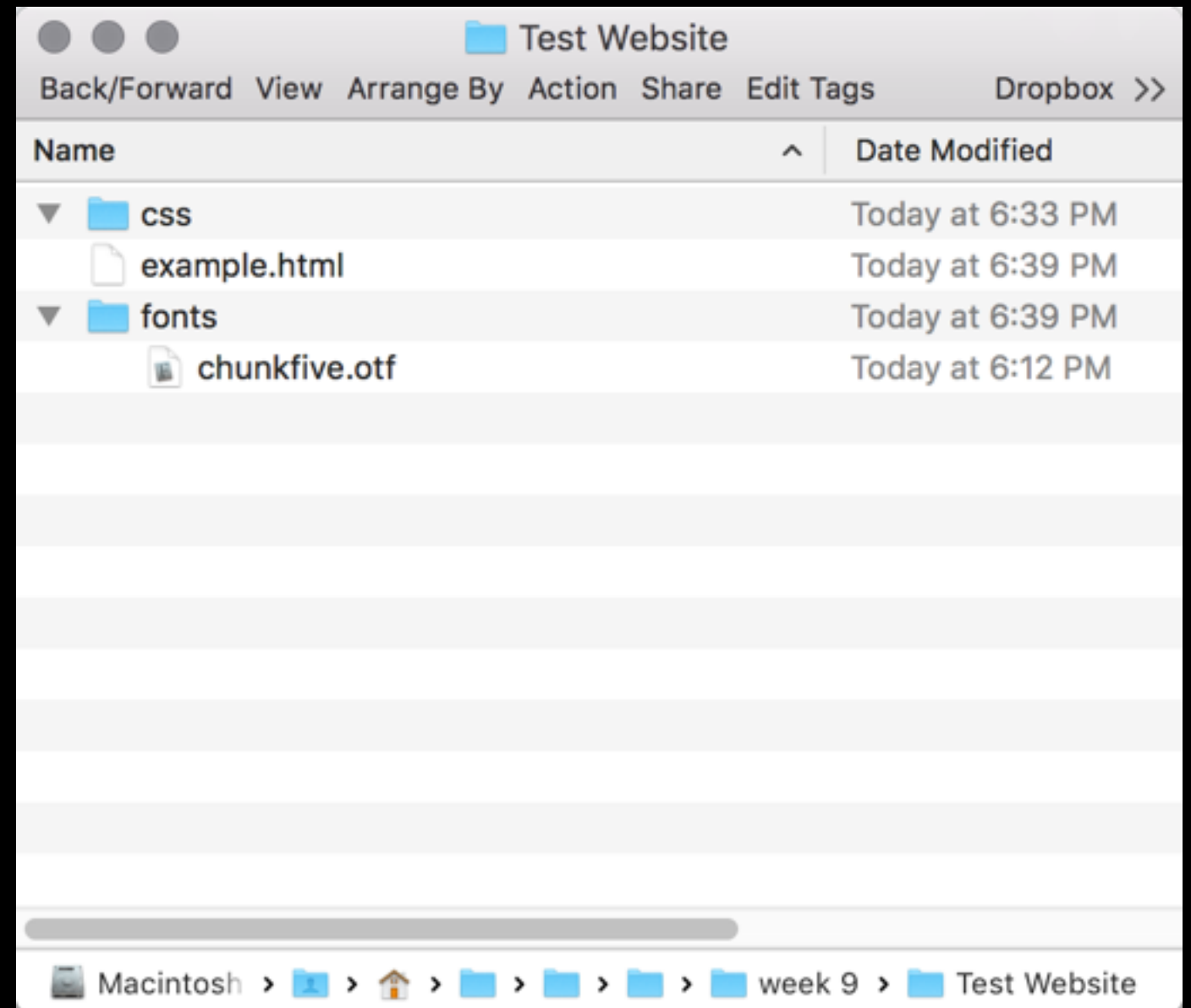
Breed History

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France...

CSS: Introduction

Internal CSS

The folder structure of the website directory is reflected in the relative URLs of the html and css files.




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

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Using External CSS</title>
    <link href="css/styles.css"
      type="text/css" rel="stylesheet">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Potatoes</h1>
    <p>There are dozens of...</p>
    <p>No inline CSS here</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
body {  
    font-family: arial;  
    background-color: rgb(185,179,175);  
}  
p {  
    color: rgb(255,255,255);  
}
```

Potatoes

There are dozens of...

No inline CSS here

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Using External CSS</title>
    <link href="css/styles.css"
      type="text/css" rel="stylesheet">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Briards</h1>
    <p class="credits">by Ivy Duckett</p>
    <h2>Breed History</h2>
    <p>The briard, which is believed to
have originated in      France...</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
@font-face {
    font-family: 'ChunkFiveRegular';
    src: url('fonts/chunkfive.otf');
}
@font-face {
    font-family: 'CourierPrime';
    src: url('fonts/courierprime.ttf');
}
h1, h2 {
    font-family: 'ChunkFiveRegular',
    Georgia, serif;
}
.credits {
    font-family: 'CourierPrime';
    color: pink;
}
```

Briards

by Ivy Duckett

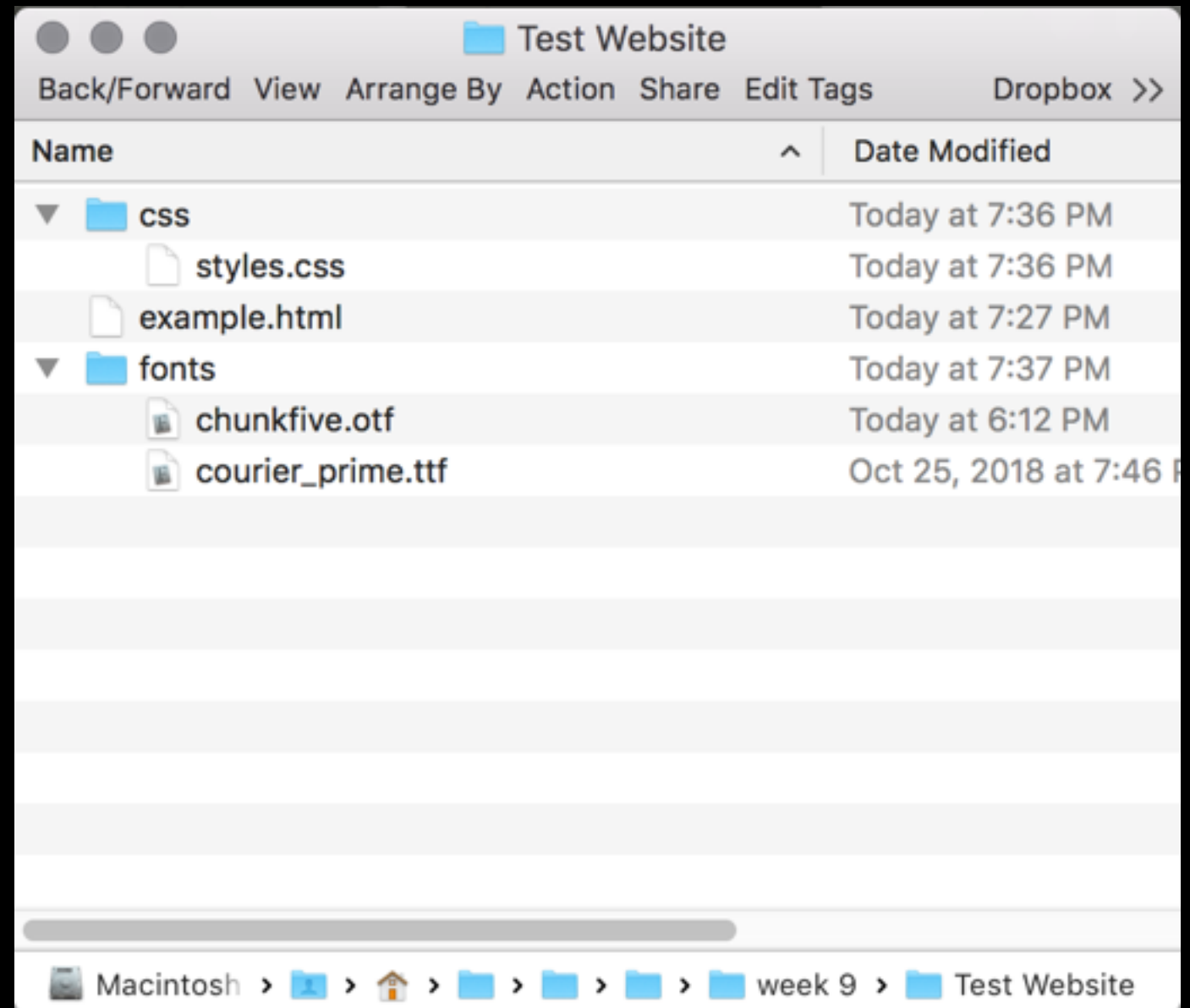
Breed History

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France...

CSS: Introduction

External CSS

The folder structure of the website directory is reflected in the relative URLs of the html and css files.



CSS: Introduction

CSS Selectors

Universal

```
* {}
```

Type

```
h1, h2, h3 {}
```

Class

```
.note {}  
p.note {}
```

ID

```
#introduction {}
```

CSS: Introduction

CSS Selectors

Child

```
li>a {}
```

Descendent

```
p a {}
```

Adjacent sibling

```
h1+p {}
```

General sibling

```
h1~p {}
```

How CSS Rules Cascade

CSS

```
* {  
  font-family: Arial;  
  color: #333333;}  
  
h1 {font-family: "Courier New";}   
i {color: green;}  
i {color: red;}  
p b {color: blue !important;}  
p b {color: violet;}
```

```
<body>
  <h1>Potatoes</h1>
  <p id="intro">There are <i>dozens</i> of
different <b>potato</b> varieties.</p>
  <p>They are usually described as early,
second early and maincrop potatoes.</p>
</body>
```

Potatoes

There are *dozens* of different **potato** varieties.

They are usually described as early, second early and maincrop potatoes.

```
body {  
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;  
    color: #665544;  
    padding: 10px;}  
  
.page {  
    border: 1px solid #665544;  
    background-color: #efefef;  
    padding: inherit;}
```

Potatoes

There are *dozens* of different **potato** varieties

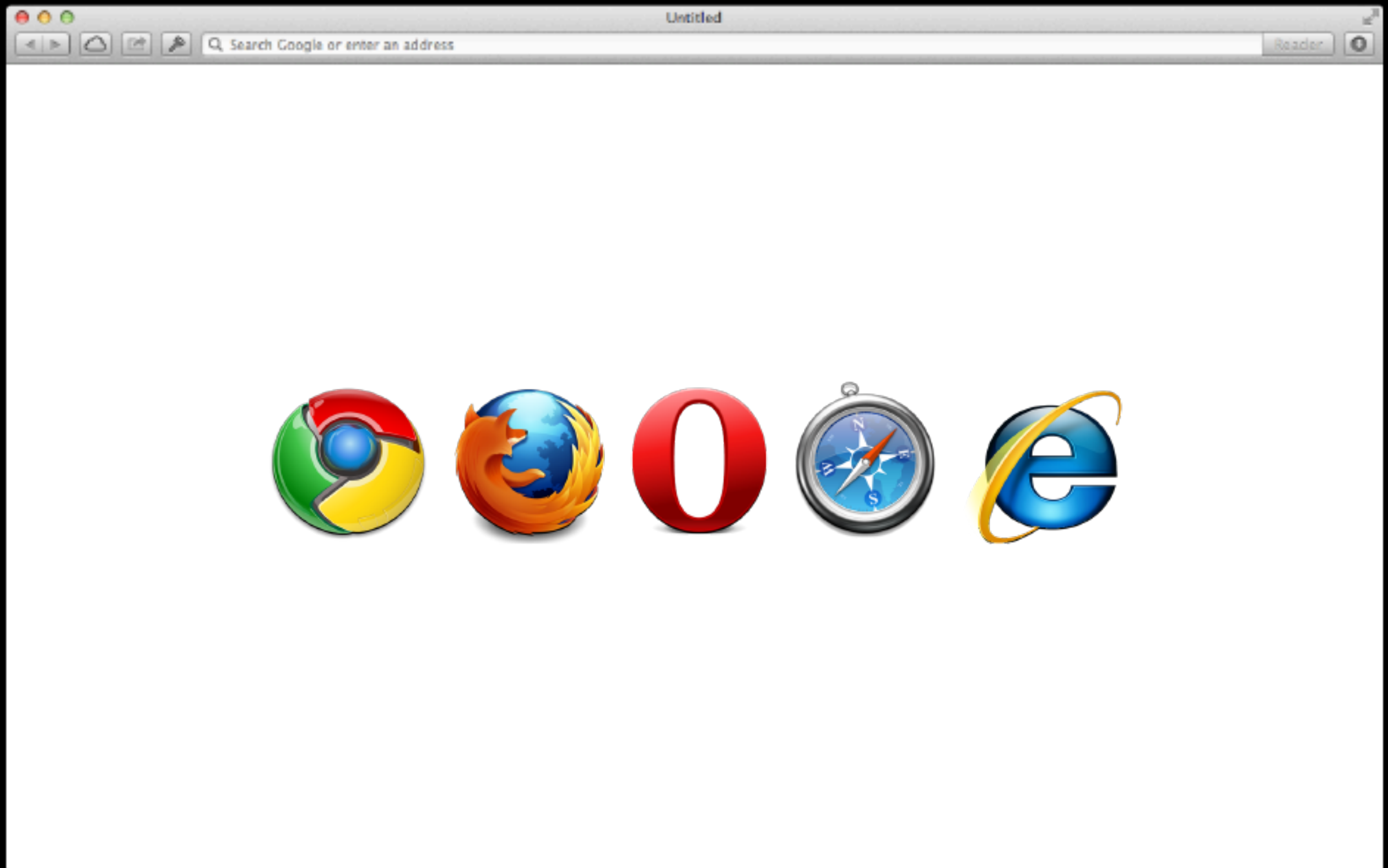
They are usually described as early, second early and maincrop potatoes.


```
body {  
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;  
    color: #665544;  
    padding: 10px;}  
  
.page {  
    border: 1px solid #665544;  
    background-color: #efefef;  
    padding: inherit;}
```


Why Use External Style Sheets

- Same CSS file can be used for every page
- No need to copy style code into each page
- Changes to CSS automatically apply to the entire website
- Fast download time for subsequent pages

CSS: Introduction



CSS Styling

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

Foreground Color

CSS

```
h1 {  
  color: DarkCyan;  
}  
  
h2 {  
  color: #ee4e80;  
}  
  
p {  
  color: rgb(100, 100, 90);  
}
```

Marine Biology

The Composition of Seawater

Almost anything can be found in seawater. This includes dissolved materials from Earth's crust as well as materials released from organisms. The most important components of seawater that influence life forms are salinity, temperature, dissolved gases (mostly oxygen and carbon dioxide), nutrients, and pH. These elements vary in their composition as well as in their influence on marine life.

Background Color

CSS

```
body {  
  background-color: rgb(200,200,200);}  
  
h1 {  
  background-color: DarkCyan;}  
  
h2 {  
  background-color: #ee3e80;}  
  
p {  
  background-color: white;}
```

Marine Biology

The Composition of Seawater

Almost anything can be found in seawater. This includes dissolved materials from Earth's crust as well as materials released from organisms. The most important components of seawater that influence life forms are salinity, temperature, dissolved gases (mostly oxygen and carbon dioxide), nutrients, and pH. These elements vary in their composition as well as in their influence on marine life.

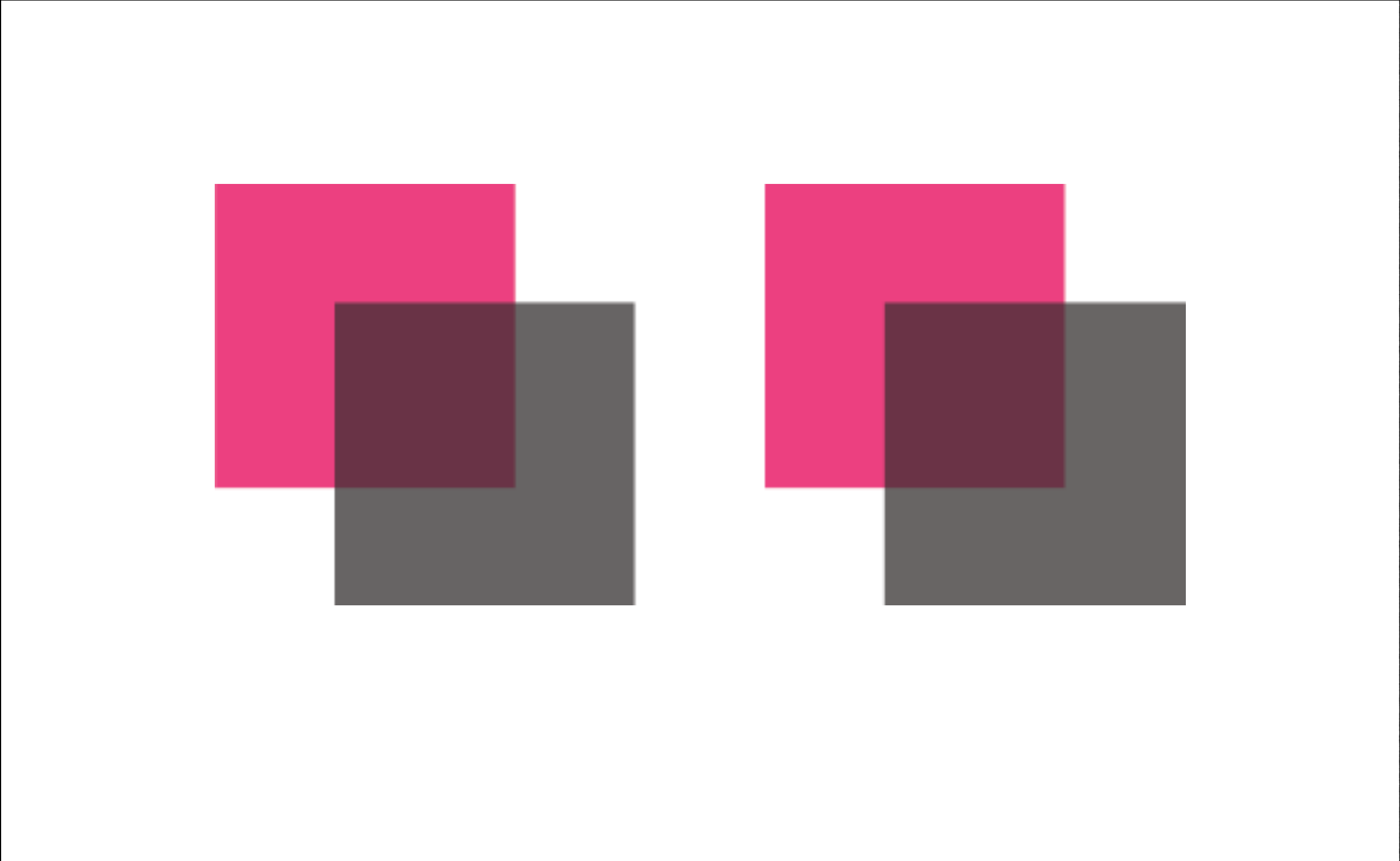
Opacity (CSS3)

CSS

```
p.one {  
    background-color: rgb(0,0,0);  
    opacity: 0.5;  
    padding: 10px;  
}  
  
p.two {  
    background-color: rgb(0,0,0);  
    background-color: rgba(0,0,0,0.5);  
}
```


Opacity (CSS3)

RESULT



HSL and HSLA (CSS3)

CSS

```
body {  
    background-color: hsl(0,0.0%, 78%);  
}  
  
h1 {  
    background-color: hsl(0,100%,50%);  
}  
  
p {  
    background-color: hsla(200,100%,50%,0.5);  
}
```

HSL and HSLA (CSS3)

RESULT

Potatoes

There are dozens of...

No inline CSS here

HSL and HSLA (CSS3)

```
body {
    background-color: #C8C8C8;
    background-color: hsl(0, 0%, 78%);
    color: white;
    padding: 20px;
    font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}
h1 {
    background-color: DarkCyan;
    padding: inherit;}
h2 {
    background-color: #ee3e80;
    padding: inherit;}
p {
    background-color: #ffffff;
    background-color: hsla(0,100%,100%,0.5);
    color: #64645A;
    padding: inherit;}
```

Marine Biology

The Composition of Seawater

Almost anything can be found in seawater. This includes dissolved materials from Earth's crust as well as materials released from organisms. The most important components of seawater that influence life forms are salinity, temperature, dissolved gases (mostly oxygen and carbon dioxide), nutrients, and pH. These elements vary in their composition as well as in their influence on marine life.

Font Family

CSS

```
body {  
  font-family: Georgia, Times, serif;}  
  
h1, h2 {  
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}  
  
.credits {  
  font-family: Courier, monospace;}
```

Briards

by Ivy Duckett

The [briard](#), or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

Breed History

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.


```
body {  
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;  
  font-size: 12px;}  
  
h1 {  
  font-size: 200%;}  
  
.credits {  
  font-size: 1.3em;}
```


Briards

by Ivy Duckett

The [briard](#), or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

Breed History

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.

Type Scales

- Developed in the 16th Century
- Pleasing to the eye
- Reason its used in all software programs

8 pt

9 pt

10 pt

11 pt

12 pt

14 pt

18 pt

24 pt

36 pt

48 pt

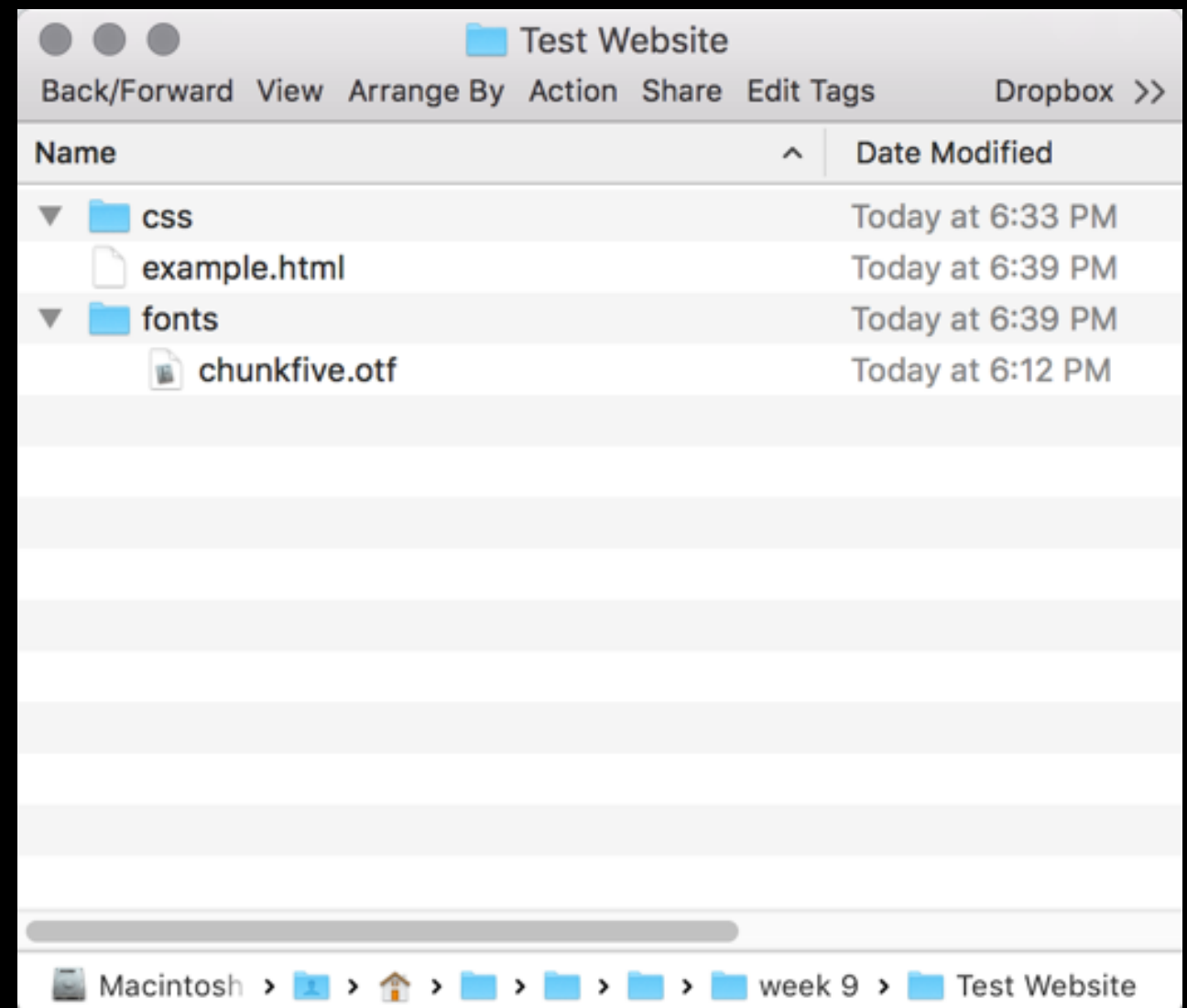
60 pt

72 pt

```
@font-face {  
    font-family: 'ChunkFiveRegular';  
    src: url('fonts/chunkfive.otf');  
  
h1, h2 {  
    font-family: ChunkFiveRegular,  
Georgia,  
    serif;  
}
```

More Font Choices

Folder structure of website directory determines relative URLs.



Briards

by Ivy Duckett

The [briard](#), or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

Breed History

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.

@font-face

Browser Support

The `@font-face` rule is supported in Internet Explorer, Firefox, Opera, Chrome, and Safari.

The numbers in the table specifies the first browser version that fully supports the font format.

Font format					
TTF/OTF	4.0	9.0*	3.5	3.1	10.0
WOFF	5.0	9.0	3.6	5.1	11.1
WOFF2	36.0	Not supported	35.0*	Not supported	26.0
SVG	4.0	Not supported	Not supported	3.2	9.0
EOT	Not supported	6.0	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported

*Edge and IE: The font format only works when set to be "installable".

*Firefox: Disabled by default, but can be enabled (need to set a flag to "true" to use WOFF2).

Font Face File Types

	OTF/TTF	SVG	WOFF	EOT
	IE9		IE9	IE5
	FF3.5	FF3.5	FF3.6	
	Chrome 4	Chrome 0.3	Chrome 5	
	Safari 3.1	Safari 3.1	Safari 5.1	
	Opera 10	Opera 9	Opera 11.01	
iOS	iOS 4.2	iOS 1		
	2.2			

@font-face Fix

CSS

```
@font-face {  
  font-family: 'ChunkFiveRegular';  
  src: url('fonts/chunkfive.eot');  
  src: url('fonts/chunkfive.eot?#iefix')  
  format('embedded-opentype'),  
  url('fonts/chunkfive.woff')  
  format('woff'),  
  url('fonts/chunkfive.ttf')  
  format('truetype'),  
  url('fonts/chunkfive.svg#ChunkFiveRegular')  
  format('svg');  
}
```


CSS: Type

Google Fonts

The screenshot shows the Google Fonts website interface. At the top, there's a browser tab for 'Google Fonts' and a search bar. Below the navigation bar, the main content area displays a grid of font families. Each family includes its name, the designer's name, the number of styles, and a preview of the font with sample text. The sidebar on the right contains filters for categories, sorting, languages, and style adjustments.

Google Fonts

DIRECTORY FEATURED ARTICLES ABOUT

Viewing 900 of 900 font families

Roboto Christian Robertson (12 styles)

All their equipment and instruments are alive.

Mali Cadson Demak (12 styles)

Sentence Regular ... 40px

A red flare silhouetted the jagged edge of a wing.

Krub Cadson Demak (12 styles)

I watched the storm, so beautiful yet terrific.

Open Sans Steve Matteson (10 styles)

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

Lato Łukasz Dziedzic (10 styles)

A shining crescent far beneath the flying vessel.

Montserrat Julieta Ulanovsky, Sol Matas, Juan Pablo del Peral, Jacques Le Bailly (18 styles)

It was going to be a lonely trip back.

SEE SPECIMEN

Categories

- ☒ Serif
- ☒ Sans Serif
- ☒ Display
- ☒ Handwriting
- ☒ Monospace

Sorting

Trending

Languages

All Languages

Number of styles

Thickness

Slant

Width

```
.credits {  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

Briards

by Ivy Duckett

The [briard](#), or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

Breed History

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.

```
.credits {  
  font-style: italic;  
}
```

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Underline or Strike

CSS

```
.credits {  
    text-decoration: underline;  
}  
  
a {  
    text-decoration: none;  
}
```

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```
• p {  
  line-height: 1.4em;  
}
```


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Letter or Word Spacing

CSS

```
h1, h2 {  
    text-transform: uppercase;  
    letter-spacing: 0.2em;  
}  
  
.credits {  
    font-weight: bold;  
    word-spacing: 1em;  
}
```

BRIARDS

by Ivy Duckett

The [briard](#), or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

BREED HISTORY

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.

Vertical Alignment

CSS

```
#six-months {  
  vertical-align: text-top;  
}  
  
#one-year {  
  vertical-align: baseline;  
}  
  
#two-years {  
  vertical-align: text-bottom;  
}
```

Briard Life Stages



Six months



One year



Two years

Indenting Text

CSS

```
h1 {  
    background-image: url("images/logo.gif");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    text-indent: -9999px;  
}  
  
.credits {  
    text-indent: 20px;  
}
```



by Ivy Duckett

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The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.

Text Drop Shadow (CSS3)

CSS

```
p.one {
  background-color: #eeeeee;
  color: #666666;
  text-shadow: 1px 1px 0px #000000;
}
p.two {
  background-color: #dddddd;
  color: #666666;
  text-shadow: 1px 1px 3px #666666;
}
p.three {
  background-color: #cccccc;
  color: #ffffff;
  text-shadow: 2px 2px 7px #111111;
}
```


Text Drop Shadow (CSS3)

RESULT

The briard is known as a heart wrapped in fur.

The briard is known as a heart wrapped in fur.

The briard is known as a heart wrapped in fur.

The briard is known as a heart wrapped in fur.

The briard is known as a heart wrapped in fur.

```
p.intro:first-letter {  
    font-size: 200%;  
}
```

```
p.intro:first-line {  
    font-weight: bold;  
}
```

Briards

by Ivy Duckett

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The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.

```
a:link {
    color: deeppink;
    text-decoration: none;
}
a:visited {
    color: black;
}
a:hover {
    color: deeppink;
    text-decoration: underline;
}
a:active {
    color: darkcyan;}
```

Dog Breeds: **B**

- [Basset Hound](#)
- [Beagle](#)
- [Bearded Collie](#)
- [Beauceron](#)
- [Bedlington Terrier](#)
- [Belgian Shepherd](#)
- [Bergamasco](#)
- [Bichon Frise](#)
- [Bloodhound](#)
- [Bolognese](#)
- [Border Collie](#)
- [Border Terrier](#)
- [Borzo](#)
- [Bouvier des Flandres](#)
- [Briard](#)
- [Bull Terrier](#)
- [Bulldog](#)

Dog Breeds: **B**

- [Basset Hound](#)
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- [Bedlington Terrier](#)
- [Belgian Shepherd](#)
- [Bergamasco](#)
- [Bichon Frise](#)
- [Bloodhound](#)
- [Bolognese](#)
- [Border Collie](#)
- [Border Terrier](#)
- [Borzo](#)
- [Bouvier des Flandres](#)
- [Briard](#)
- [Bull Terrier](#)
- [Bulldog](#)

Box Dimensions

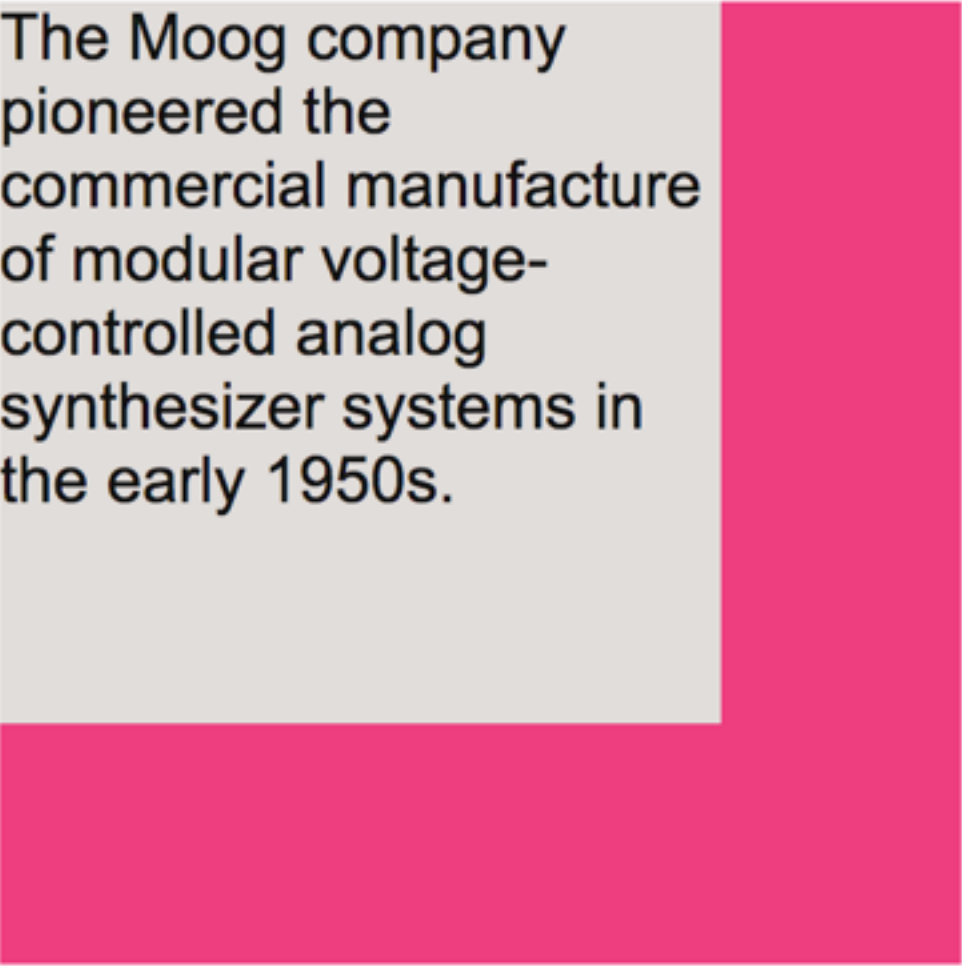
CSS

```
div {  
  height: 300px;  
  width: 400px;  
  background-color: #ee3e80;  
}  
  
p {  
  height: 75%;  
  width: 75%;  
  background-color: #e1ddda;  
}
```

Box Dimensions

RESULT

The Moog company pioneered the commercial manufacture of modular voltage-controlled analog synthesizer systems in the early 1950s.

A large pink L-shaped graphic element is positioned on the left side of the slide. It consists of a vertical bar and a horizontal bar that meet at a right angle, forming an 'L' shape. The vertical bar is on the right, and the horizontal bar is on the left, extending from the bottom of the vertical bar. The text is located within the horizontal bar.

Limiting Width

CSS

```
td.description {  
    min-width: 450px;  
    max-width: 650px;  
    text-align: left;  
    padding: 5px;  
    margin: 0px;  
}
```


Limiting Width

RESULT

Photo	Description	Price
	The Rhodes piano is an electro-mechanical piano, invented by Harold Rhodes during the fifties and later manufactured in a number of models, first in collaboration with Fender and after 1965 by CBS. It employs a piano-like keyboard with hammers that hit small metal tines, amplified by electromagnetic pickups.	\$1400
	The Wurlitzer electric piano is an electro-mechanical piano, created by the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company of Mississippi. The Wurlitzer company itself never called the instrument an "electric piano", instead inventing the phrase "Electronic Piano" and using this as a trademark throughout the production of the instrument. It employs a piano-like keyboard with hammers that hit small metal tines, amplified by electromagnetic pickups.	\$1600
	A Clavinet is an electronically amplified clavichord manufactured by the Hohner company. Each key uses a rubber tip to perform a hammer on a string. Its distinctive bright staccato sound is often compared to that of an electric guitar. Various models were produced over the years, including the models I, II, L, C, D6, and E7.	\$1200

Limiting Height

CSS

```
h2, p {  
  width: 400px;  
  font-size: 90%;  
  line-height: 1.2em;}
```

```
h2 {  
  color: #0088dd;  
  border-bottom: 1px solid #0088dd;}
```

```
p {  
  min-height: 10px; max-height: 30px;}
```

Limiting Height

RESULT

Fender Mustang

The Fender Mustang was introduced in 1964 as the basis of a major redesign of Fender's student models then consisting of the Musicmaster and Duo-Sonic. It was originally popular in sixties surf music and attained cult status in the 1990s, largely as a result of its use by a number of alternative rock bands. It was designed by Leo Fender, George Fullerton and Freddie Tavares in 1954.

The Gibson Les Paul is a solid body electric guitar that was first sold in 1952. The Les Paul was designed by Ted McCarty in collaboration with popular guitarist Les Paul, whom Gibson enlisted to endorse the new model. It is one of the most well-known electric guitar types in the world.

Overflowing Content

CSS

```
p.one {  
  overflow: hidden;  
}
```

```
p.two {  
  overflow: scroll;  
}
```

Fender Stratocaster

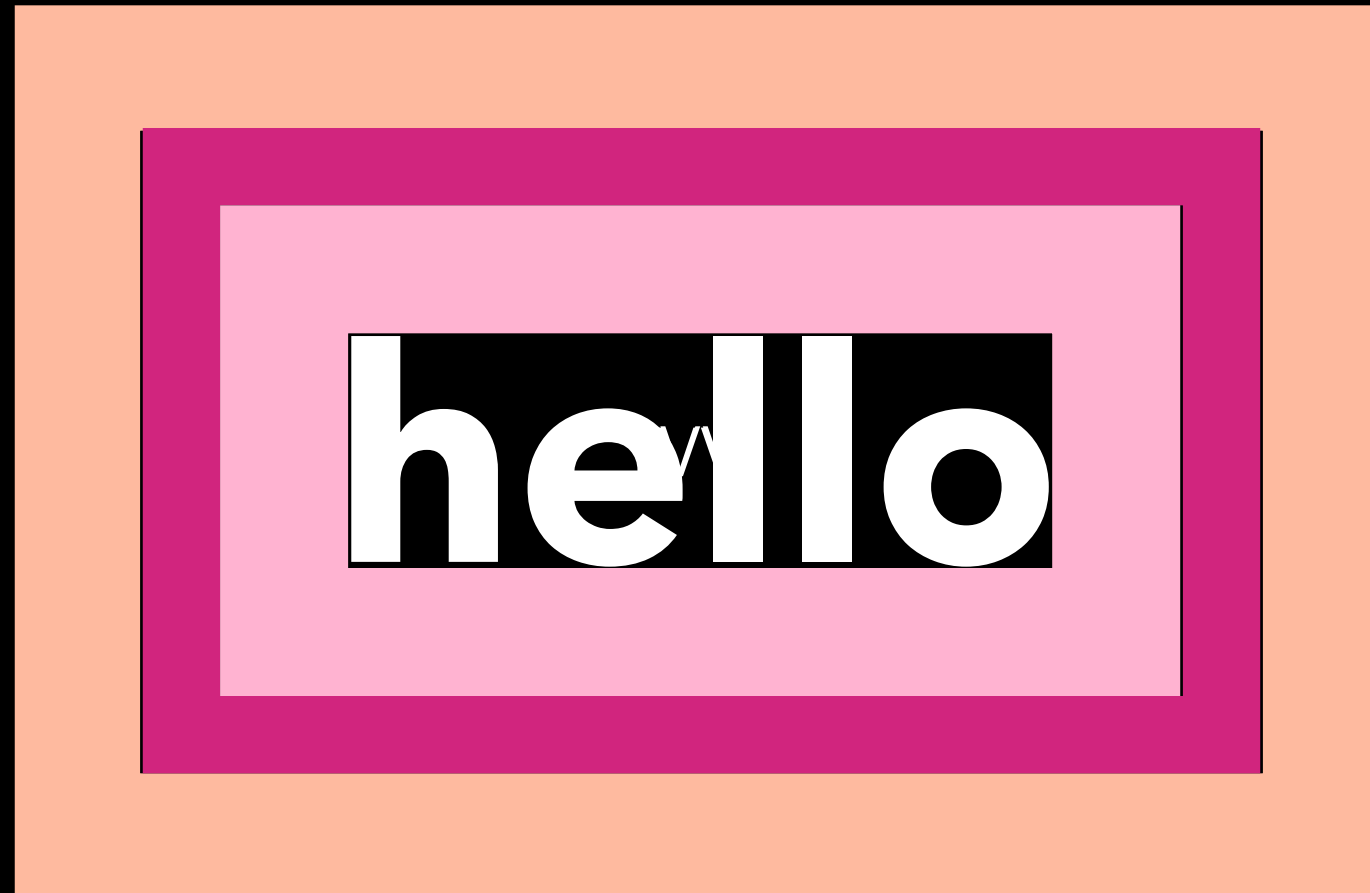
The Fender Stratocaster or "Strat" is one of the most popular electric guitars of all time, and its

Gibson Les Paul

The Gibson Les Paul is a solid body electric guitar that was first

sold in 1950. The Les

Border, Margin and Padding



BORDER

MARGIN

PADDING

Border Width

CSS

```
p.one {  
    border-width: 2px;  
}  
  
p.two {  
    border-width: thick;  
}  
  
p.three {  
    border-width: 1px 4px 12px 4px;  
}
```


Border Width

RESULT

Hohner's "Clavinet" is essentially an electric clavichord.

Hohner's "Clavinet" is essentially an electric clavichord.

Hohner's "Clavinet" is essentially an electric clavichord.

Border Style

CSS

```
p.one {  
    border-width: 2px;  
}  
  
p.two {  
    border-width: thick;  
}  
  
p.three {  
    border-width: 1px 4px 12px 4px;  
}
```

Border Style

RESULT

Wurlitzer Electric Piano

Wurlitzer Electric Piano

Wurlitzer Electric Piano

Wurlitzer Electric Piano

Wurlitzer Electric Piano

Wurlitzer Electric Piano

Wurlitzer Electric Piano

Wurlitzer Electric Piano

Border Color

CSS

```
p.one {  
    border-width: 2px;  
}  
  
p.two {  
    border-width: thick;  
}  
  
p.three {  
    border-width: 1px 4px 12px 4px;  
}
```

Border Color

RESULT

The ARP Odyssey
was introduced in
1972.

The ARP Odyssey
was introduced in
1972.

Border Shorthand

CSS

```
p {  
  width: 250px;  
  border: 3px dotted #0088dd;  
}
```

Border Shorthand

RESULT

Here is a simple chord
sequence played on a
Hammond organ through a
Leslie speaker.

Padding

CSS

```
p {  
  width: 275px;  
  border: 2px solid #0088dd;  
}  
  
p.example {  
  padding: 10px;  
}
```


Padding

RESULT

Analog synths produce a wave sound, whereas the sounds stored on a digital synth have been sampled and then turned into numbers.

Analog synths produce a wave sound, whereas the sounds stored on a digital synth have been sampled and then turned into numbers.

Margin

CSS

```
p {  
  width: 200px;  
  border: 2px solid #0088dd;  
  padding: 10px;  
}  
  
p.example {  
  margin: 20px;  
}
```

Margin

RESULT

Analog synthesizers
are often said to have
a "warmer" sound
than their digital
counterparts.

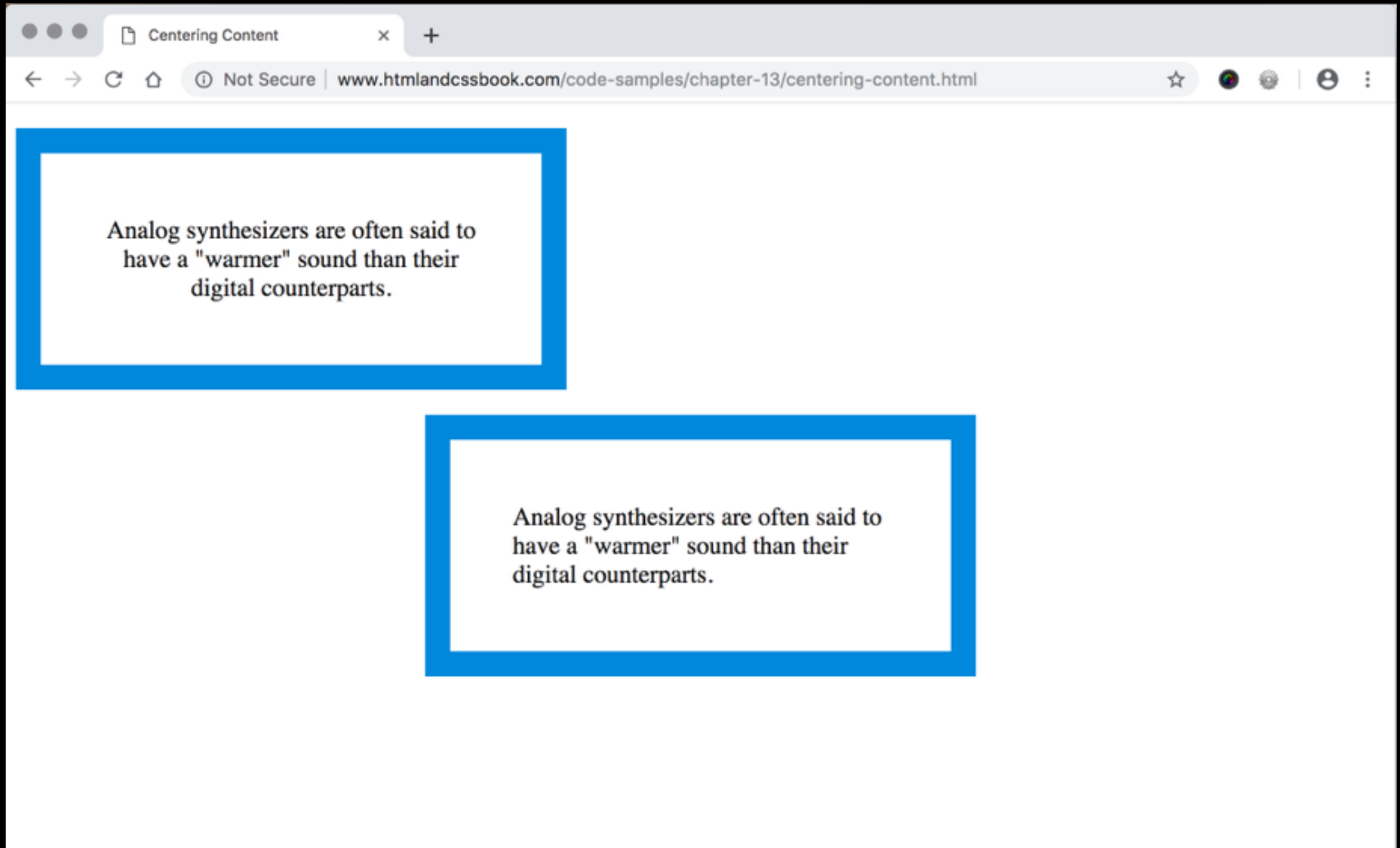
Analog synthesizers
are often said to have
a "warmer" sound
than their digital
counterparts.

Centering Content

```
body {  
    text-align: center;  
}  
p {  
    width: 300px;  
    padding: 50px;  
    border: 20px solid #0088dd;  
}  
p.example {  
    margin: 10px auto 10px auto;  
    text-align: left;  
}
```

Centering Content

RESULT



```
li {  
    display: inline;  
    margin-right: 10px;  
}  
li.coming-soon {  
    display: none;  
}
```

Home Products About Contact

Hiding Boxes

CSS

```
li {  
    display: inline;  
    margin-right: 10px;  
}  
  
li.coming-soon {  
    visibility: hidden;  
}
```


Hiding Boxes

RESULT

Home Products

About Contact

Border Images (CSS3)

```
p.one {
    -moz-border-image: url("dots.gif")
        11 11 11 11 stretch;
    -webkit-border-image: url("dots.gif")
        11 11 11 11 stretch;
    border-image: url("dots.gif")
        11 11 11 11 stretch;}

p.two {
    border-image: url("images/dots.gif")
        11 11 11 11 round;}
```

Border Images (CSS3)

RESULT



Box Shadows (CSS3)

```
p.one {  
    -moz-box-shadow: -5px -5px #777777;  
    -webkit-box-shadow: -5px -5px #777777;  
    box-shadow: -5px -5px #777777;}  
p.two {  
    box-shadow: 5px 5px 5px #777777;}  
p.three {  
    box-shadow: 5px 5px 5px 5px #777777;}  
p.four {  
    box-shadow: 0 0 10px #777777;}  
p.five {  
    box-shadow: inset 0 0 10px #777777;}
```

Box Shadows (CSS3)

RESULT



Rounded Corners (CSS3)

CSS

```
p {  
  border: 5px solid #ee3e80;  
  padding: 20px;  
  width: 275px;  
  -moz-border-radius: 10px;  
  -webkit-border-radius:  
10px;  
  border-radius: 10px;  
}
```

Rounded Corners (CSS3)

RESULT

Pet Sounds featured a number of unconventional instruments such as bicycle bells, buzzing organs, harpsichords, flutes, Electro-Theremin, dog whistles, trains, Hawaiian-sounding string instruments, Coca-Cola cans and barking dogs.

Elliptical Shapes (CSS3)

```
p.one {  
    border-radius-top-left: 80px 50px;}  
  
p.two {  
    border-radius: 1em 4em 1em 4em /  
    2em 1em 2em 1em;}  
  
p.three {  
    padding: 0px;  
    border-radius: 100px;}
```


Elliptical Shapes (CSS3)

RESULT



In Class Assignment

Try to incorporate what we discussed today into the HTML documents you created in class last week.

- Color
- Type
- Boxes

Homework

Read chapters 14 -17 in the text book.