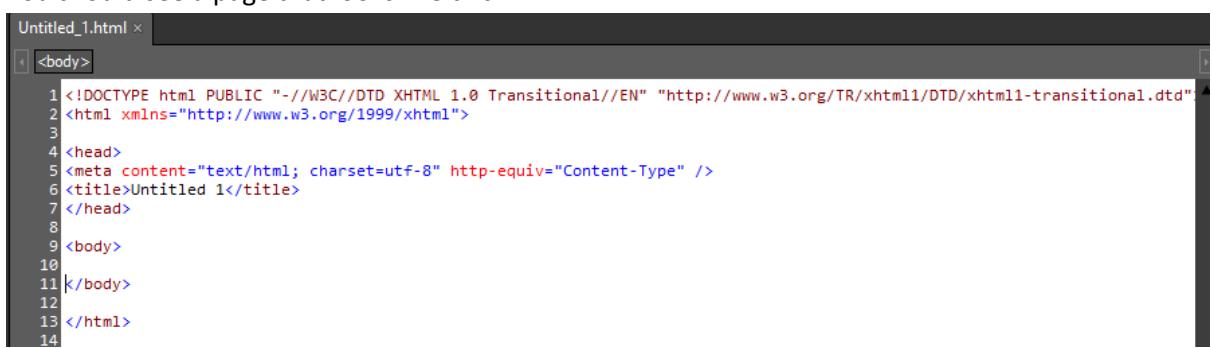
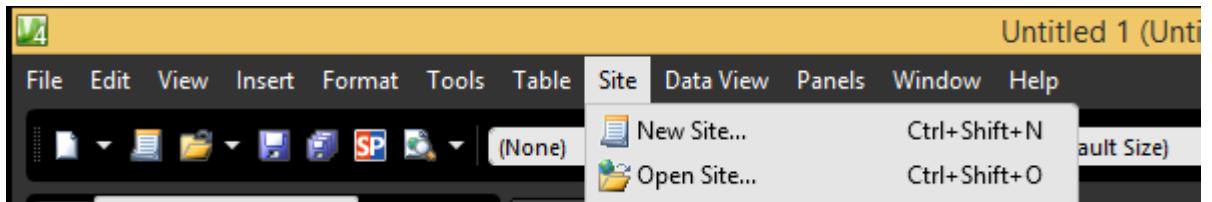
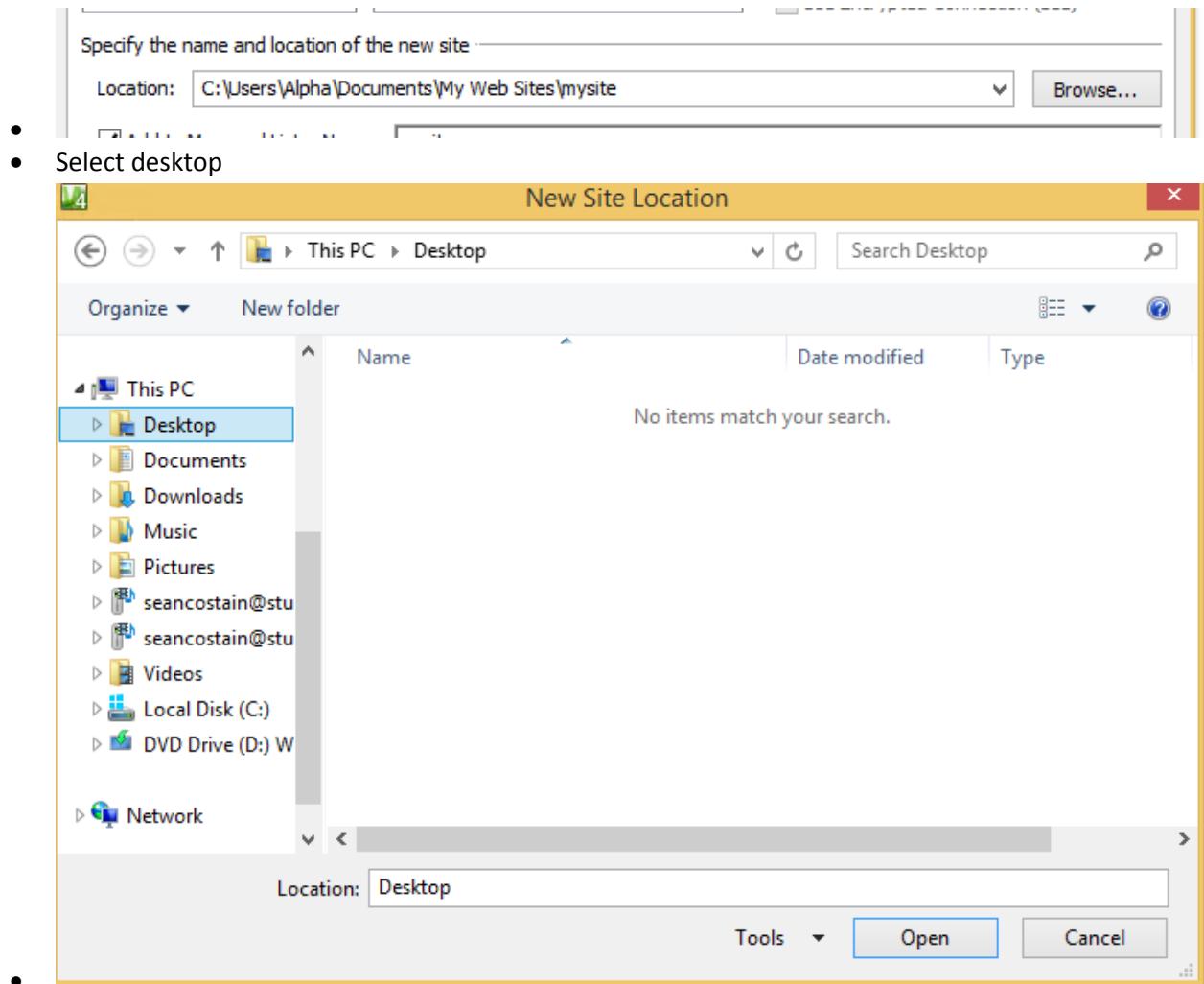


Tutorial 3

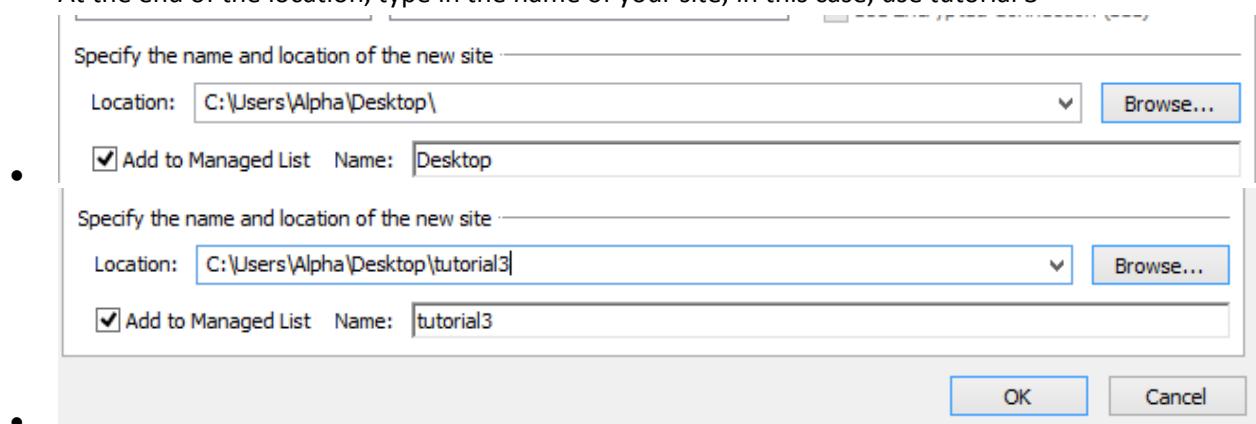
Activities

- Code
 - Editor: Expression Web
 - Focus : Base Layout, background images, navigation, external stylesheets
- Open up Expression WebThe image shows the Microsoft Expression Web 4 icon, which is a green square with a white 'W4' logo in the center, and the text 'Microsoft Expression We...' below it.
- Ensure that the editor is in code mode, down the bottom of the main page, click on the code buttonA screenshot of the Expression Web interface showing the 'Code' button highlighted in a red box. The buttons are labeled 'Design', 'Split', 'Code', and a back arrow.
- You should see a page that looks like thisA screenshot of the Expression Web code editor showing an HTML file named 'Untitled_1.html'. The code is as follows:

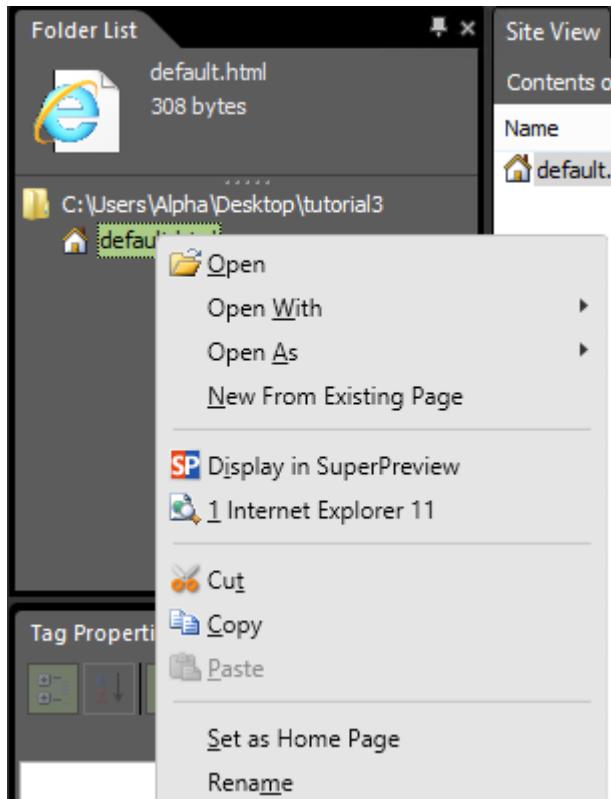
```
Untitled_1.html x
<body>
1 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd"
2 <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
3
4 <head>
5 <meta content="text/html; charset=utf-8" http-equiv="Content-Type" />
6 <title>Untitled 1</title>
7 </head>
8
9 <body>
10
11 </body>
12
13 </html>
14
```
- This is the default blank page you get, we are going to start building sites (more than one page) today, so let's up out environment
- Go to Site new siteA screenshot of the Expression Web ribbon. The 'Site' tab is highlighted in a red box. The ribbon also includes 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Format', 'Tools', 'Table', 'Data View', 'Panels', 'Window', and 'Help'. Below the ribbon is a toolbar with icons for file operations like New, Open, Save, and a browse button. A context menu is open over the browse button, showing options like 'New Site...', 'Open Site...', and 'Default Size'. The keyboard shortcut 'Ctrl+Shift+N' is shown for 'New Site...'. The file path 'C:\Users\Public\Documents\My Sites' is visible at the bottom of the interface.
- On the location, there is a browse button, click on this



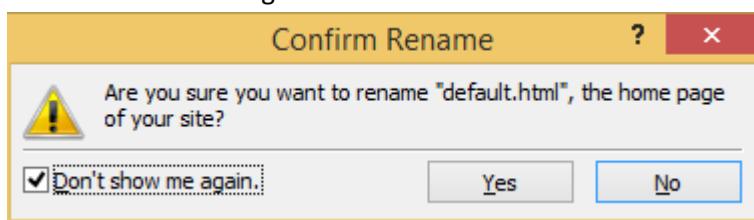
- Click on open
- At the end of the location, type in the name of your site, in this case, use tutorial 3



- Then click on ok
- Expression defaults its main page to default.html, which works on all major web servers (Apache and IIS), though to keep things simple, right click and rename it to index.html



- Tick the don't show again and Yes



- Now double click the index.html file
- It should open up the page in code view and put in the basic requirements for a page, as we are going to work with html 5, you need to modify a couple of things to the basic html 4 layout supplied.
- The doctype needs to be cleaned up, remove the extra xmlns information from the html tag and, for the moment, remove the meta content. You should end up with this:

Site View index.html* x

```

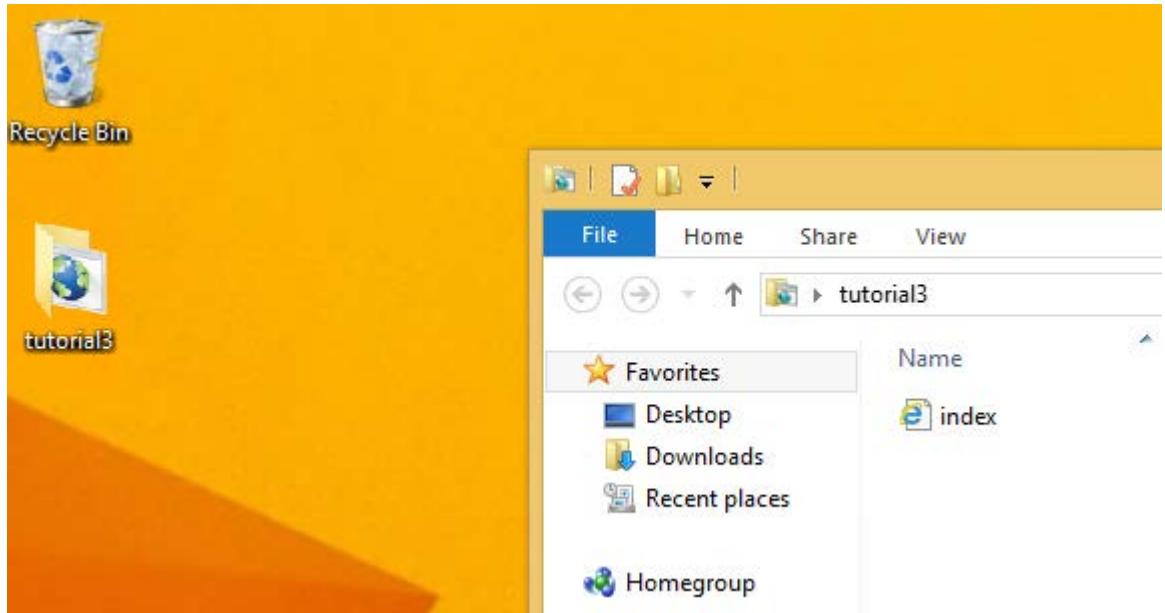
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>|
3 <head>
4 </head>
5
6 <body>
7
8 </body>
9
10 </html>
11

```

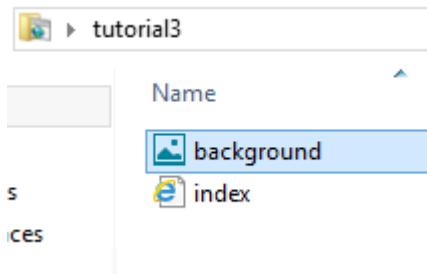
- Save the website



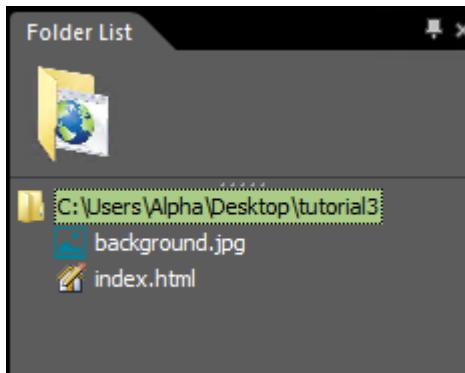
-
- Then minimise and look for the folder on your desktop, double click and check the files present.



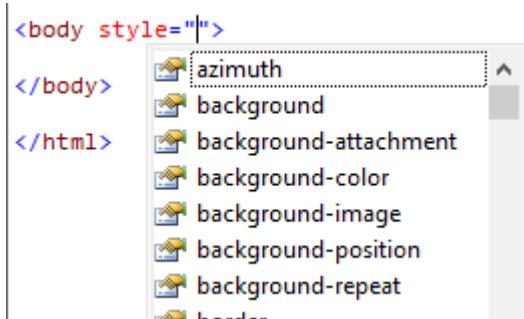
-
-
- So, we're going to put in a background image, so jump onto the web, and go find a large image, try and keep the kb under 300. Save this image into the tutorial3 folder.



-
- I renamed the file to background, just to make it an easy reference. When naming your pages and images, do your best to make the names descriptive, img001, img002 might work well to start with, but if you leave and come back to a site for any period of time, you will have to examine every image to find the right one you've been asked to modify.
- Jump back into expression web
- The folder list won't have updated yet, so click on the folder path and push the F5 key



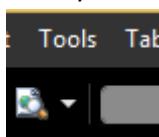
- So let's set up this image as the background for our website.
- Modify the <body> tag



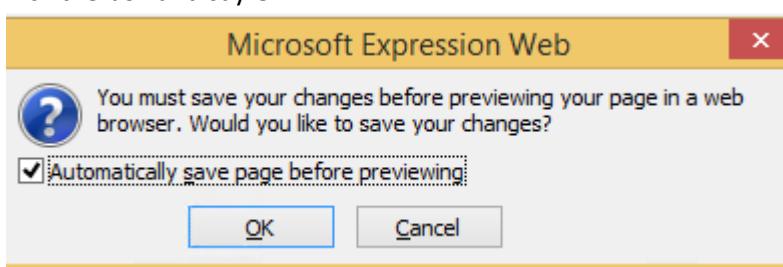
- As you start typing you will see that expression web's intellisense kicks in and starts offering suggestions on what you can put there, this will improve your coding speed.

```
<body style="background-image:url('background.jpg');">
```

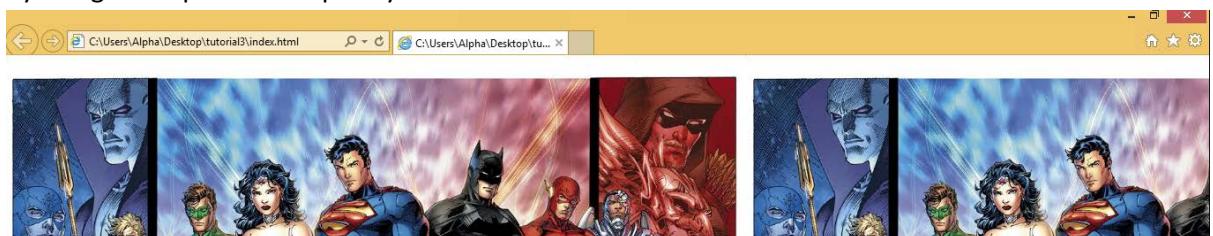
- Once you have done the above, view the site push the F12 key or



- Icon.
- Tick the box and say OK



- Now the background is probably tiling to fill in the space, you can determine the way it tiles by using the repeat-x or repeat-y



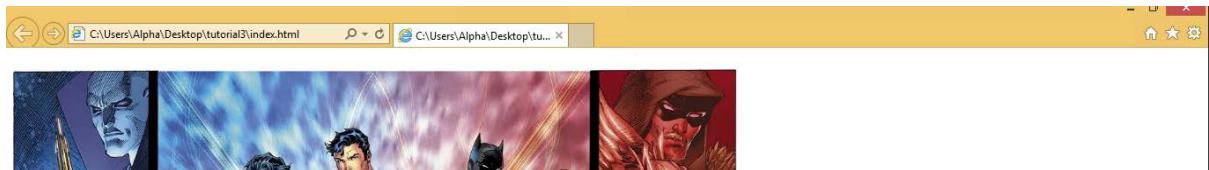
- As you can see my image repeats twice here, I'll change the code a bit

```
5
6 <body style="background-image:url('background.jpg'); background-repeat:repeat-x;">
7
```

- Push F12 to view the page, repeat-x tiles the image horizontally. Change the code this way now

```
5
6 <body style="background-image:url('background.jpg'); background-repeat:repeat-y;">
7
```

- This will repeat the image vertically depending on the amount of content you have but does allow big blank spaces around the image



- The image I am using does have a white border around it, but on the right hand side, there is no image, hence why it looks unbalanced. So, let's change the code again

```
5
6 <body style="background-image:url('background.jpg'); background-repeat:repeat;">
7
```

- This new piece of code, repeats the image in both x and y directions dependent on the content.
- So, that's a good start, if your background image is of that style. The style of being able to be repeated. But if you have just a singular image that you want to showcase, do the following

```
<body style="background-image:url('background.jpg'); background-size:100%;">
```

- Or

```
6 <body style="background-image:url('background.jpg'); background-size:cover;">
7
```

- Both scale the image to cover the entire browser area.



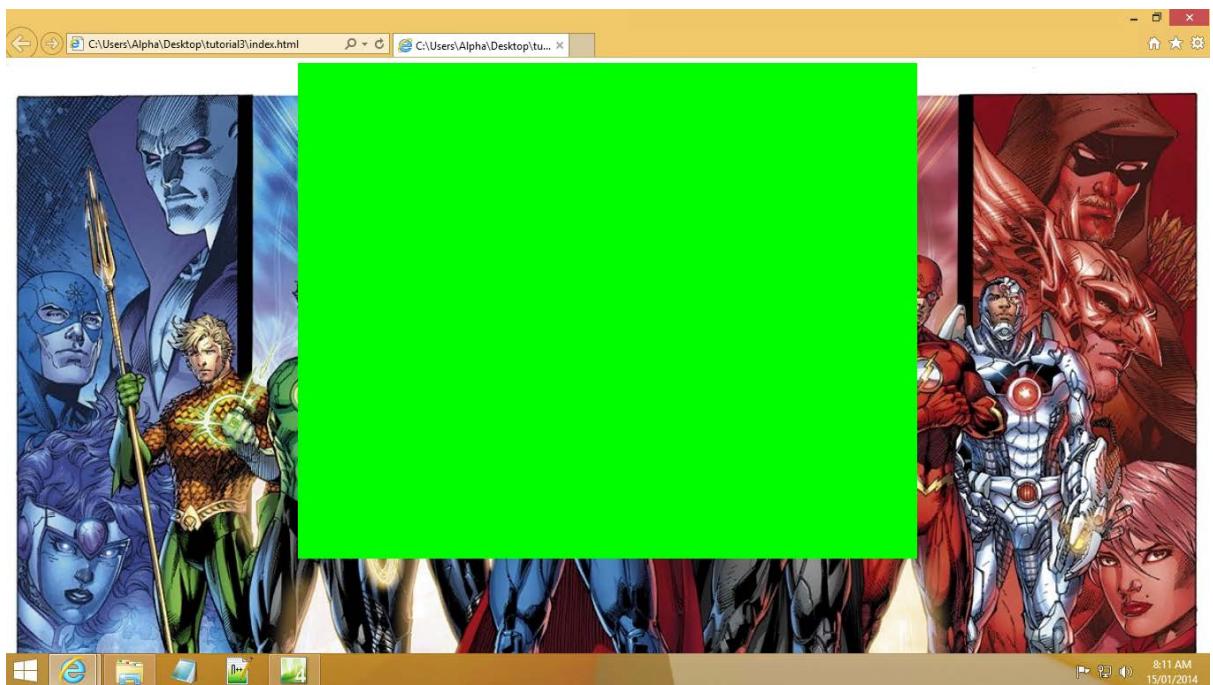
- The reason background-size is underlined red in expression is that expression web only uses a draft version of css3, the current browsers are capable of handling css3 code.
- Now, add the following code to see where your page contents would go.

```
5
6 <body style="background-image:url('background.jpg'); background-size:cover;">
7 <div id="dPage"></div><!-- eo dPage -->
8 </body>
9
```

- And move the body style to the style section of the page and create a simple 1000px, 800px lime container style for dPage

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4     <style type="text/css">
5         body{background-image:url('background.jpg'); background-size:cover;}
6         #dPage{ width:1000px; height:800px; background-color:lime; margin:0 auto;}
7     </style>
8 </head>
9
10 <body>
11 <div id="dPage"></div><!-- eo dPage -->
12 </body>
13
14 </html>
15
```

- Produces



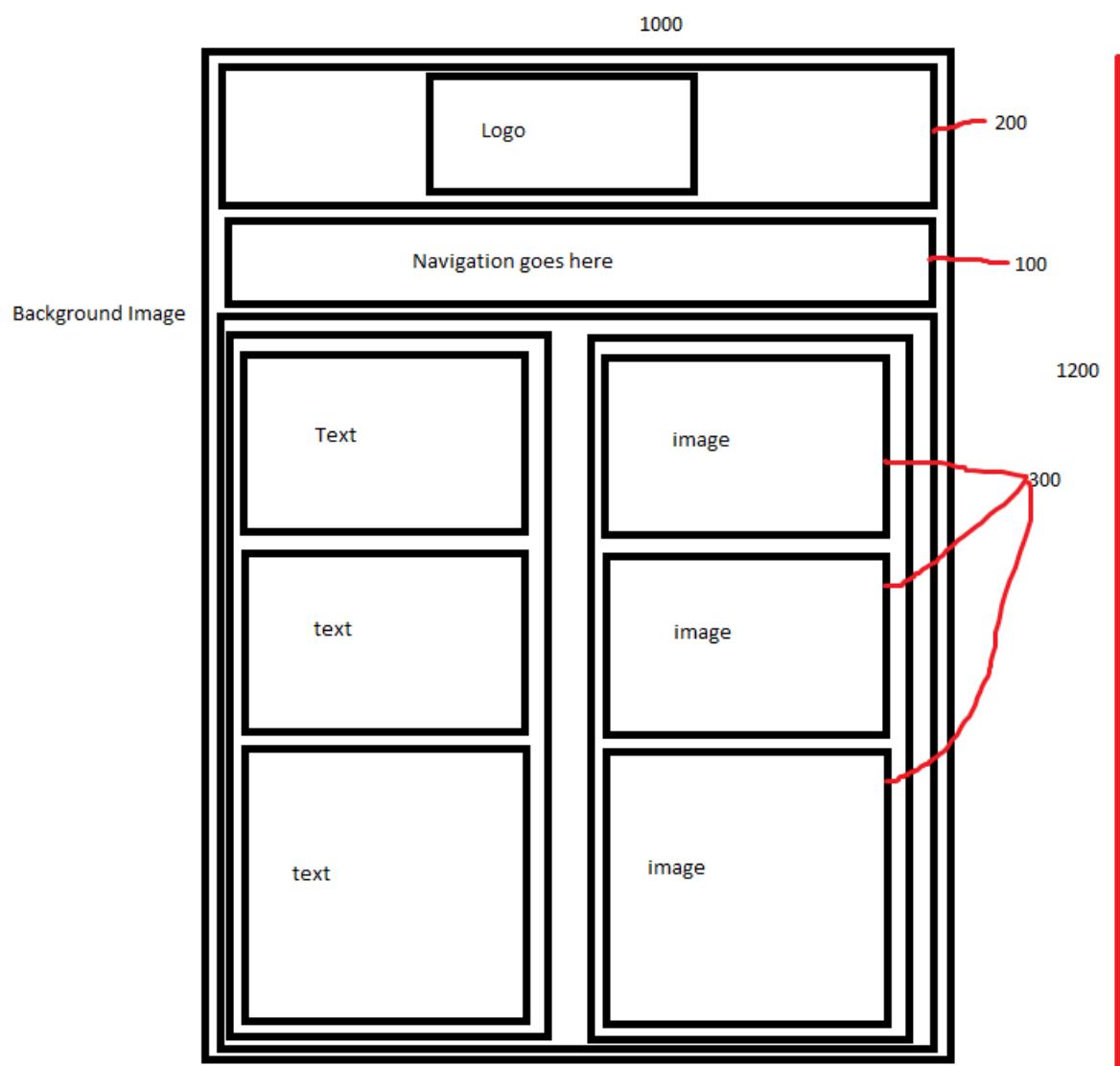
- This is the technique used to make those websites with amazing looking backgrounds. Because my image has a white border, I'm going to push my lime box down on to the background image, modifying my dPage

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4     <style type="text/css">
5         body{background-image:url('background.jpg'); background-size:cover;}
6         #dPage{ width:1000px; height:800px; background-color:lime; margin:100px auto;}
7     </style>
8 </head>
9
10 <body>
11 <div id="dPage"></div><!-- eo dPage -->
12 </body>
13
14 </html>
15
```

- Hit F12 and have a look



-
- Now that I have a base position and background, let's look at a skeleton structure to build, we'll add some content (images and text) and then link a couple of pages off this main page.
- So let's do a quick design using mspaint



-
- So like always, let's start by making big boxes and working our way down to smaller boxes, skeleton structure first
- Start with dPage

```

<body>
  <div id="dPage">
    </div><!-- eo dPage -->
</body>

```

-

- Then, if you look closely we have 3 larger boxes, header navigation and content, code these in

```

<body>
  <div id="dPage">
    <div id="dHeader"></div><!-- eo dHeader -->
    <div id="dNav"></div><!-- eo dNav -->
    <div id="dContent"></div><!-- eo dContent -->
  </div><!-- eo dPage -->
</body>
  |

```

- Now from here, we start putting in the smaller layout boxes, dHeader contains a logo box, so that's next

```

<body>
  <div id="dPage">
    <div id="dHeader">
      <div id="dLogo"></div><!-- eo dLogo -->
    </div><!-- eo dHeader -->
    <div id="dNav"></div><!-- eo dNav -->
    <div id="dContent"></div><!-- eo dContent -->
  </div><!-- eo dPage -->
</body>
  |

```

- dNav is a singular row, which we have, so we don't need to change anything there, if we look into the dContent box, it has 2 columns, so that's next

```

<body>
  <div id="dPage">
    <div id="dHeader">
      <div id="dLogo"></div><!-- eo dLogo -->
    </div><!-- eo dHeader -->
    <div id="dNav"></div><!-- eo dNav -->
    <div id="dContent">
      <div id="dCLeft"></div><!-- eo dCLeft -->
      <div id="dCRight"></div><!-- eo dCRight -->
    </div><!-- eo dContent -->
  </div><!-- eo dPage -->
</body>
  |

```

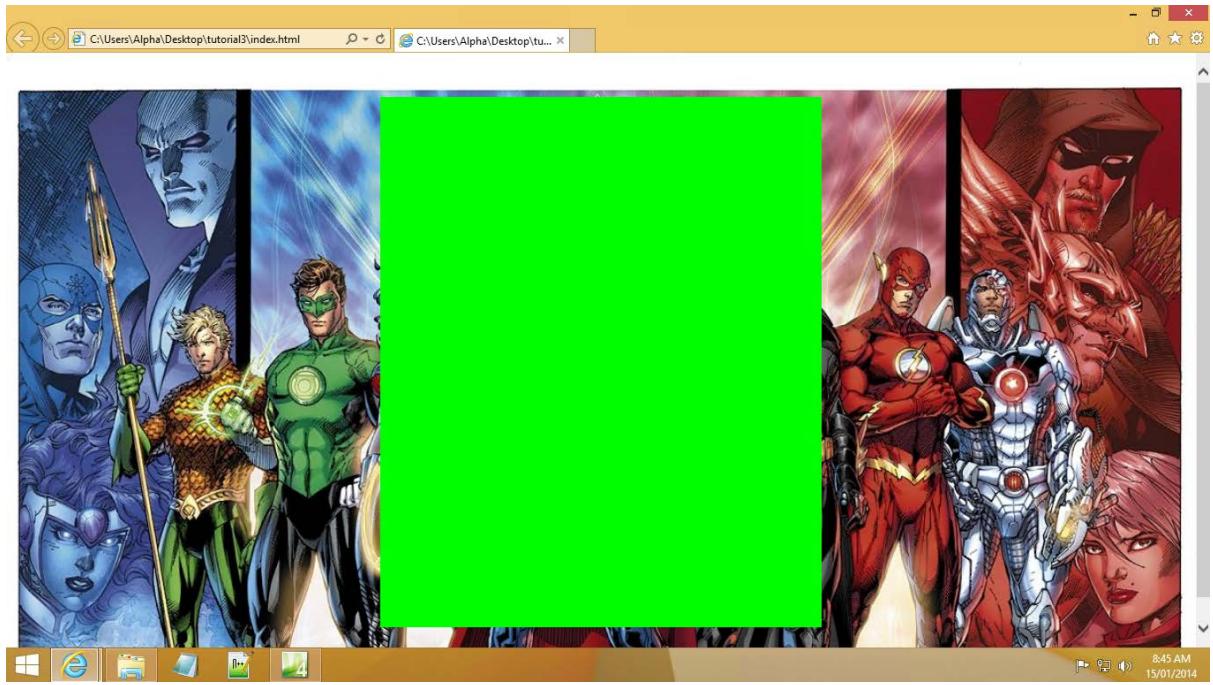
- Next, we have 3 rows of text in the dCLeft (div/Content/Left) and 3 rows for images in the dCRight (div/Content/Right)

```

<body>
  <div id="dPage">
    <div id="dHeader">
      <div id="dLogo"></div><!-- eo dLogo -->
    </div><!-- eo dHeader -->
    <div id="dNav"></div><!-- eo dNav -->
    <div id="dContent">
      <div id="dCLeft">
        <div id="dLText1"></div><!-- eo dLText1 -->
        <div id="dLText2"></div><!-- eo dLText2 -->
        <div id="dLText3"></div><!-- eo dLText3 -->
      </div><!-- eo dCLeft -->
      <div id="dCRight">
        <div id="dRImg1"></div><!-- eo dRImg1 -->
        <div id="dRImg2"></div><!-- eo dRImg2 -->
        <div id="dRImg3"></div><!-- eo dRImg3 -->
      </div><!-- eo dCRight -->
    </div><!-- eo dContent -->
  </div><!-- eo dPage -->
</body>
  |

```

- So, now that we have our structure, we can apply styles to each box and test to make sure that each div box fits where we thought it would. So, check what you have to start with, hit F12



-
- So, the object is to cover up our green box, start big and work small so the dHeader is first, checking the original sketch the header is 200px high

```

<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    body{background-image:url('background.jpg'); background-size:cover;}
    #dPage{ width:1000px; height:1200px; background-color:lime; margin:100px auto;}
    #dHeader{
      width:1000px;
      height:200px;
      background-color:#999999;
    }
  </style>
  <!--->

```

- Check by pushing F12



- Notice the layout of the styles, it doesn't matter if you put all of the styles in a single line, or a style on a separate line, the browser doesn't care about the white space between. Now that we have dHeader done, move onto dNav height of 100px

```

<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    body{background-image:url('background.jpg'); background-size:cover;}
    #dPage{ width:1000px; height:1200px; background-color:lime; margin:100px auto;}
    #dHeader{width:1000px; height:200px; background-color:#999999;}
    #dNav{width:1000px; height:100px; background-color:black;}
  </style>
</head>

```

- I'll work on single line styles, just to fit them onto the screen, so the above code produces



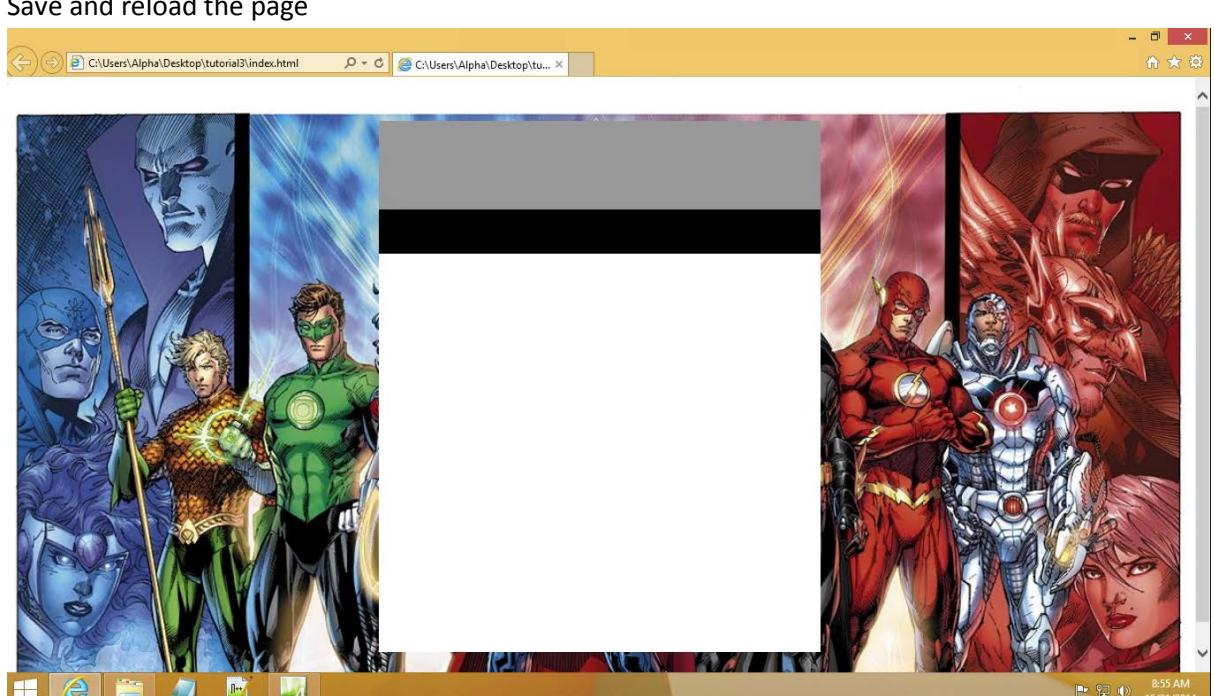
- Now for dContent, this fills out the remainder space

```

<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    body{background-image:url('background.jpg'); background-size:cover;}
    #dPage{ width:1000px; height:1200px; background-color:lime; margin:100px auto;}
    #dHeader{width:1000px; height:200px; background-color:#999999;}
    #dNav{width:1000px; height:100px; background-color:black;}
    #dContent{width:1000px; height:900px; background-color:white;}
  </style>
</head>

```

- Save and reload the page



- So, that's the main div boxes, next we work on the internal ones, so sequentially from the top, next we work on dLogo which is inside dHeader, height of 200px, width, work on thirds, so 1000 by 3, in a simple manner, 340px with a gap of 330 on both left and right of it.

- ```

<head>
 <style type="text/css">
 body{background-image:url('background.jpg'); background-size:cover;}
 #dPage{ width:1000px; height:1200px; background-color:lime; margin:100px auto;}
 #dHeader{width:1000px; height:200px; background-color:#999999;}
 #dNav{width:1000px; height:100px; background-color:black;}
 #dContent{width:1000px; height:900px; background-color:white;}
 #dLogo{width:340px; height:200px; margin:0 auto; background-color:#3366FF;}
 </style>
</head>

```



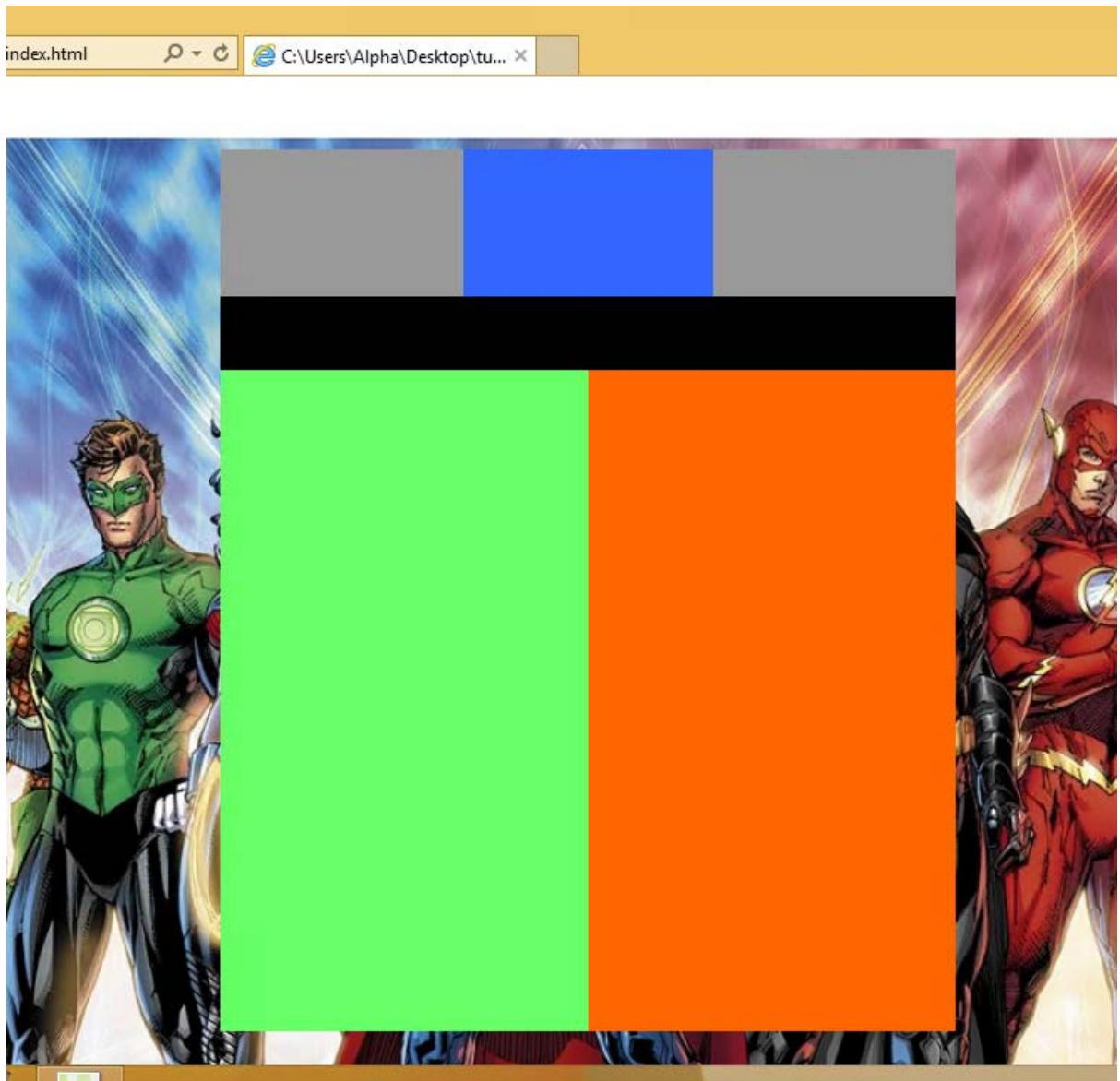
- Notice I have used the margin 0 auto command for placing the logo in the centre of the dHeader, if I wanted to put other items around it, I would create a left and right div box for that content.
- Next we have our dCLeft and dCRight

- ```

<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    body{background-image:url('background.jpg'); background-size:cover;}
    #dPage{ width:1000px; height:1200px; background-color:lime; margin:100px auto;}
    #dHeader{width:1000px; height:200px; background-color:#999999;}
    #dNav{width:1000px; height:100px; background-color:black;}
    #dContent{width:1000px; height:900px; background-color:white;}
    #dLogo{width:340px; height:200px; margin:0 auto; background-color:#3366FF;}
    #dCLeft{width:500px; height:900px; background-color:#66FF66; float:left;}
    #dCRight{width:500px; height:900px; background-color:#FF6600; float:right;}
  </style>
</head>

```

- Save and reload



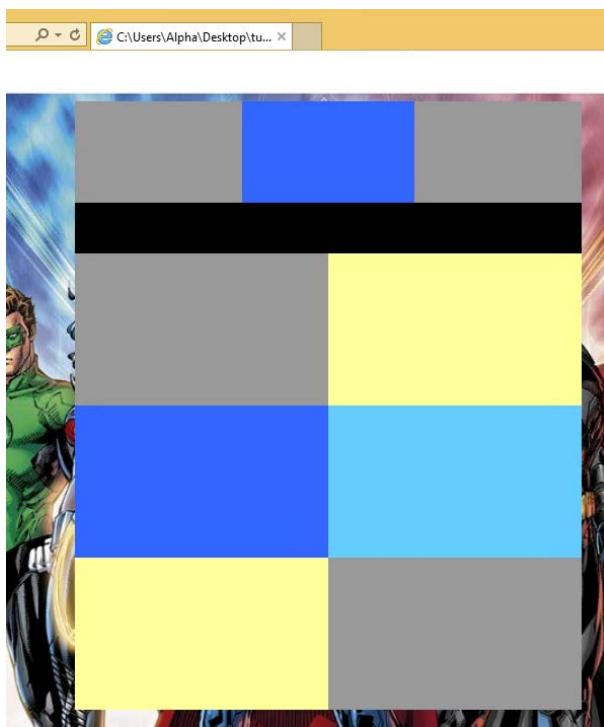
- As you can see, all of our div boxes are fitting into place nicely, the lime is now gone which means all of the numbers are working. Next is the text boxes, dLText1, dLText2 and dLText3. These div boxes don't need a float left on them as they are already positioned to sit in a left floating container. They are 300px high by 500 wide

```
<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    body{background-image:url('background.jpg'); background-size:cover;}
    #dPage{ width:1000px; height:1200px; background-color:lime; margin:100px auto;}
    #dHeader{width:1000px; height:200px; background-color:#999999;}
    #dNav{width:1000px; height:100px; background-color:black;}
    #dContent{width:1000px; height:900px; background-color:white;}
    #dLogo{width:340px; height:200px; margin:0 auto; background-color:#3366FF;}
    #dCLeft{width:500px; height:900px; background-color:#66FF66; float:left;}
    #dCRight{width:500px; height:900px; background-color:#FF6600; float:right;}
    #dLText1{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#999999;}
    #dLText2{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#3366FF;}
    #dLText3{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#FFFF99;}
  </style>
</head>
```

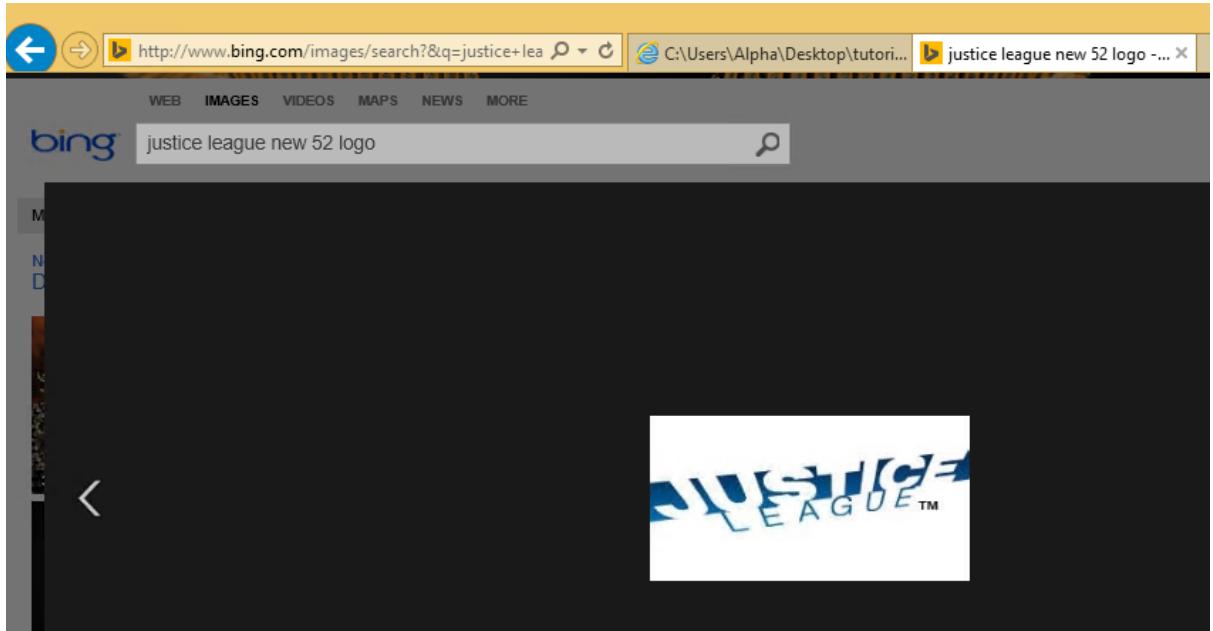


- Repeat the same for the dRImg1, dRImg2 and dRImg3 div boxes

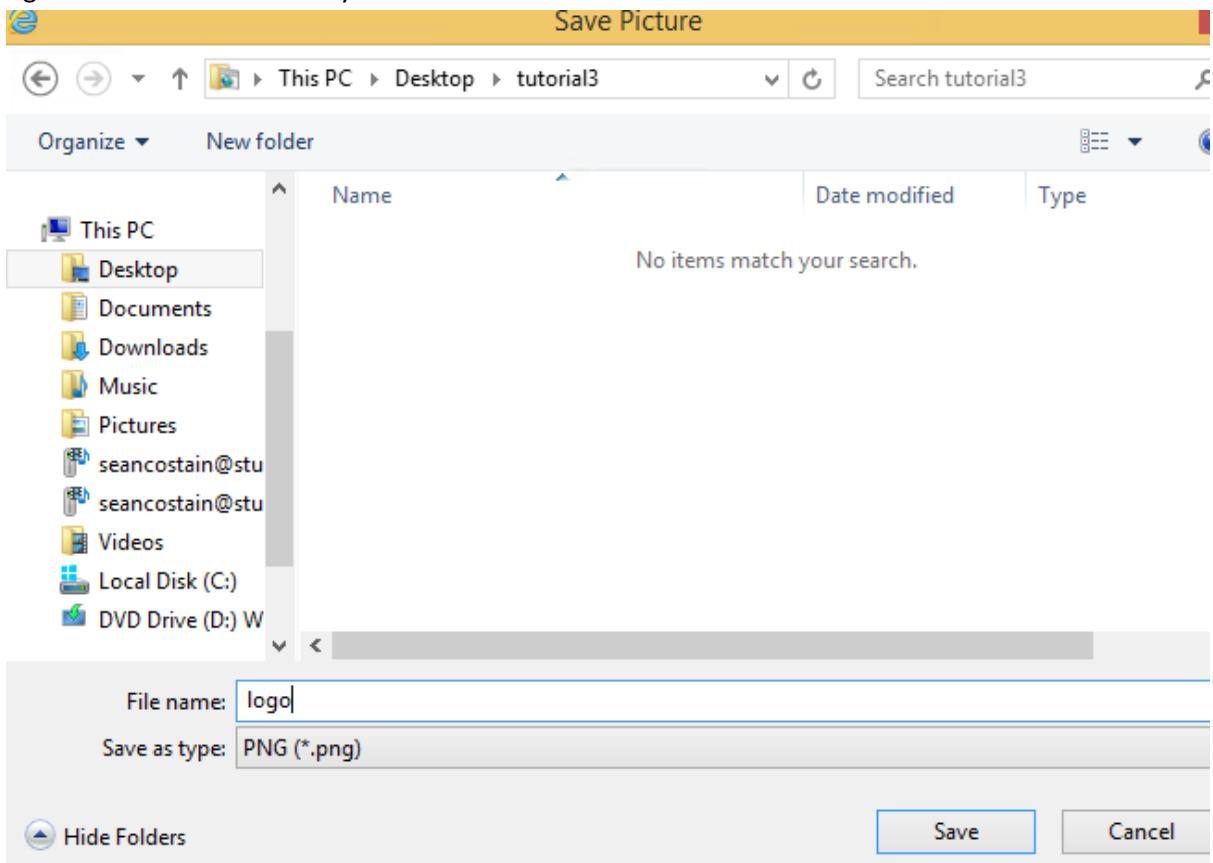
```
<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    body{background-image:url('background.jpg'); background-size:cover;}
    #dPage{ width:1000px; height:1200px; background-color:lime; margin:100px auto;}
    #dHeader{width:1000px; height:200px; background-color:#999999;}
    #dNav{width:1000px; height:100px; background-color:black;}
    #dContent{width:1000px; height:900px; background-color:white;}
    #dLogo{width:340px; height:200px; margin:0 auto; background-color:#3366FF;}
    #dCLeft{width:500px; height:900px; background-color:#66FF66; float:left;}
    #dCRight{width:500px; height:900px; background-color:#FF6600; float:right;}
    #dLText1{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#999999;}
    #dLText2{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#3366FF;}
    #dLText3{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#FFFF99;}
    #dRImg1{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#FFFF99;}
    #dRImg2{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#66CCFF;}
    #dRImg3{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#999999;}
  </style>
</head>
```



- So, this is our page layout, so from here let's put in some content and start cleaning up the coloured boxes. So, I'm going to be looking for information on DC's New 52 Justice League, so the first bit of content I want will be a logo, of which I will Bing it.



- The image is of medium size, so I probably won't have to optimise it too much, from here I'll right click and save it into my tutorial folder



- Once it is down, I will load it into my page.
- As it is content, it goes inbetween the <div></div> tags, in this case the dLogo tag specifically.

- ```

 <!-- Header -->
 <div id="dHeader">
 <div id="dLogo"></div><!-- eo dLogo -->
 </div><!-- eo dHeader -->
 ...

```



- As you can see, without any modifications the image is too small for the box, so I will programmatically increase the width of the logo, push it down to centre the image and then remove the background colour

```

<style type="text/css">
 body{background-image:url('background.jpg'); background-size:cover;}
 #dPage{ width:1000px; height:1200px; background-color:lime; margin:100px auto;}
 #dHeader{width:1000px; height:200px; background-color:white;}
 #dNav{width:1000px; height:100px; background-color:black;}
 #dContent{width:1000px; height:900px; background-color:white;}
 #dLogo{width:340px; height:200px; margin:0 auto;}
 #dLeft{width:500px; height:900px; background-color:#66FF66; float:left;}
 #dRight{width:500px; height:900px; background-color:#FF6600; float:right;}
 #dLText1{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#999999;}
 #dLText2{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#3366FF;}
 #dLText3{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#FFFF99;}
 #dRImg1{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#FFFF99;}
 #dRImg2{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#66CCFF;}
 #dRImg3{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#999999;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
 <div id="dPage">
 <div id="dHeader">
 <div id="dLogo"></div><!-- eo dLogo -->
 </div><!-- eo dHeader -->
 ...

```

- So, I added an inline style on the image, then modified the dHeader background colour and the dLogo to produce



- To keep my styles clean, now that I know my inline style works, I will turn it into a class and apply that to the image

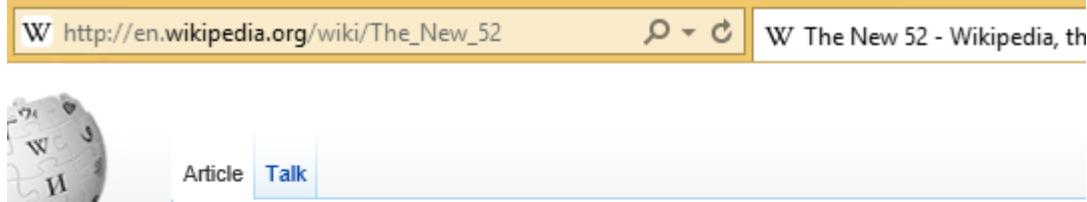
```

<head>
 <style type="text/css">
 body{background-image:url('background.jpg'); background-size:cover;}
 #dPage{ width:1000px; height:1200px; background-color:lime; margin:100px auto;}
 #dHeader{width:1000px; height:200px; background-color:white;}
 #dNav{width:1000px; height:100px; background-color:black;}
 #dContent{width:1000px; height:900px; background-color:white;}
 #dLogo{width:340px; height:200px; margin:0 auto;}
 #dLeft{width:500px; height:900px; background-color:#66FF66; float:left;}
 #dRight{width:500px; height:900px; background-color:#FF6600; float:right;}
 #dLText1{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#999999;}
 #dLText2{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#3366FF;}
 #dLText3{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#FFFF99;}
 #dRImg1{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#FFFF99;}
 #dRImg2{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#66CCFF;}
 #dRImg3{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#999999;}
 /***** Class Styles *****/
 .logoStyle {width:340px; margin-top:15px;}
 </style>
</head>

<body>
 <div id="dPage">
 <div id="dHeader">
 <div id="dLogo"></div><!-- eo dLogo -->
 </div><!-- eo dHeader -->
 ...
 ...
 ...

```

- Notice that commenting in the stylesheet section uses /\* \*/ instead of <!-- --> very useful to know when producing large style sheets.
- Next I will grab some text information to put in my text boxes. I'll do an introduction paragraph and then a superman and batman paragraph, of which will contain links to other pages. So, raw text first.



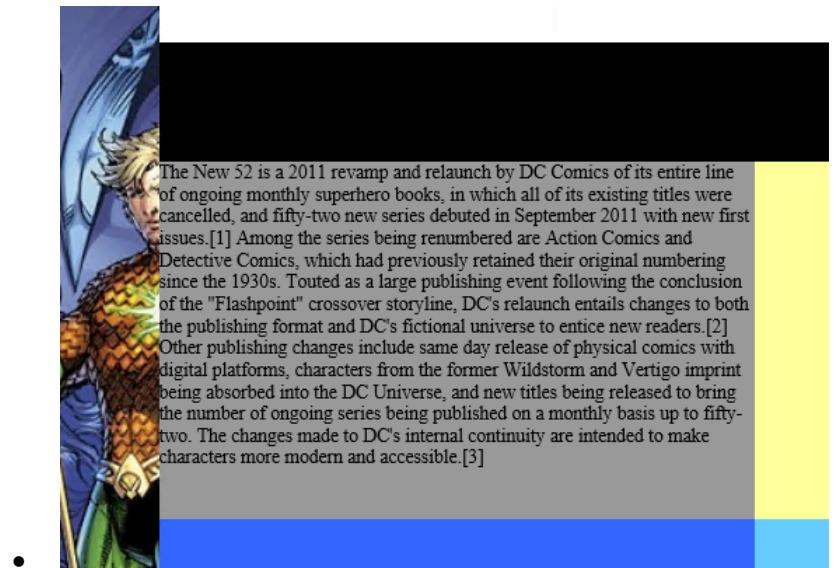
- Copy and paste the text and place it into the first text box

```

<div id="dLeft">
 <div id="dLText1">
 The New 52 is a 2011 revamp and relaunch by DC Comics of its entire line of ongoing monthly comic books. It debuted in September 2011 with new first issues.[1] Among the series being renumbered are Action Comics and Detective Comics, which had been renumbered since the 1930s. Touted as a large publishing event following the conclusion of the "Flashpoint" crossover, it aims to entice new readers.[2] Other publishing changes include same day releases, the former Wildstorm and Vertigo imprint being absorbed into the DC Universe, and new titles being released to bring the number of ongoing series being published on a monthly basis up to 52. The changes in continuity are intended to make characters more modern and relevant.
 </div><!-- eo dLText1 -->
 <div id="dLText2"></div><!-- eo dLText2 -->

```

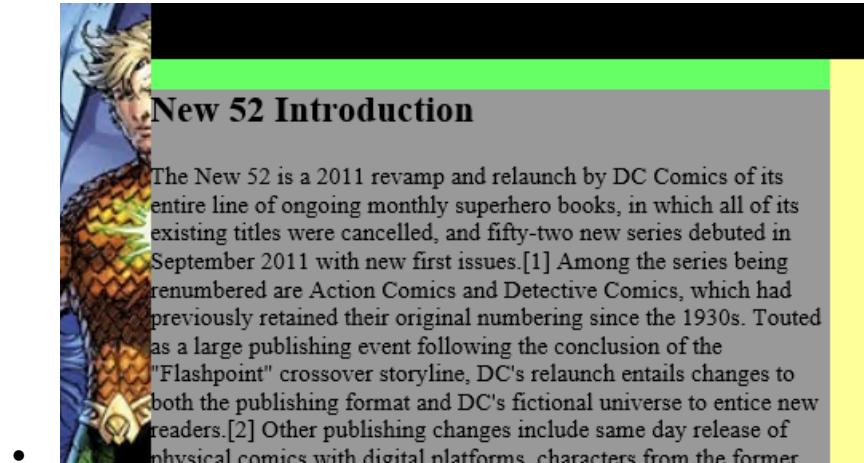
-



The New 52 is a 2011 revamp and relaunch by DC Comics of its entire line of ongoing monthly superhero books, in which all of its existing titles were cancelled, and fifty-two new series debuted in September 2011 with new first issues.<sup>[1]</sup> Among the series being renumbered are Action Comics and Detective Comics, which had previously retained their original numbering since the 1930s. Touted as a large publishing event following the conclusion of the "Flashpoint" crossover storyline, DC's relaunch entails changes to both the publishing format and DC's fictional universe to entice new readers.<sup>[2]</sup> Other publishing changes include same day release of physical comics with digital platforms, characters from the former Wildstorm and Vertigo imprint being absorbed into the DC Universe, and new titles being released to bring the number of ongoing series being published on a monthly basis up to fifty-two. The changes made to DC's internal continuity are intended to make characters more modern and accessible.<sup>[3]</sup>

- So, my first look of raw text is it fits, the text seems small and would do well with a header, so I'm going to put in a `<h2></h2>` and increase the base font of all text. Now, as I want to increase all text, I will put my font size on the body tag.

```
<style type="text/css">
 **** Global Styles ****
 body{background-image:url('background.jpg'); background-size:cover; font-size:18px;}
 **** ID Styles ****
 #dPage{ width:1000px; height:1200px; background-color:lime; margin:100px auto;}
 #dHeader{width:1000px; height:200px; background-color:white;}
 #dNav{width:1000px; height:100px; background-color:black;}
 #dContent{width:1000px; height:900px; background-color:white;}
 #dLogo{width:340px; height:200px; margin:0 auto;}
 #dLeft{width:500px; height:900px; background-color:#66FF66; float:left;}
 #dRight{width:500px; height:900px; background-color:#FF6600; float:right;}
 #dText1{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#999999;}
 #dText2{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#3366FF;}
 #dText3{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#FFFF99;}
 #dRImg1{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#FFFF99;}
 #dRImg2{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#66CCFF;}
 #dRImg3{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#999999;}
 **** Class Styles ****
 .logoStyle {width:340px; margin-top:15px;}
</style>
<div id="dLeft">
 <div id="dText1">
 <h2>New 52 Introduction</h2>
 52 is a 2011 revamp and relaunch by DC Com
 ts existing titles were cancelled, and fif
 ie series being renumbered are Action Comic
 ie since the 1930s. Touted as a large publi
```



## New 52 Introduction

The New 52 is a 2011 revamp and relaunch by DC Comics of its entire line of ongoing monthly superhero books, in which all of its existing titles were cancelled, and fifty-two new series debuted in September 2011 with new first issues.<sup>[1]</sup> Among the series being renumbered are Action Comics and Detective Comics, which had previously retained their original numbering since the 1930s. Touted as a large publishing event following the conclusion of the "Flashpoint" crossover storyline, DC's relaunch entails changes to both the publishing format and DC's fictional universe to entice new readers.<sup>[2]</sup> Other publishing changes include same day release of physical comics with digital platforms, characters from the former

- As you can see, the text is a good size, the header works well, but there is a gap that has appeared above the header. This is a quirk that the header tags do when going straight into a div tag, so we can work around it by putting a line break in just before the h2 command

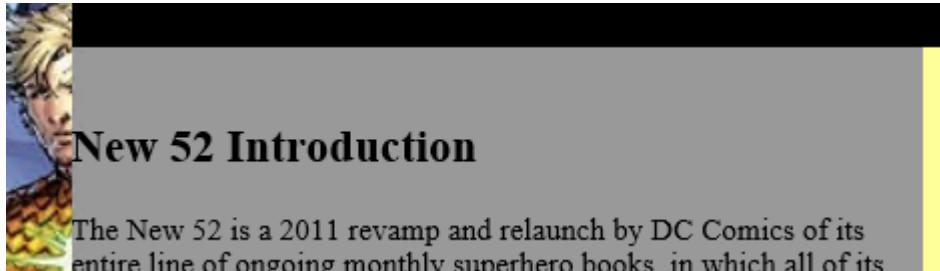
```

<div id="dCLeft">
 <div id="dLText1">

<h2>New 52 Introduction</h2>
 s a 2011 revamp and relaunch by DC Comic
 </div>
</div>

```

- s a 2011 revamp and relaunch by DC Comic



- The New 52 is a 2011 revamp and relaunch by DC Comics of its entire line of ongoing monthly superhero books, in which all of its

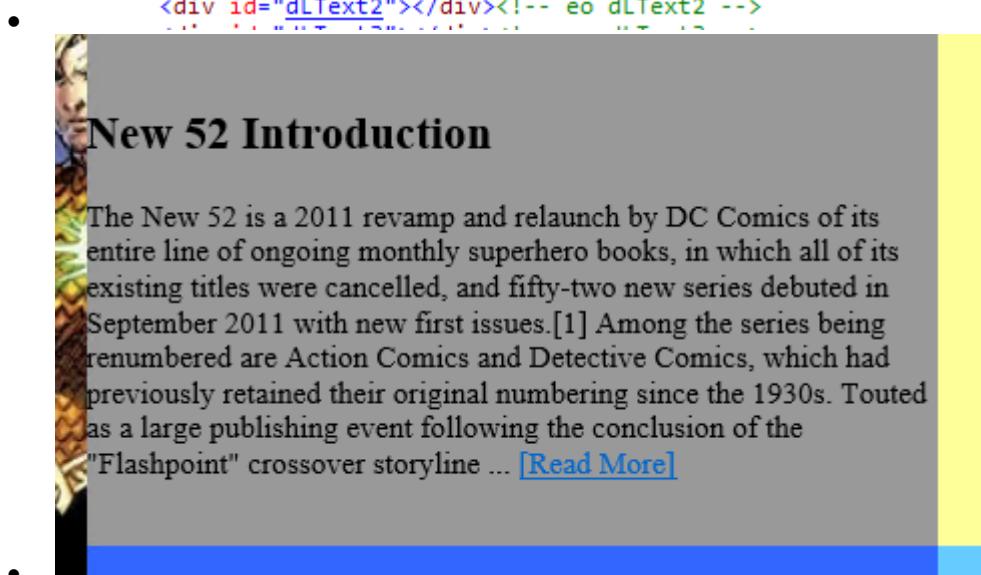
- As you can see, most of the text we put in has been pushed out of the div box, so this is where decide to cut short the amount of information and put in a link to a new page. This link can be created and referenced without the page existing, it just means that if you click on it, it won't work., So do the following:

```

<div id="dLText1">

<h2>New 52 Introduction</h2>
 s a 2011 revamp and relaunch by DC Comics of its
 s existing titles were cancelled, and fifty-two new
 e series being renumbered are Action Comics and Detective
 s since the 1930s. Touted as a large publishing event
 e ... [Read More]
 </div><!-- eo dLText1 -->
 <div id="dLText2"></div><!-- eo dLText2 -->

```



- The <a href="">Description of Link</a> is the code used for generating links, now that we've got that type of look, we modify the styles, to give the text more layout options, so justify the text, remove the background, apply some padding..

```

14 #dCRight{width:500px; height:900px; background-color:#FF6600; float:right;}
15 #dLText1{width:480px; height:300px; background-color:white; text-align:justify; padding-left:10px; padding-right:10px;}
16 #dLText2{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#3366FF;}

```

- #dLText2{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#3366FF;}



## New 52 Introduction

The New 52 is a 2011 revamp and relaunch by DC Comics of its entire line of ongoing monthly superhero books, in which all of its existing titles were cancelled, and fifty-two new series debuted in September 2011 with new first issues.<sup>[1]</sup> Among the series being renumbered are Action Comics and Detective Comics, which had previously retained their original numbering since the 1930s. Touted as a large publishing event following the conclusion of the "Flashpoint" crossover storyline ... [\[Read More\]](#)

- Just add a fraction more style, use photoshop to get the light blue colour from the logo and apply that as the primary colour of the h2 tag.

```
<style type="text/css">
 /***** Global Styles *****/
 body{background-image:url('background.jpg');}
 h2{ color:#074d83;}
 /***** ID Styles *****/
 #dText1{width:480px; height:300px; background-color:white; text-align:justify; padding-left:10px; padding-right:10px;}
```



## New 52 Introduction

The New 52 is a 2011 revamp and relaunch by entire line of ongoing monthly superhero books

- existing titles were cancelled and fifty-two new
- This just allows for the text to just blend in better, now I'll go and grab some content on superman and batman for the other two text boxes, and repeat the modifications to them as I did for the first text box. I can do this as I am now pleased with the general look of this text box.

```
3 <head>
4 <style type="text/css">
5 /***** Global Styles *****/
6 body{background-image:url('background.jpg'); background-size:cover; font-size:18px;}
7 h2{ color:#074d83;}
8 /***** ID Styles *****/
9 #dPage{ width:1000px; height:1200px; background-color:lime; margin:100px auto;}
10 #dHeader{width:1000px; height:200px; background-color:white;}
11 #dNav{width:1000px; height:100px; background-color:black;}
12 #dContent{width:1000px; height:900px; background-color:white;}
13 #dLogo{width:340px; height:200px; margin:0 auto;}
14 #dLeft{width:500px; height:900px; background-color:#66FF66; float:left;}
15 #dRight{width:500px; height:900px; background-color:#FF6600; float:right;}
16 #dText1{width:480px; height:300px; background-color:white; text-align:justify; padding-left:10px; padding-right:10px;}
17 #dText2{width:480px; height:300px; background-color:white; text-align:justify; padding-left:10px; padding-right:10px;}
18 #dText3{width:480px; height:300px; background-color:white; text-align:justify; padding-left:10px; padding-right:10px;}
19 #dImg1{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#FFFF99;}
20 #dImg2{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#66CCFF;}
21 #dImg3{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#999999;}
22 /***** Class Styles *****/
23 .logoStyle {width:340px; margin-top:15px;}
24 </style>
25 </head>
26
```

-

```

34 <div id="dCLeft">
35 <div id="dLText1">
36
<h2>New 52 Introduction</h2>
37 The New 52 is a 2011 revamp and relaunch by DC Comics of its e
all of its existing titles were cancelled, and fifty-two new s
Among the series being renumbered are Action Comics and Detect
numbering since the 1930s. Touted as a large publishing event
storyline ... [Read More]
38 </div><!-- eo dLText1 -->
39 <div id="dLText2">
40
<h2>Superman</h2>
41 Superman is a fictional character, a superhero that appears in
American cultural icon.[1][2][3][4] Superman was created by wr
students living in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1933; the character was
1938.[5][6] Superman first appeared in Action Comics #1 (June
television programs, films, newspaper strips, and video games.
create the superhero ... [Read More]</
42 </div><!-- eo dLText2 -->
43 <div id="dLText3">
44
<h2>Batman</h2>
45 Batman is a superhero co-created by artist Bob Kane and writer
made his first appearance in Detective Comics #27 (May, 1939).
the murder of his parents as a child leads him to train himself
themed costume in order to fight crime. Batman operates in Got
including his sidekick ... [Read More]</
46 </div><!-- eo dLText3 -->
47 </div><!-- eo dCLeft -->

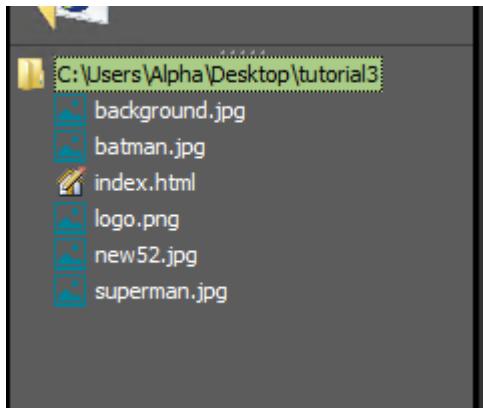
```



- As you can see, it's starting to look a lot more like a web page someone might be interested in seeing and staying on, now let's grab some images to put on the right hand side of the page, sticking with left hand information, images should match closely the text boxes.

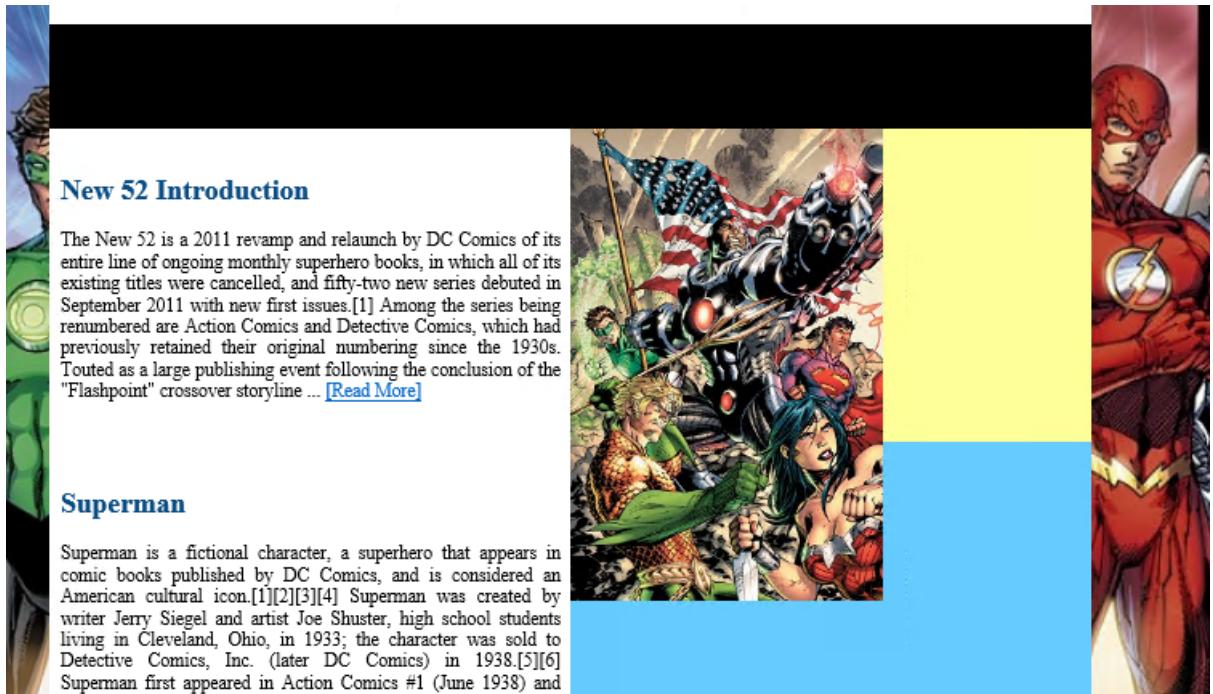
Remember, the images only have to be 300px high, so you don't have to get large or wallpaper images.

- So Bing some images, download to the tutorial folder and then code them into the dRImg box. Remember, once you have save stuff into the folder list, you click on the directory name and push the F5 button to refresh the contents



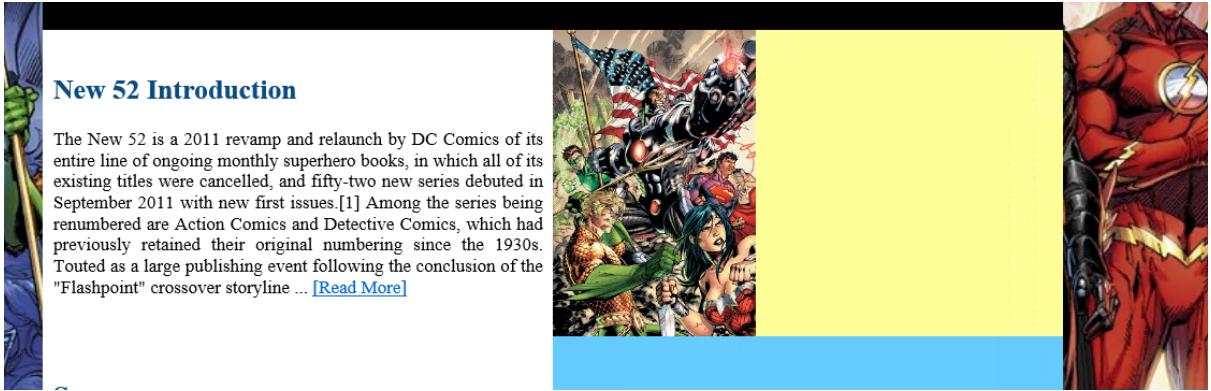
- So let's add the new52 image into the div box

```
</div><!-- eo dcLeft -->
<div id="dCRight">
 <div id="dRImg1"></div><!-- eo dRImg1 -->
 <div id="dRImg2"></div><!-- eo dRImg2 -->
 <div id="dRImg3"></div><!-- eo dRImg3 -->
```



- So, my first image is too tall, so I am going to programmatically change the height, to do this I will use a class.

```
div id="dCRight">
 <div id="dRImg1"></div><!-- eo dRImg1 -->
 <div id="dRImg2"></div><!-- eo dRImg2 -->
 21 #dRImg3{width:500px; height:300px; background
 22 /***** Class Styles *****/
 23 .logoStyle {width:340px; margin-top:15px;}
 24 .imgSize{height:300px;}
 25 </style>
 26 </head>
 27
```



## New 52 Introduction

The New 52 is a 2011 revamp and relaunch by DC Comics of its entire line of ongoing monthly superhero books, in which all of its existing titles were cancelled, and fifty-two new series debuted in September 2011 with new first issues.<sup>[1]</sup> Among the series being renumbered are Action Comics and Detective Comics, which had previously retained their original numbering since the 1930s. Touted as a large publishing event following the conclusion of the "Flashpoint" crossover storyline ... [\[Read More\]](#)



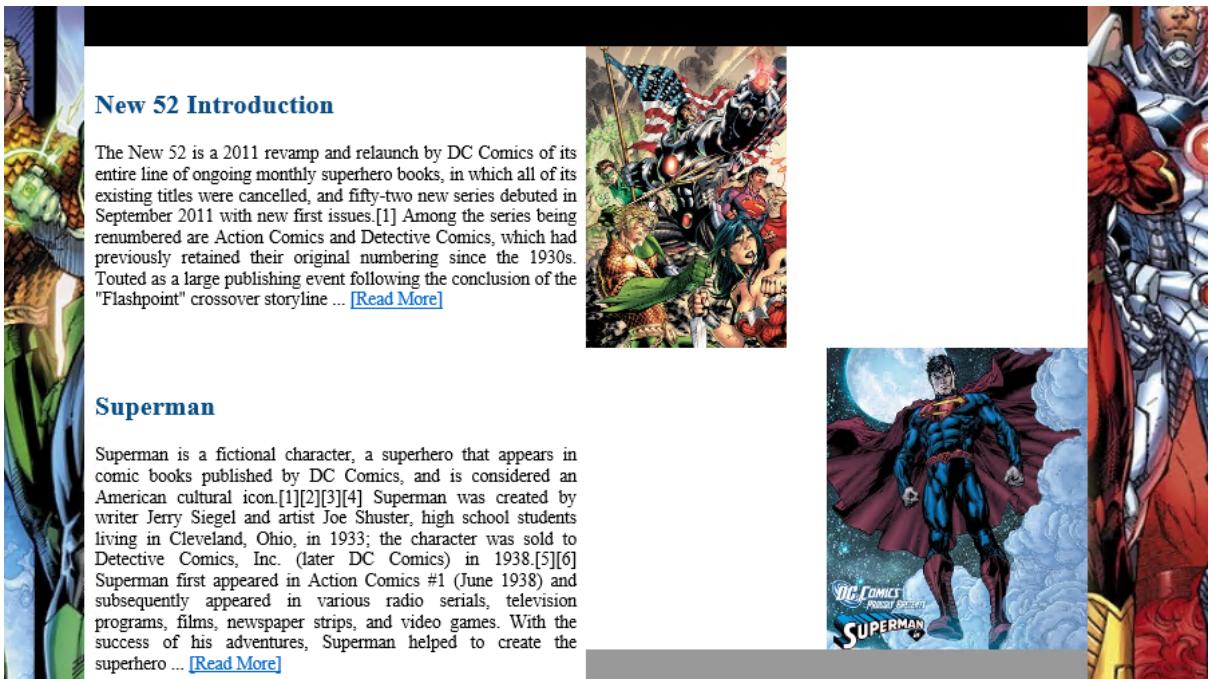
- So, my image now fits, I don't actually mind it being on the left hand side, but I'll move the superman one to the right, I'm also going to remove that yellow background and the blue background of the superman div box

```

48 </div><!-- eo dCLeft -->
49 <div id="dCRight">
50 <div id="dRImg1"></div><!-- eo dRImg1 -->
51 <div id="dRImg2"></div><!--
52 eo dRImg2 -->
53 <div id="dRImg3"></div><!-- eo dRImg3 -->
:10px; }

#dRImg1{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:white;}
#dRImg2{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:white;}
#dRImg3{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:#999999;}
***** Class Styles *****/

```



## New 52 Introduction

The New 52 is a 2011 revamp and relaunch by DC Comics of its entire line of ongoing monthly superhero books, in which all of its existing titles were cancelled, and fifty-two new series debuted in September 2011 with new first issues.<sup>[1]</sup> Among the series being renumbered are Action Comics and Detective Comics, which had previously retained their original numbering since the 1930s. Touted as a large publishing event following the conclusion of the "Flashpoint" crossover storyline ... [\[Read More\]](#)



## Superman

Superman is a fictional character, a superhero that appears in comic books published by DC Comics, and is considered an American cultural icon.<sup>[1][2][3][4]</sup> Superman was created by writer Jerry Siegel and artist Joe Shuster, high school students living in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1933; the character was sold to Detective Comics, Inc. (later DC Comics) in 1938.<sup>[5][6]</sup> Superman first appeared in Action Comics #1 (June 1938) and subsequently appeared in various radio serials, television programs, films, newspaper strips, and video games. With the success of his adventures, Superman helped to create the superhero ... [\[Read More\]](#)



- So that's looking pretty good, I'll now do the same thing for the batman image as what I did for the 52 and then, we have to add Navigation links. Image first.

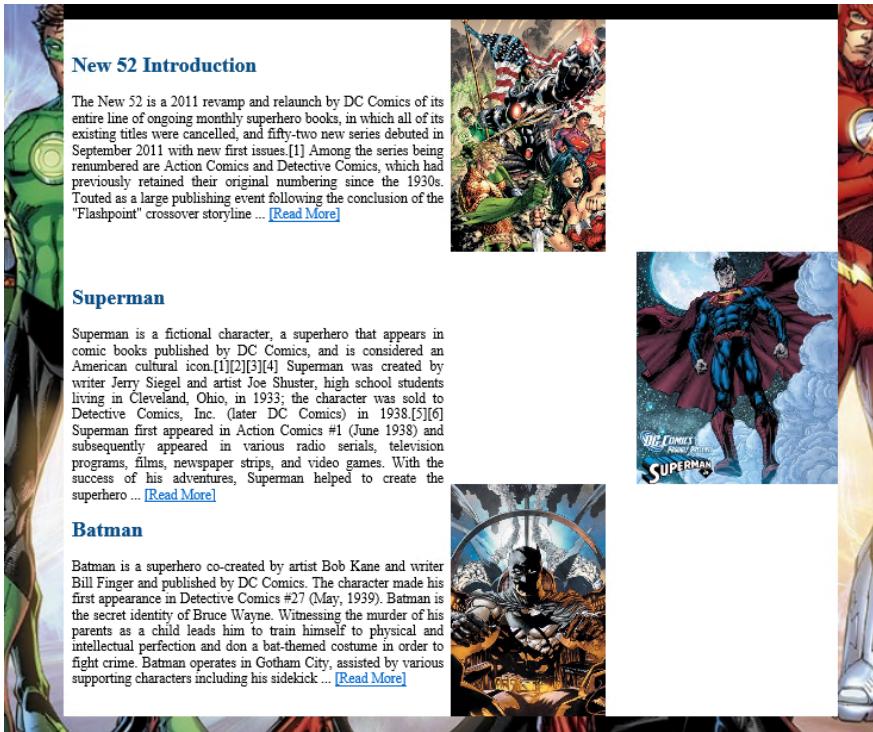
```

:ht:10px; }

#dRImg1{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:white;}
#dRImg2{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:white;}
#dRImg3{width:500px; height:300px; background-color:white;}
***** Class Styles *****/
logoStyle {width:120px; margin-top:15px; }

49 <div id="dCRight">
50 <div id="dRImg1"></div><!-- eo dRImg1 -->
51 <div id="dRImg2"></div><!--
52 eo dRImg2 -->
53 <div id="dRImg3"></div><!-- eo dRImg3 -->
 </div><!-- eo dCRight -->

```



## New 52 Introduction

The New 52 is a 2011 revamp and relaunch by DC Comics of its entire line of ongoing monthly superhero books, in which all of its existing titles were cancelled, and fifty-two new series debuted in September 2011 with new first issues.<sup>[1]</sup> Among the series being renumbered are Action Comics and Detective Comics, which had previously retained their original numbering since the 1930s. Touted as a large publishing event following the conclusion of the "Flashpoint" crossover storyline ... [\[Read More\]](#)

## Superman

Superman is a fictional character, a superhero that appears in comic books published by DC Comics, and is considered an American cultural icon.<sup>[1][2][3][4]</sup> Superman was created by writer Jerry Siegel and artist Joe Shuster, high school students living in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1933; the character was sold to Detective Comics, Inc. (later DC Comics) in 1938.<sup>[5][6]</sup> Superman first appeared in Action Comics #1 (June 1938) and subsequently appeared in various radio serials, television programs, films, newspaper strips, and video games. With the success of his adventures, Superman helped to create the superhero ... [\[Read More\]](#)

## Batman

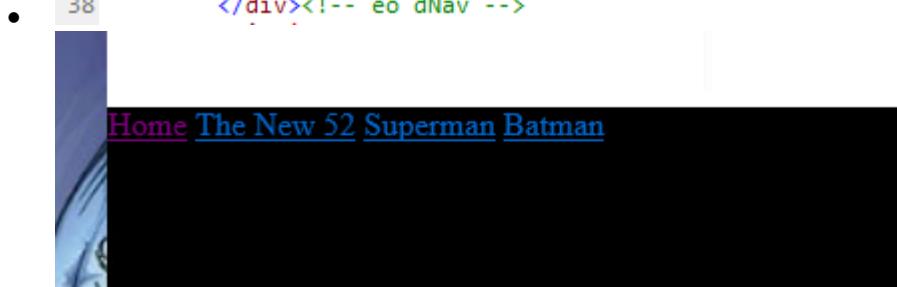
Batman is a superhero co-created by artist Bob Kane and writer Bill Finger and published by DC Comics. The character made his first appearance in Detective Comics #27 (May, 1939). Batman is the secret identity of Bruce Wayne. Witnessing the murder of his parents as a child leads him to train himself to physical and intellectual perfection and don a bat-themed costume in order to fight crime. Batman operates in Gotham City, assisted by various supporting characters including his sidekick ... [\[Read More\]](#)

- So now we look at navigation, a quick look shows that we have the need for the following pages
  - Home
  - Introduction
  - Superman
  - Batman
- Inside the dNav section type up the following

```

33 <div id="dNav">
34 Home
35 The New 52
36 Superman
37 Batman
38 </div><!-- eo dNav -->

```



- ## New 52 Introduction
- Well, the links exist, but they are too small and pretty ugly, so let's apply some styles, but let's change that black to the blue from the logo, it's on the h2 style
 

```
#dHeader{width:1000px; height:200px; background-color:white;}
#dNav{width:1000px; height:100px; background-color:#074d83;}
#dContent{width:1000px; height:900px; background-color:white;}
```



## New 52 Introduction

- Now we increase the font-size of links, this is done with an style on the a tag

```
<head>
 <style type="text/css">
 /***** Global Styles *****/
 body{background-image:url('backgr
 h2{ color:#074d83; }
 a{font-size:50px; }
 /***** ID Styles *****/
 #dPage{ width:1000px; height:1200
```



-  entire line of ongoing monthly superhero books, in which all of its
- So the text is far more readable, but it would probably be best with some spacing and white to make it stand out, so let's apply that to the a tag

```
www.yuvalnirgivimurimage.net/ yuvalnirgivimurimage.jpg), background-size:cover, outline-size:1px solid black);
h2{ color:#074d83; }
a{font-size:50px; color:white; margin-left:50px; text-decoration:none; }
***** ID Styles *****
#dPage{ width:1000px; height:1200px; background-color:lime; margin:100px auto; }
```

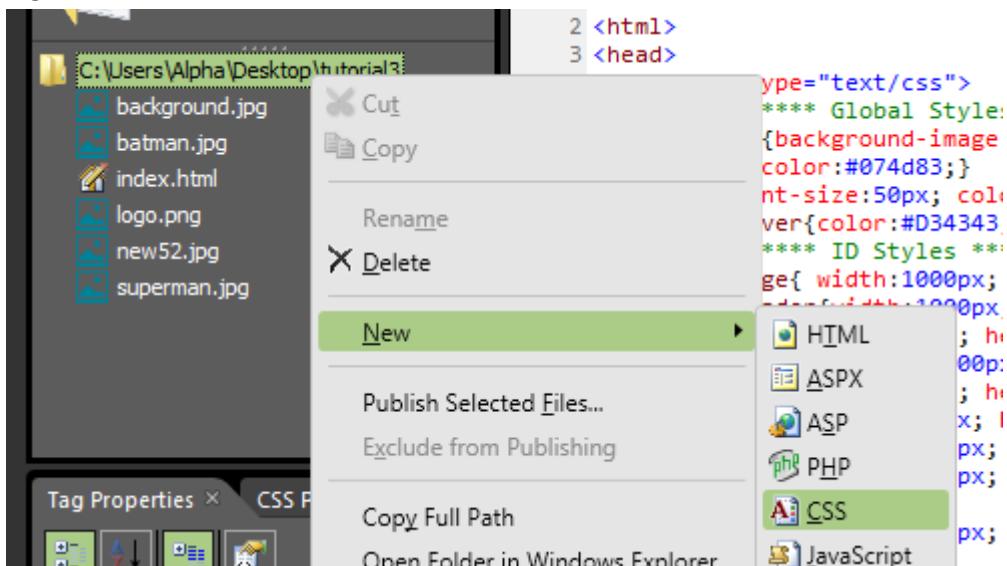


- Now when you run your mouse over the links, nothing changes, so let's add a little bit of feedback for the end user

```
body{background-image:uri('backgrounda.jpg'); background-size:cover; font-size:10px; color:#000000; margin-left:50px; text-decoration:none; font-family:verdana, sans-serif; font-weight:bold; font-style:italic; font-size:10px; text-align:center; line-height:1.5; letter-spacing:0.1em; text-decoration:none; border:none; border-bottom:1px solid black; padding:5px; margin-bottom:10px; width:100%; height:100%;}
```



- Now that we have a working navigation system, we need to make the pages it goes to. So we need to move our resources to an accessible location.
- To make things simpler we are going to introduce an external stylesheet. This is a stylesheet that contains all of the styles we have created and can be accessed by multiple pages, in this respect we don't have to type up the styles for each page.
- Right click on the folder list and select new css



- Call the file stylesheet.css
- Now, put a line break in between the tags </style> and </head>, then save the page.

```

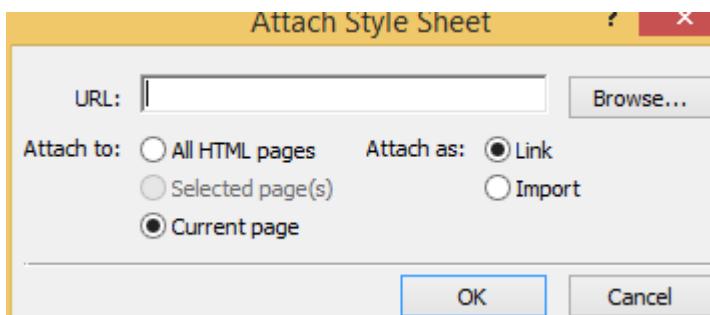
26 .imgSi
27 </style>
28
29 </head>
30

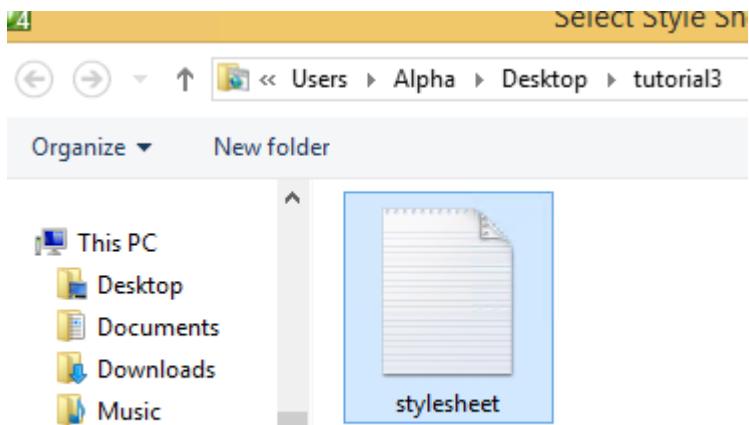
```

- Now in the bottom right hand corner, click on attach style sheet

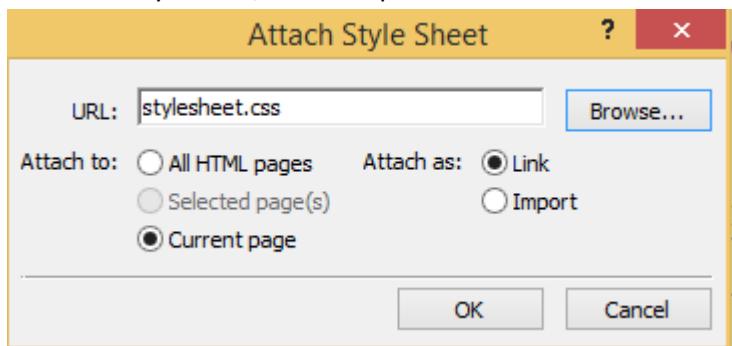


- Make sure the pop up has current page and link selected, then browse to the new file you created.





- Select the stylesheet, click on open and then ok

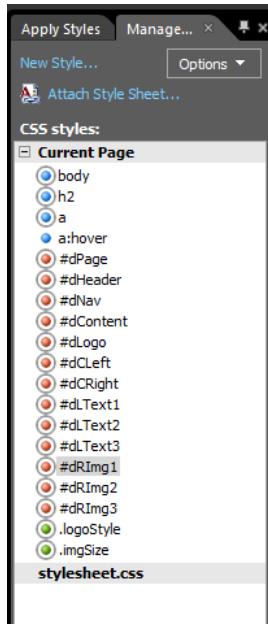


- In between </style> and </head> you should have the following

```
.imgSize{height:300px;}
</style>
```

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

- Now from here look at the manage styles section



- You should see all of the styles you have created on this page. Next you select them all and drag and drop them onto the word stylesheet.css; so you are left with the following.



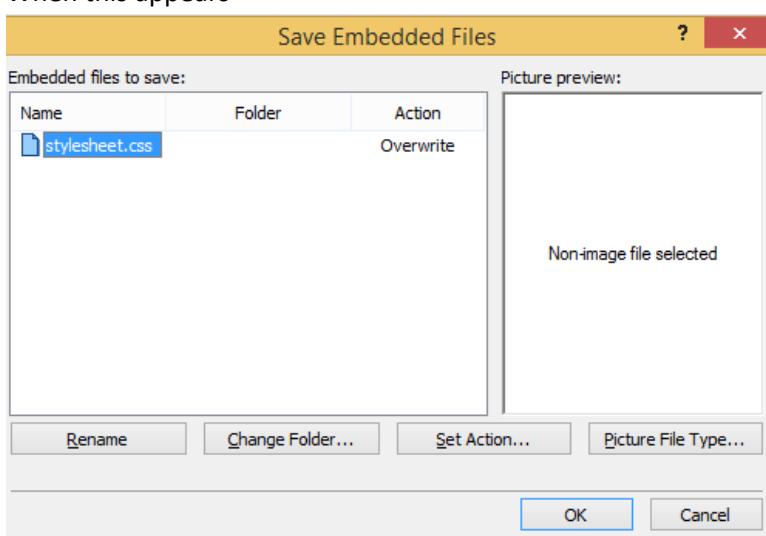
- Now, if you look back at the <head></head> section of the page you will see that all of your styles have moved. They have been transferred to the stylesheet.css file.
- Run up the page to make sure everything still works

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <style type="text/css">
5     /***** Global Styles *****/
6     /***** ID Styles *****/
7     /***** Class Styles *****/
8   </style>
9
10  <link href="stylesheet.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
11
12 </head>
13

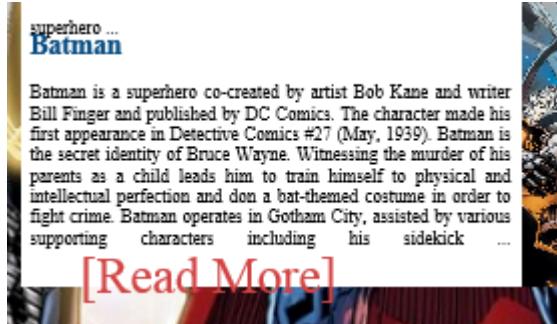
```

- When this appears



-

- Click on ok
- The page loads up, which is great, but something I forgot to check was the roll on effect of the navigation styles to our [Read More] links, so when I looked and checked my pages

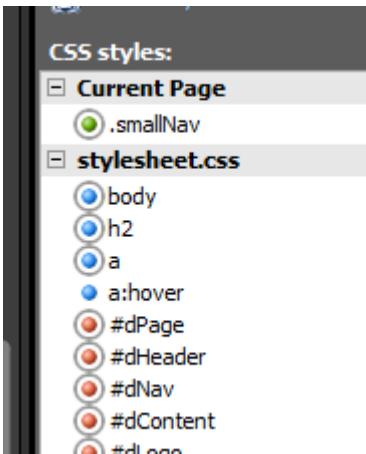


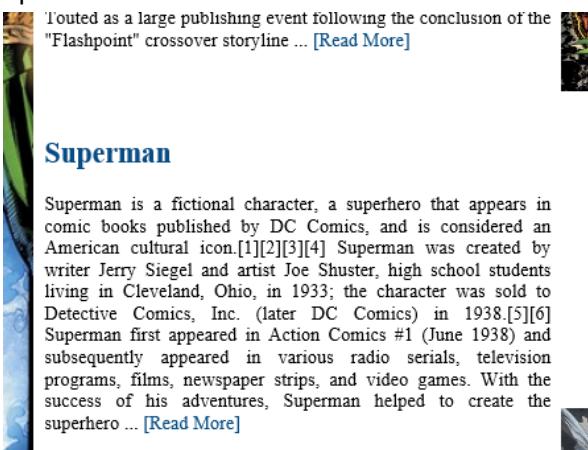
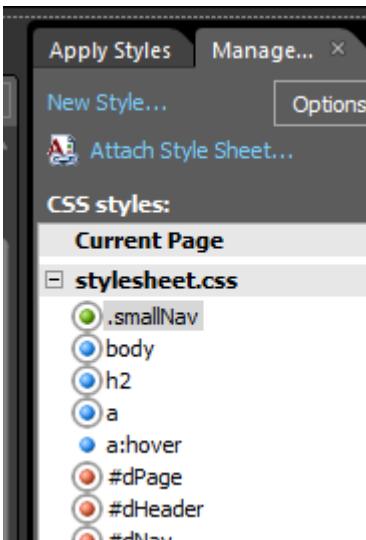
- The read more is huge and only shows up when highlighted.
- So let's fix this now with a class. You now have the choice to build this class locally or in the external style sheet, best practice is to build it locally, make sure it works and then transfer it to the external stylesheet. So let's make a new style

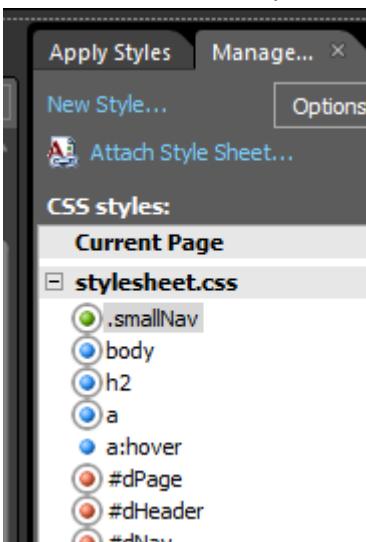
```
***** ID Styles *****/
***** Class Styles *****/
.smallNav { font-size:18px; color:#074d83; margin-left:0px; }
</style>
```

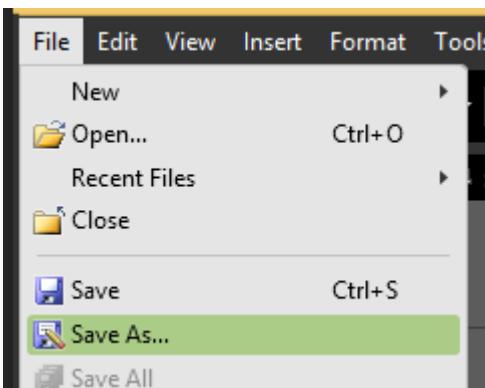
- ..
- Apply the style to the links

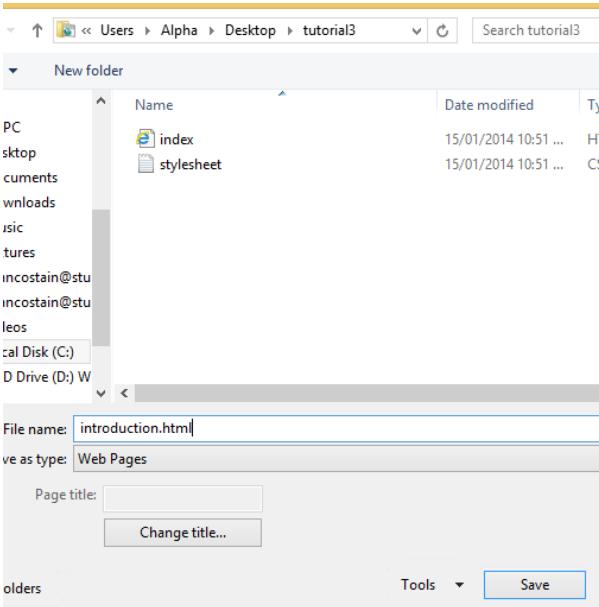

```
the series being renumbered are ACTION COMICS and DETECTIVE COMICS, with
      ing since the 1930s. Touted as a large publishing event following the c
      line ... <a href="introduction.html" class="smallNav">[Read More]</a>
          </div><!-- eo dLText1 -->
          <div id="dLText2">
          <br><h2>Superman</h2>
      man is a fictional character, a superhero that appears in comic books pu
      can cultural icon.[1][2][3][4] Superman was created by writer Jerry Sieg
      its living in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1933; the character was sold to Detect
      [5][6] Superman first appeared in Action Comics #1 (June 1938) and subse
      ision programs, films, newspaper strips, and video games. With the succe
      e the superhero ... <a href="superman.html" class="smallNav">[Read More]</a>
          </div><!-- eo dLText2 -->
          <div id="dLText3">
          <br><h2>Batman</h2>
      man is a superhero co-created by artist Bob Kane and writer Bill Finger an
      his first appearance in Detective Comics #27 (May, 1939). Batman is the
      order of his parents as a child leads him to train himself to physical a
      i costume in order to fight crime. Batman operates in Gotham City, assis
      ing his sidekick ... <a href="batman.html" class="smallNav">[Read More]</a>
          </div><!-- eo dLText3 -->
```
- Save the page, look at your manage style section

- 
- Notice how our class is listed under the current page and not the external stylesheet. Load up the site and check to make sure it worked.


- 
- Yep, my links are easily viewable and of the correct size. Now, we can drag and drop that class to the external stylesheet in the manage styles section

- 
- Now, from here let's make the introduction.html page, the easiest way to do this is go file save as on index

- 
- And call the file introduction.html



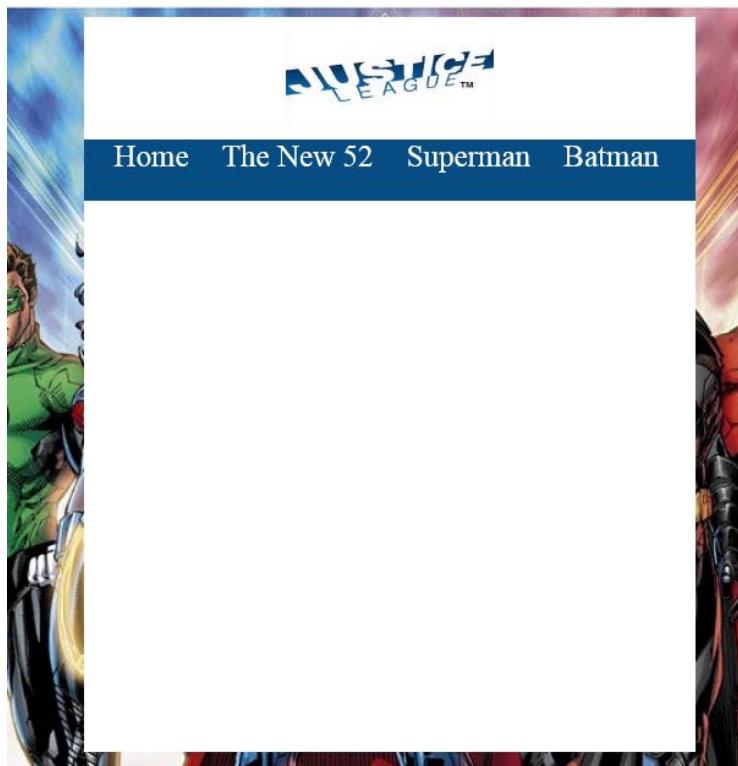
- You will now see that index.html has been changed to introduction.html. Go through the content, remove the text and images so you end up with this

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <style type="text/css">
5     /***** Global Styles *****/
6     /***** ID Styles *****/
7     /***** Class Styles *****/
8   </style>
9   <link href="stylesheet.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
10 </head>
11 <body>
12   <div id="dPage">
13     <div id="dHeader">
14       <div id="dLogo"></div><!-- eo dLogo -->
15     </div><!-- eo dHeader -->
16     <div id="dNav">
17       <a href="index.html">Home</a>
18       <a href="introduction.html">The New 52</a>
19       <a href="superman.html">Superman</a>
20       <a href="batman.html">Batman</a>
21     </div><!-- eo dNav -->
22     <div id="dContent">
23       <div id="dLeft">
24         <div id="dLText1"></div><!-- eo dLText1 -->
25         <div id="dLText2"></div><!-- eo dLText2 -->
26         <div id="dLText3"></div><!-- eo dLText3 -->
27       </div><!-- eo dLeft -->
28       <div id="dRight">
29         <div id="dRImg1"></div><!-- eo dRImg1 -->
30         <div id="dRImg2"></div><!-- eo dRImg2 -->
31         <div id="dRImg3"></div><!-- eo dRImg3 -->
32       </div><!-- eo dRight -->
33     </div><!-- eo dContent -->
34   </div><!-- eo dPage -->
35 </body>
36 </html>

```

- Save and load up the page
- You should now have the following



- Click on the Home link make sure it works, and then from home back to introduction, via the 'The New 52' link, then go back home and check it via the read more link in the first text box.

- From here you have a working site with a simple navigation, go into expression and do a file save as on introduction.html, save it as superman.html and batman.html.
- Then load up the pages, from here all of your navigation should be working.
- Now, load up each page and apply text and image content to each page. Note that you can remove div boxes, ie the dTextBox series to have a large left hand column without changing too much more.

From here play with the layout supplied and build the other pages.