

ADD A BACKGROUND IMAGE

Use the `background` property to add a background image to every element on your Web page that uses a specific tag. Interesting background images are available at the www.nepthys.com/textures and imagine.metanet.com Web sites.

When adding a background image, you must specify the location and name of the image on your computer. Make sure that the background image you use works well with the elements on your Web page.

By default, a Web browser will repeat the background image you add until it fills the background area for an element. Use the

`repeat-x` value to make the background image repeat horizontally. To have the background image repeat vertically, use the `repeat-y` value. The `no-repeat` value prevents a background image from repeating.

Specify a background image for the body of your Web page (BODY) to add the background image to your entire Web page. By default, the background image you add will move when a user scrolls through the Web page. If you want the background image to remain stationary when a user scrolls through the Web page, use the `fixed` value. The `fixed` value is not currently supported by some Web browsers.

Extra

You may want to specify both a background image and a background color for elements on your Web page. The color you specify will appear on a user's screen as the background image transfers. Users who do not see images will see the background color instead of the background image.

Example:

```
H1 {background: red url("images/fruit.gif")}
```

The HTML standard also includes properties that let you specify the information for a background image separately. Use the `background-image` property to specify the image you want to use, the `background-repeat` property to specify how you want the image to repeat and the `background-attachment` property to specify if you want the image to remain stationary. A semi-colon (;) must separate each property you use.

Example:

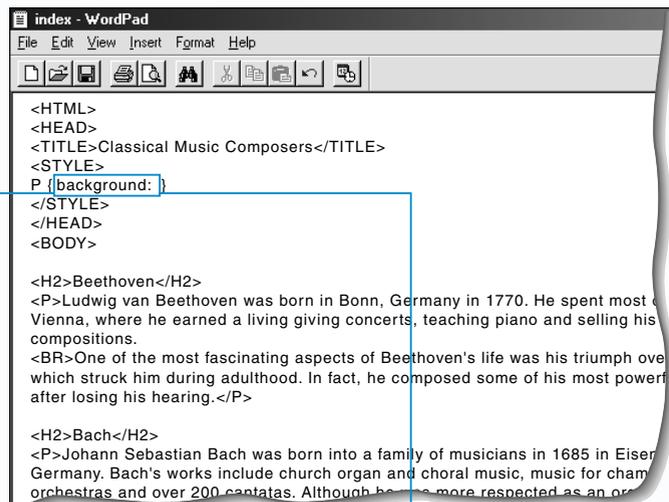
```
BODY {background-image: url("images/trees.gif");
background-repeat: repeat-y;
background-attachment: fixed}
```

The `background-position` property allows you to specify a starting position for a background image. The image will repeat to fill the background area from this starting position. When specifying a starting position, enter the horizontal and vertical coordinates for the new position as percentages (example: 40% 30%), lengths (example: 10px 30px) or by using descriptive values (example: top left).

Example:

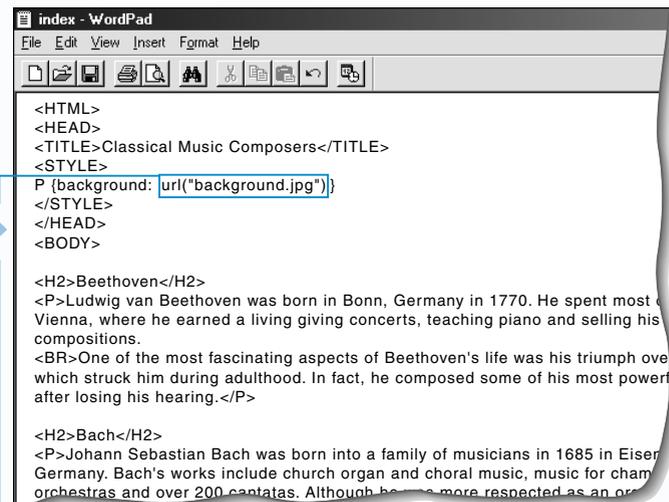
```
P {background: url("images/splash.gif");
background-position: 10px 30px}
```

ADD A BACKGROUND IMAGE



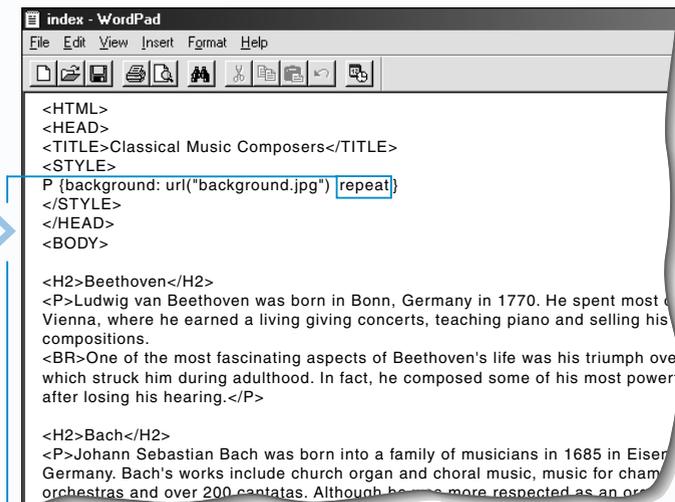
1 To add a background to every element that uses a specific tag, click between the brackets { } for the tag.

2 Type `background:` and then add a blank space.



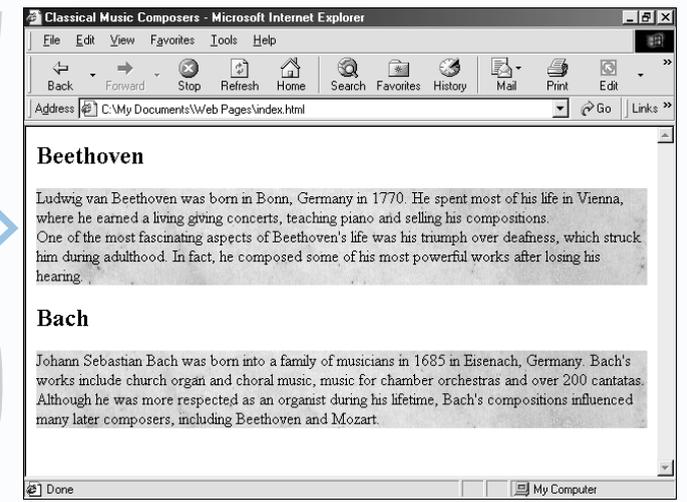
3 Type `url("?.")` replacing ? with the location and name of the background image on your computer.

Note: For information on specifying the location and name of an image, see the top of page 45.



4 Type the way you want the background image to repeat behind each element (**repeat**, **repeat-x**, **repeat-y** or **no-repeat**).

*Note: When adding a background image to the body of a Web page (BODY), type an option to specify if you want the image to move (**scroll**) or remain stationary (**fixed**) when a user scrolls through the Web page.*



The Web browser displays every element that uses the tag with the background image you specified.

ADD A BACKGROUND COLOR

The background property allows you to add a background color to every element on your Web page that uses a specific tag.

When adding a background color, specify the name or hexadecimal value for the color you want to use. A hexadecimal value is a code that tells Web browsers which color to display. The code is composed of a number sign (#) followed by the red, green and blue (RGB) components of the color. For a list of colors you can specify by name, see the top of page 33.

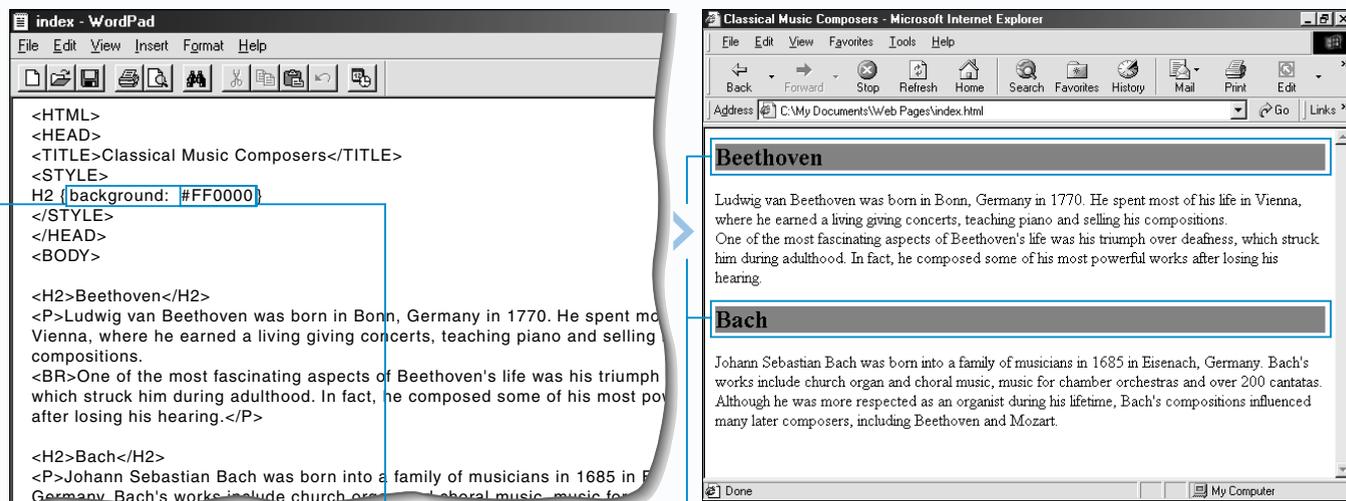
The background property also supports specifying a color by the amount of red, green

and blue (r,g,b) in the color. Specify the amounts as values from 0 to 255 or as percentages.

To add a background color to your entire Web page, use the background property to specify a color for the body of your Web page (BODY).

After adding a background color to the elements that use a specific tag, make sure that the color you selected works well with the color of the elements. For example, adding a blue background to red text can make the text difficult to read.

ADD A BACKGROUND COLOR



1 To add a background color to every element that uses a specific tag, click between the brackets { } for the tag.

2 Type **background:** and then add a blank space.

3 Type the name or hexadecimal value for the color you want to use (example: red or #FF0000).

Note: For a list of colors, see the color chart at the front of this book.

The Web browser displays every element that uses the tag with the background color you specified.

*Note: You can also specify a background color by providing the amount of red, green and blue (r,g,b) in the color as values or as percentages. For example, type **rgb(255,0,0)** or **rgb(100%,0%,0%)** to display a red background.*

SET THE WIDTH AND HEIGHT

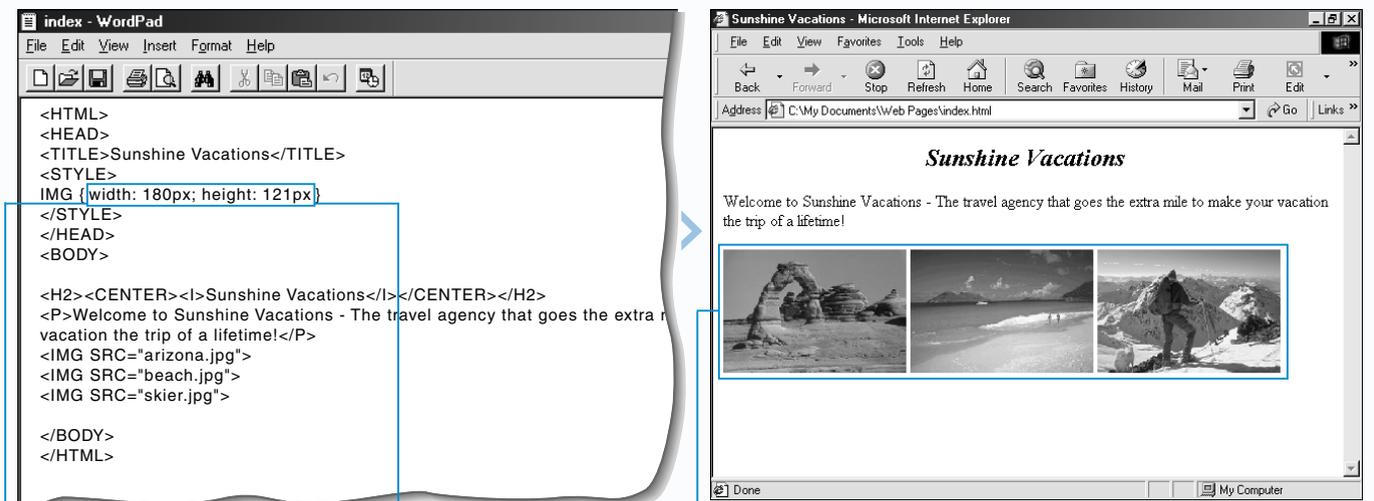
The width and height properties allow you to specify a width and height for every element on your Web page that uses a specific tag. This is useful when you want the elements to all display the same size.

Specify a width or height for elements in pixels or as a percentage of their parent element's width or height. You can also specify a width or height in millimeters, centimeters, inches, points, picas, x-height or em. Use x-height to specify a width or height based on the height of the lowercase letter "x" for the current font (example: 2ex). Use em to specify a width or height based on the height of the current font (example: 2em).

If the dimensions you specify for text elements are too small to properly display their contents, Web browsers will usually display the elements with the width you specified, but ignore the height.

When specifying both a width and height for images (IMG), you may want to use the auto value for either the width or height. Web browsers will calculate a size for the auto value based on the size you specified for the other dimension. This can help prevent your image from becoming distorted due to resizing. The auto value is not supported by some Web browsers.

SET THE WIDTH AND HEIGHT



1 To set the width and height of every element that uses a specific tag, click between the brackets { } for the tag.

2 Type **width: ?;** **height: ?** replacing ? with a width and height in pixels (example: 180px) or as a percentage (example: 30%).

Note: You can also specify a height or width in millimeters (mm), centimeters (cm), inches (in), points (pt), picas (pc), x-height (ex) or em.

The Web browser displays every element that uses the tag with the width and height you specified.

Note: To set the width or height individually, specify only a width or height in step 2 and leave out the semi-colon (;).

ADD PADDING

Use the `padding` property to add space, or padding, around every element on your Web page that uses a specific tag.

Specify the amount of padding you want to use for elements in pixels or as a percentage of their parent element's width. You can also specify padding in millimeters, centimeters, inches, points, picas, x-height or em. Use x-height to specify padding based on the height of the lowercase letter "x" for the current font (example: 2ex). Use em to specify padding based on the height of the current font (example: 2em).

Think of the elements on your Web page as appearing in invisible boxes, with each element in the center of a box, surrounded by padding, borders and margins.

The padding you specify for elements will appear between each element and its border. For information on margins and borders, see pages 225 and 226.

Although the `padding` property is part of the HTML standard, it is not currently supported by some Web browsers.

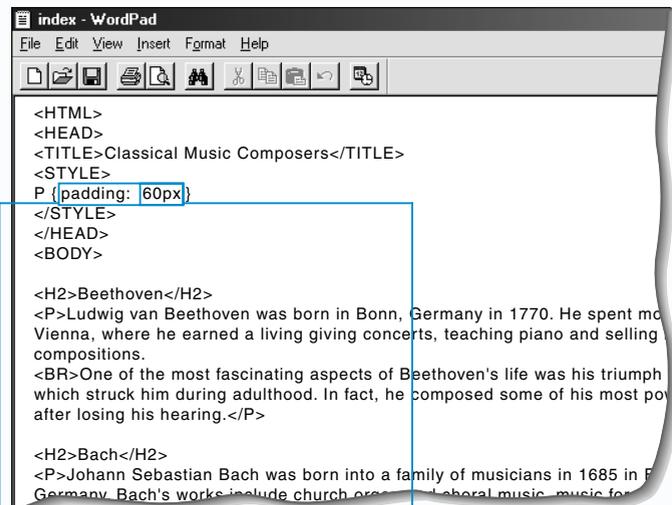
Extra

The `padding-left`, `padding-right`, `padding-top` and `padding-bottom` properties allow you to specify a different padding for each side of elements that use a specific tag. Separate each property you use with a semi-colon (;).

Example:

```
P {padding-left: 10px; padding-right: 20px}
```

ADD PADDING



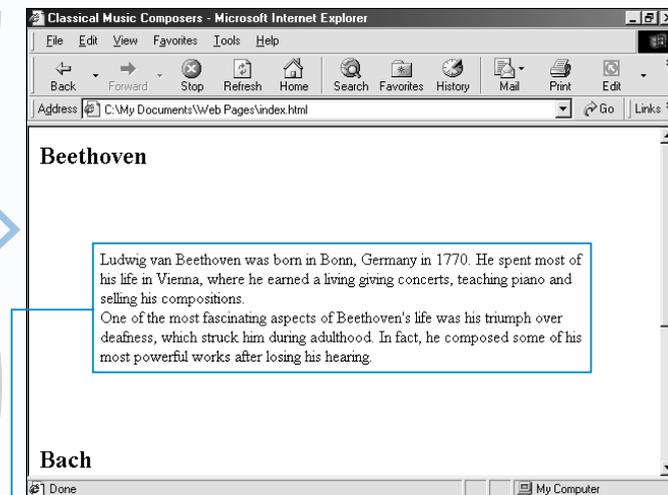
1 To change the padding for every element that uses a specific tag, click between the brackets { } for the tag.

2 Type `padding:` and then add a blank space.

3 Type the amount of space for the padding in pixels (example: 60px).

The Web browser displays every element that uses the tag with the padding you specified.

Note: You can also specify the padding as a percentage of the parent element's width (example: 10%) or in millimeters (mm), centimeters (cm), inches (in), points (pt), picas (pc), x-height (ex) or em.



CHANGE THE MARGINS

Use the `margin-top`, `margin-bottom`, `margin-left` and `margin-right` properties to change the margins for every element on your Web page that uses a specific tag.

Changing the margins adjusts the amount of transparent space around elements. The margin size you specify will be added to any padding or borders you have added to the elements. For more information on adding padding and borders, see pages 224 and 226.

Specify a new margin size as a percentage of an element's width or in pixels, millimeters, centimeters, inches, points, picas, x-height or em. Use x-height to specify a margin size based on the height of the lowercase letter "x" for the current font

(example: 2ex). Use em to change the margin size based on the height of the current font (example: 2em).

You can specify a negative value for a margin to reduce the amount of space around elements (example: -1px).

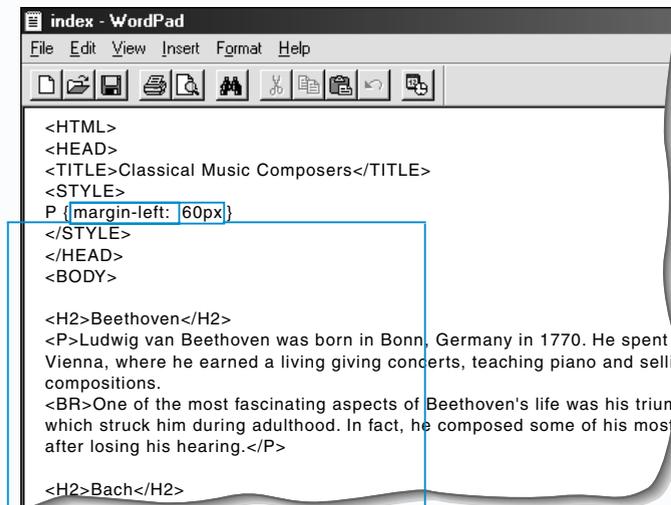
Extra

Use the `margin` property to change all the margins at once for elements that use a specific tag. Specifying one value will change all the margins to the same size. Specifying four values will change the margins in the following order: top, right, bottom, left.

Example:

```
P {margin: 15px 30px 20px 10px}
```

CHANGE THE MARGINS

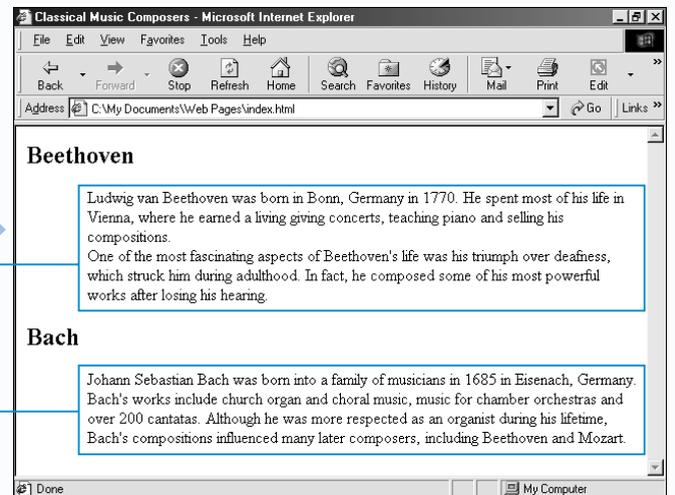


1 To change a margin for every element that uses a specific tag, click between the brackets { } for the tag.

2 Type `margin-?`: replacing ? with the margin you want to change (**top**, **bottom**, **left** or **right**). Then add a blank space.

3 Type the amount of space for the margin in pixels (example: 60px).

4 Repeat steps 1 to 3 for each margin you want to change, separating each margin setting with a semi-colon (;).



The Web browser displays every element that uses the tag with the margin you specified.

Note: You can also specify the margin size as a percentage of the element's width (example: 10%) or in millimeters (mm), centimeters (cm), inches (in), points (pt), picas (pc), x-height (ex) or em.

ADD A BORDER

The border property allows you to place a border around every element on your Web page that uses a specific tag. Adding borders to elements is useful for making the elements stand out.

To specify a thickness for a border, use a descriptive value (*thin*, *medium* or *thick*) or specify a value in pixels, millimeters, centimeters, inches, points, picas, x-height or em. Use x-height to specify a thickness based on the height of the lowercase letter "x" for the current font (example: 2ex). Use em to specify a thickness based on the height of the current font (example: 2em).

When adding a border, you must specify a border style or the border will not appear on your Web page. The available styles include *solid*, *double*, *groove*, *ridge*, *inset*, *outset*, *dotted*, and *dashed*. Some Web browsers do not yet support the *dotted* and *dashed* border styles.

You can specify a color for a border using the name of the color, the *hexadecimal value* of the color or the amount of red, green and blue in the color (r,g,b).

Netscape Navigator does not currently support using the border property for images (IMG), tables (TABLE) or embedded elements (EMBED), such as sounds.

Extra

Use the none value with the border property to remove borders from elements. This is useful for removing the borders that automatically appear around images you have used as links. Some Web browsers do not yet support the none value.

Example:

```
IMG {border: none}
```

Use the border-left, border-right, border-top and border-bottom properties to specify the information for each side of your borders separately. Separate each property you use with a semi-colon (;). Some Web browsers do not yet support these properties.

Example:

```
H1 {border-left: solid 3px; border-right: solid 3px; border-top: double 6px; border-bottom: double 6px}
```

Some Web browsers support using the border-width, border-style and border-color properties to specify the thickness, style and color for borders separately. Separate each property you use with a semi-colon (;). If you specify one value for a property, the value will affect all four sides of your borders. If you specify two values, the first value will affect the top and bottom borders and the second value will affect the left and right borders. Specifying four values will affect the sides of your borders in the following order: top, right, bottom, left.

Example:

```
H1 {border-width: 14px; border-style: double solid; border-color: red green blue yellow}
```

ADD A BORDER

```
index - WordPad
File Edit View Insert Format Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Classical Music Composers</TITLE>
<STYLE>
H2 {border: }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2>Beethoven</H2>
<P>Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany in 1770. He spent most of his life in Vienna, where he earned a living giving concerts, teaching piano and selling his compositions.
<BR>One of the most fascinating aspects of Beethoven's life was his triumph over deafness, which struck him during adulthood. In fact, he composed some of his most powerful works after losing his hearing.</P>
<H2>Bach</H2>
<P>Johann Sebastian Bach was born into a family of musicians in 1685 in
```

1 To add a border to every element that uses a specific tag, click between the brackets { } for the tag.

2 Type **border:** and then add a blank space.

```
index - WordPad
File Edit View Insert Format Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Classical Music Composers</TITLE>
<STYLE>
H2 {border: medium double}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2>Beethoven</H2>
<P>Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany in 1770. He spent most of his life in Vienna, where he earned a living giving concerts, teaching piano and selling his compositions.
<BR>One of the most fascinating aspects of Beethoven's life was his triumph over deafness, which struck him during adulthood. In fact, he composed some of his most powerful works after losing his hearing.</P>
<H2>Bach</H2>
<P>Johann Sebastian Bach was born into a family of musicians in 1685 in
```

3 To specify a thickness for the border, type a thickness (**thin**, **medium** or **thick**) or a value in pixels (example: 5px) and then add a blank space.

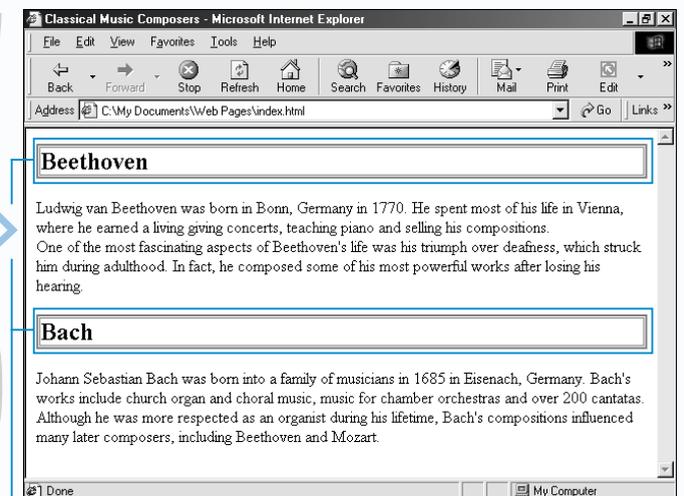
Note: You can also specify a thickness in millimeters (mm), centimeters (cm), inches (in), points (pt), picas (pc), x-height (ex) or em.

4 Type the border style you want to use (**solid**, **double**, **groove**, **ridge**, **inset**, **outset**, **dotted** or **dashed**).

```
index - WordPad
File Edit View Insert Format Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Classical Music Composers</TITLE>
<STYLE>
H2 {border: medium double #FF0000}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2>Beethoven</H2>
<P>Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany in 1770. He spent most of his life in Vienna, where he earned a living giving concerts, teaching piano and selling his compositions.
<BR>One of the most fascinating aspects of Beethoven's life was his triumph over deafness, which struck him during adulthood. In fact, he composed some of his most powerful works after losing his hearing.</P>
<H2>Bach</H2>
<P>Johann Sebastian Bach was born into a family of musicians in 1685 in
```

5 To specify a color for the border, add a blank space and then type the name or hexadecimal value for the color you want to use (example: red or #FF0000). For a list of colors, see the color chart at the front of this book.

Note: You can also specify a color by providing the amount of red, green and blue (r,g,b) in the color as values or percentages. For example, type **rgb(255, 0, 0)** or **rgb(100%, 0%, 0%)** to display the text in red.



6 The Web browser displays every element that uses the tag with the border you specified.

WRAP TEXT AROUND ELEMENTS

The `float` property allows you to wrap text around every element on your Web page that uses a specific tag. For example, you may want to wrap text around images (IMG), tables (TABLE) or H1 headings (H1).

When wrapping text around elements, use the `left` value to wrap text around the right side of each element. The `right` value allows you to wrap text around the left side of each element.

To ensure text wraps correctly around elements, each element in your HTML document should appear directly before the text you want to wrap around the element.

You cannot use the `float` property to wrap text around elements that you have absolutely positioned. For information on absolute positioning, see page 236.

Extra

Use the `clear` property with the `left`, `right` or `both` value to stop text that uses a specific tag from wrapping around elements. The `left` value stops text from wrapping around elements that use the `float: left` style. The `right` value stops text from wrapping around elements that use the `float: right` style. Use the `both` value to stop text from wrapping around elements that use either style.

Example:

```
H1 {clear: left}
```

WRAP TEXT AROUND ELEMENTS

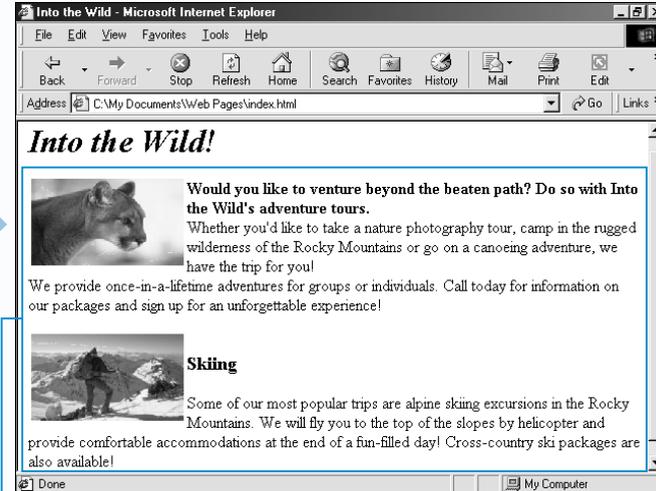
```
index - WordPad
File Edit View Insert Format Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Into the Wild</TITLE>
<STYLE>
IMG {float: left;}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1><I>Into the Wild!</I></H1>
<IMG SRC="cougar.jpg" WIDTH="150" HEIGHT="85">
<P><B>Would you like to venture beyond the beaten path? Do so with Into the Wild's adventure tours.</B>
<BR>Whether you'd like to take a nature photography tour, camp in the rugged wilderness of the Rocky Mountains or go on a canoeing adventure, we have the trip for you!
<BR>We provide once-in-a-lifetime adventures for groups or individuals. Call today for information on our packages and sign up for an unforgettable experience!</P>
<IMG SRC="skier.jpg" WIDTH="150" HEIGHT="85">
<BR><H3>Skiing</H3>
```

1 To wrap text around every element on your Web page that uses a specific tag, click between the brackets { } for the tag.

2 Type **float:** and then add a blank space.

3 To wrap text around the right side of each element, type **left**.

To wrap text around the left side of each element, type **right**.



The Web browser wraps text around each element that uses the tag.

CHANGE DISPLAY OF ELEMENTS

The `display` property allows you to specify how you want to display all the elements on your Web page that use a specific tag.

Use the `block` value to display elements as block-level elements. A block-level element is offset from the rest of your Web page with a blank line above and below the element. The `block` value is useful for displaying elements such as images (IMG) and links (A) on their own lines.

The `inline` value lets you display elements as inline elements. An inline element appears on the same line as the surrounding elements. The `inline` value is useful for displaying

block-level elements, such as headings (H1 to H6), within the flow of text.

Use the `list-item` value to display elements as list items. List-item elements will appear as block-level elements that display bullets. The `list-item` value is not yet supported by many Web browsers.

Using the `none` value allows you to hide every element on your Web page that uses a specific tag. When you hide elements, the surrounding elements will shift to fill the space previously occupied by the hidden elements. You may want to temporarily hide elements that you have not yet completed.

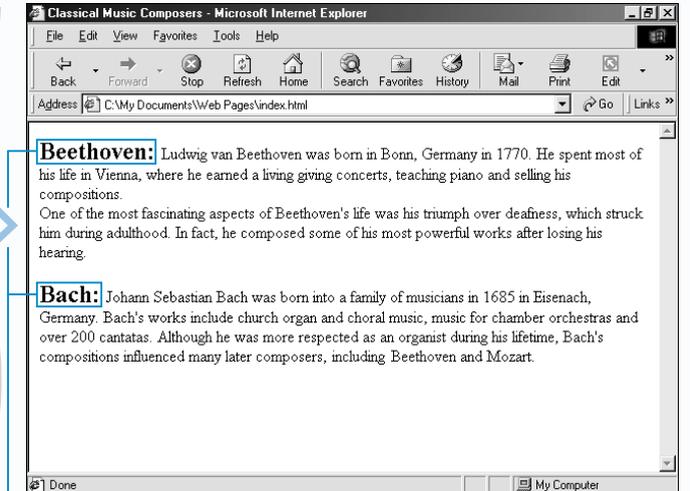
CHANGE DISPLAY OF ELEMENTS

```
index - WordPad
File Edit View Insert Format Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Classical Music Composers</TITLE>
<STYLE>
H2 {display: inline;}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<P><H2>Beethoven: </H2>
Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany in 1770. He spent most of his life in Vienna, where he earned a living giving concerts, teaching piano and selling his compositions.
<BR>One of the most fascinating aspects of Beethoven's life was his triumph over deafness, which struck him during adulthood. In fact, he composed some of his most powerful works after losing his hearing.</P>
<P><H2>Bach: </H2>
Johann Sebastian Bach was born into a family of musicians in 1685 in Eisenach. Bach's works include church organ and choral music, music for chamber orchestras and over 200 cantatas. Although he was more respected as an organist during his lifetime
```

1 To change the display of all the elements that use a specific tag, click between the brackets { } for the tag.

2 Type **display:** and then add a blank space.

3 Type the way you want to display the elements (**block**, **inline**, **list-item** or **none**).



The Web browser displays all the elements that use the tag with the display style you specified.

Note: If you specified the `none` value, the elements will not appear on your Web page.

CHANGE BULLET OR NUMBER STYLE OF LISTS

The `list-style` property allows you to change the bullet style of all the unordered lists (UL) or the number style of all the ordered lists (OL) on your Web page. For information on creating unordered and ordered lists, see pages 40 and 38.

Use the `circle` (○), `disc` (●) or `square` (■) value to specify a new bullet style for unordered lists. The default bullet style is `disc`.

If you want to use an image as a bullet, use the `url` value to specify the location and name of the image on your computer. Interesting bullet images are available at the www.grapholina.com/Graphics and www.theshockzone.com Web sites. Some

Web browsers do not yet fully support the `url` value.

To specify a new number style for ordered lists, use the decimal (1,2,3), lower-alpha (a,b,c), upper-alpha (A,B,C), lower-roman (i,ii,iii) or upper-roman (I,II,III) value. The default number style is decimal.

If your Web page contains lists with more than 26 items, you may want to avoid using the lower-alpha or upper-alpha number styles. The HTML standard does not define how Web browsers should display these styles once the end of the alphabet is reached.

Extra

If you have specified an image for the bullets in your unordered lists, you may also want to specify a bullet style that will appear if a user's Web browser does not display images. Some users have Web browsers that cannot display images, while others turn off the display of images to browse the Web more quickly.

Example:

```
UL {list-style: url("goldring.gif") circle}
```

If you want to change the bullet or number style of only some items in your lists, apply styles locally to the `` tags for the list items or create a class for the list items. For information on applying styles locally, see page 200. To create a class, see page 202.

Example:

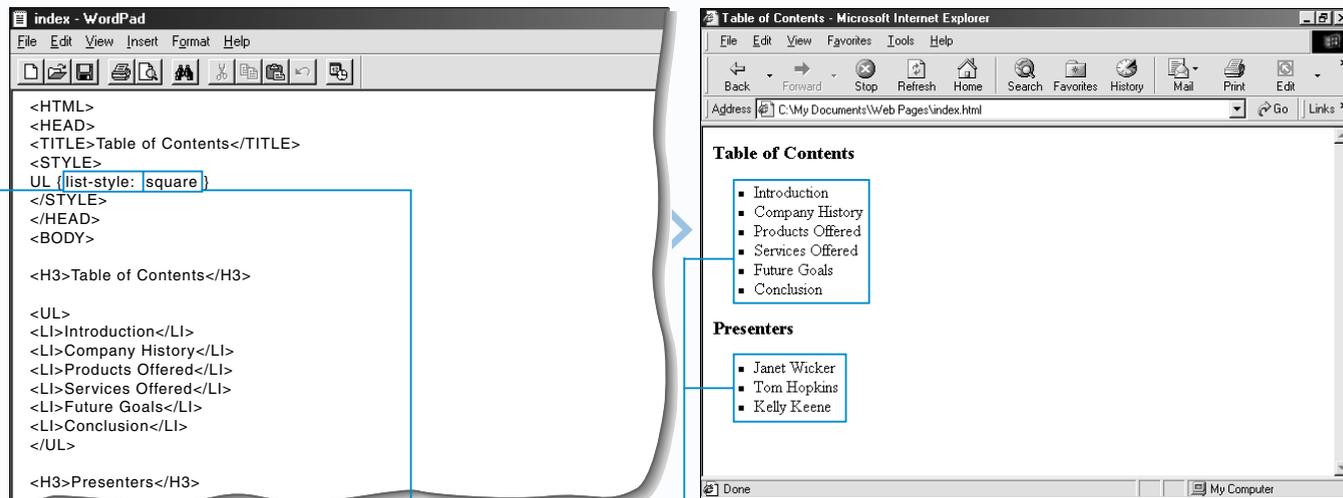
```
<LI STYLE="list-style: circle">24-Hour Tech Support</LI>
```

Use the `inside` or `outside` value to specify a position for the bullets or numbers in your lists. The `inside` value positions bullets or numbers within lists, wrapping the text for long list items below the bullets or numbers. The `outside` value positions bullets or numbers outside of lists, preventing text from wrapping below the bullets or numbers. Some Web browsers do not yet fully support the `inside` value.

Example:

```
OL {list-style: lower-roman inside}
```

CHANGE BULLET OR NUMBER STYLE OF LISTS



CHANGE BULLET STYLE

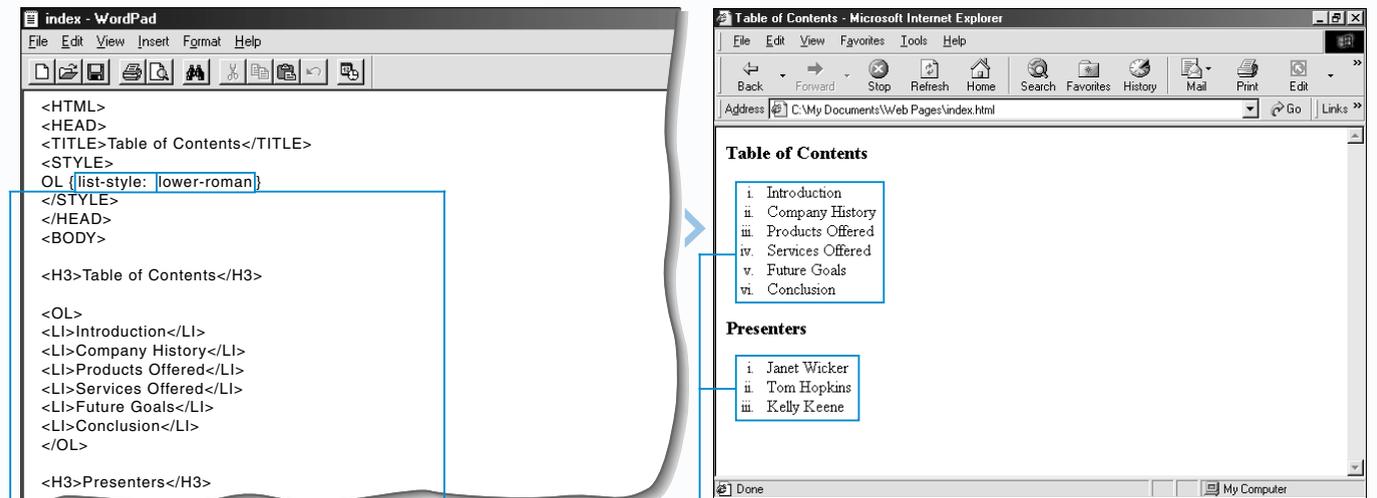
1 To change the bullet style of all the unordered lists on your Web page, click between the brackets { } for the UL tag.

2 Type `list-style:` and then add a blank space.

3 Type the bullet style you want to use (**circle**, **disc** or **square**).

The Web browser displays all the unordered lists on your Web page with the bullet style you specified.

Note: To use an image for the bullets, type `url(" ? ")` in step 3, replacing ? with the location and name of the image on your computer. To specify the location and name of an image, see the top of page 45.



CHANGE NUMBER STYLE

1 To change the number style of all the ordered lists on your Web page, click between the brackets { } for the OL tag.

2 Type `list-style:` and then add a blank space.

3 Type the number style you want to use (**decimal**, **lower-alpha**, **upper-alpha**, **lower-roman** or **upper-roman**).

The Web browser displays all the ordered lists on your Web page with the number style you specified.

ALIGN ELEMENTS VERTICALLY

Use the `vertical-align` property to specify a vertical alignment for all the inline elements on your Web page that use a specific tag. Inline elements, such as images, are elements that do not automatically appear on a new line.

When vertically aligning elements with text, use the `baseline` value to align the elements with the baseline of text. The baseline of text is the bottom of letters such as "a" rather than letters such as "g." Use the `text-top` value to align elements with the top edge of the surrounding

text. The `text-bottom` value lets you align elements with the bottom edge of the surrounding text.

Use the `middle` value to align elements with the middle of the surrounding elements. For example, using the `middle` value for images (IMG) that appear in a paragraph will align the middle of the images with the middle of a line of text.

Use the `top` value to align elements with the top of the highest element on the current line. The `bottom` value lets you align elements with the bottom of the lowest element on the current line.

ALIGN ELEMENTS VERTICALLY

```
index - WordPad
File Edit View Insert Format Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Into the Wild</TITLE>
<STYLE>
IMG {vertical-align: baseline;}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>

<H1><|>Into the Wild!</|></H1>

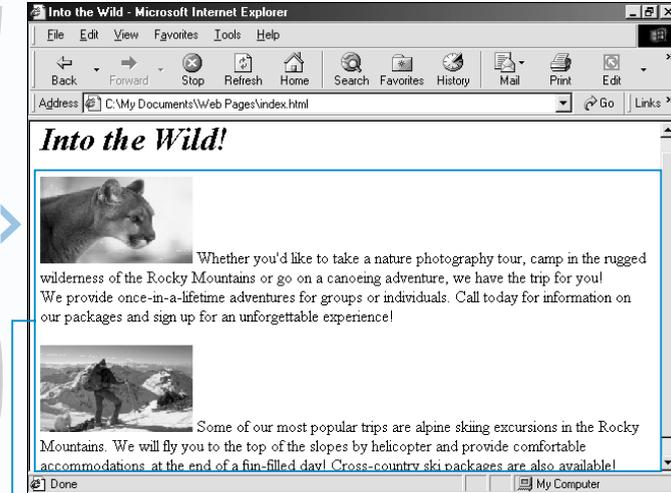
<P><IMG SRC="cougar.jpg" WIDTH="150" HEIGHT="85" ALIGN="left">
Whether you'd like to take a nature photography tour, camp in the rugged
wilderness of the Rocky Mountains or go on a canoeing adventure, we have the trip for you!
<BR>We provide once-in-a-lifetime adventures for groups or individuals. Call today for
information on our packages and sign up for an unforgettable experience!</P>

<P><IMG SRC="skier.jpg" WIDTH="150" HEIGHT="85" ALIGN="left">
Some of our most popular trips are alpine skiing excursions in the Rocky Mountains. We
fly you to the top of the slopes by helicopter and provide comfortable accommodations
end of a fun-filled day! Cross-country ski packages are also available!</P>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

1 To vertically align all the inline elements on your Web page that use a specific tag, click between the brackets { } for the tag.

2 Type `vertical-align: ?` replacing ? with the way you want to align the elements (**baseline**, **text-top**, **text-bottom**, **middle**, **top** or **bottom**).



The Web browser displays all the elements that use the tag with the vertical alignment you specified.

ADD PAGE BREAKS

Style sheets allow you to control where page breaks will occur when a user prints your Web page.

Use the `page-break-before` property with the `always` value to have a page break occur before every element that uses a specific tag. For example, add a page break before H1 headings (H1) to have every H1 heading begin on a new printed page.

Use the `page-break-after` property with the `always` value to have a page break occur after every element that uses a specific tag. For example, you may want a page break to occur after every table

(TABLE) to ensure that information will never follow your tables on a printed page.

To prevent a page break from occurring before or after every element that uses a specific tag, use the `avoid` value instead of the `always` value. This is useful when you do not want a page break to occur immediately before or after certain elements on your Web page. The `avoid` value is not yet supported by most Web browsers.

Although the `page-break-before` and `page-break-after` properties are part of the HTML standard, they are not yet supported by some Web browsers.

ADD PAGE BREAKS

```
index - WordPad
File Edit View Insert Format Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Classical Music Composers</TITLE>
<STYLE>
H1 {page-break-before: always;}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>

<H1>Beethoven</H1>
<P>Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany in 1770. He spent most of his
Vienna, where he earned a living giving concerts, teaching piano and selling his
compositions.
<BR>One of the most fascinating aspects of Beethoven's life was his triumph over deaf-
ness which struck him during adulthood. In fact, he composed some of his most powerful work
after losing his hearing.</P>

<H1>Bach</H1>
<P>Johann Sebastian Bach was born into a family of musicians in 1685 in Eisenach,
Germany. Bach's works include church organ and choral music, music for chamber
orchestras and over 200 cantatas. Although he was more respected as an organist du-
ring his lifetime, Bach's compositions influenced many later composers, including Beetho-
ven and Mozart.</P>
```

ADD PAGE BREAKS BEFORE ELEMENTS

1 To add a page break before every element on your Web page that uses a specific tag, type `page-break-before: always` between the brackets { } for the tag.

*Note: To prevent a page break from occurring before every element that uses a specific tag, type **avoid** instead of **always** in step 1.*

```
index - WordPad
File Edit View Insert Format Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Classical Music Composers</TITLE>
<STYLE>
TABLE {page-break-after: always;}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>

<H1>Beethoven</H1>
<P>Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany in 1770. He spent most of his
Vienna, where he earned a living giving concerts, teaching piano and selling his
compositions.
<BR>One of the most fascinating aspects of Beethoven's life was his triumph over deaf-
ness which struck him during adulthood. In fact, he composed some of his most powerful work
after losing his hearing.</P>

<TABLE BORDER="8">
<TR>
<TH>Composer</TH>
<TH>Year of Birth</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
```

ADD PAGE BREAKS AFTER ELEMENTS

1 To add a page break after every element on your Web page that uses a specific tag, type `page-break-after: always` between the brackets { } for the tag.

*Note: To prevent a page break from occurring after every element that uses a specific tag, type **avoid** instead of **always** in step 1.*

POSITION ELEMENTS RELATIVELY

Use the `position` property with the `relative` value to move every element that uses a specific tag from its original location on your Web page. This is useful if you want to move elements, such as images, without changing the position of the surrounding elements. Positioning elements relatively may cause elements on your Web page to overlap.

The `top`, `bottom`, `right` and `left` properties allow you to move elements relative to their original locations. For example, specify the `top` value to move elements away from the top edge of their original locations. Using more than one property allows you to move elements in more than one direction at a time. This is useful for moving elements on a diagonal.

Specify the distance you want to move the elements in pixels or as a percentage of the parent elements' height or width. You can also specify the distance in millimeters, centimeters, inches, points, picas, x-height or em. Use `x-height` to specify the distance based on the height of the lowercase letter "x" for the current font (example: `2ex`). Use `em` to specify the distance based on the height of the current font (example: `2em`).

Some Web browsers do not yet fully support relative positioning.

Apply It

Relative positioning allows you to create interesting visual effects by overlapping elements. For example, overlap text to create a shadow effect.

TYPE THIS:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>XYZ Corporation</TITLE>
<STYLE>
H1.ontop {position: relative; bottom: 57px; left: 5px; color: blue}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1>XYZ Products</H1>
<H1 CLASS="ontop">XYZ Products</H1>
```

RESULT:

XYZ Products

POSITION ELEMENTS RELATIVELY

```
index - WordPad
File Edit View Insert Format Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Into the Wild</TITLE>
<STYLE>
IMG {position: relative;}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1><I>Into the Wild!</I></H1>
<P><B>Join Into the Wild for the adventure of a lifetime!</B>
<BR>Whether you'd like to take a nature photography tour, camp in the rugged wildern
the Rocky Mountains or go on a canoeing adventure, we have the trip for you!</P>
<P><IMG SRC="cougar.jpg" WIDTH="170" HEIGHT="105">
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

1 To change the relative position of every element that uses a specific tag, click between the brackets { } for the tag.

2 Type `position: relative` and then type a semi-colon (;).

```
index - WordPad
File Edit View Insert Format Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Into the Wild</TITLE>
<STYLE>
IMG {position: relative; top: 70px}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1><I>Into the Wild!</I></H1>
<P><B>Join Into the Wild for the adventure of a lifetime!</B>
<BR>Whether you'd like to take a nature photography tour, camp in the rugged wildern
the Rocky Mountains or go on a canoeing adventure, we have the trip for you!</P>
<P><IMG SRC="cougar.jpg" WIDTH="170" HEIGHT="105">
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

3 To move the elements from their original locations, type the edge you want to move the elements away from (`top`, `bottom`, `right` or `left`).

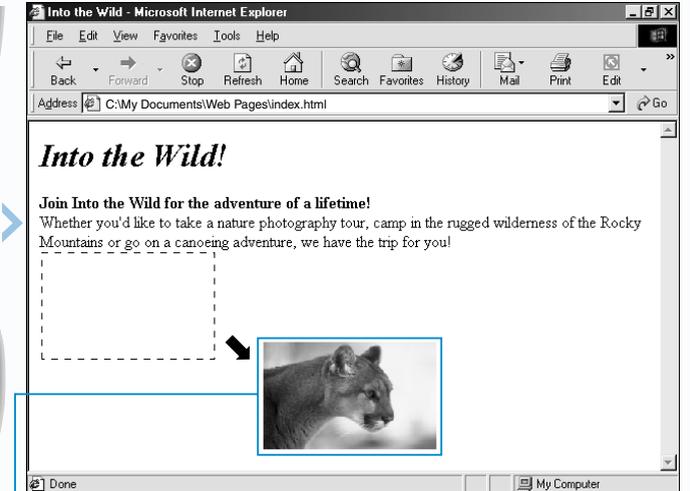
4 Type : ? replacing ? with the distance you want to move the elements in pixels (example: `70px`).

Note: You can also specify a distance as a percentage of the parent elements' height or width or in millimeters (mm), centimeters (cm), inches (in), points (pt), picas (pc), x-height (ex) or em.

```
index - WordPad
File Edit View Insert Format Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Into the Wild</TITLE>
<STYLE>
IMG {position: relative; top: 70px; left: 220px}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1><I>Into the Wild!</I></H1>
<P><B>Join Into the Wild for the adventure of a lifetime!</B>
<BR>Whether you'd like to take a nature photography tour, camp in the rugged wildern
the Rocky Mountains or go on a canoeing adventure, we have the trip for you!</P>
<P><IMG SRC="cougar.jpg" WIDTH="170" HEIGHT="105">
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

5 To move the elements in more than one direction at a time, type a semicolon (;) and then repeat steps 3 and 4.

Note: Moving elements in more than one direction allows you to move the elements on a diagonal.



The Web browser displays all the elements that use the tag with the positioning you specified.

Note: If elements overlap, you can change the way they overlap as shown on the top of page 237.

POSITION ELEMENTS ABSOLUTELY

Use the `position` property with the `absolute` value to specify an absolute position for every element on your Web page that uses a specific tag.

Absolutely positioning elements removes the elements from the natural flow of your Web page. Other elements on your page will shift to fill in the space previously occupied by the elements you positioned. This may cause elements to overlap.

The `top`, `bottom`, `left` and `right` properties allow you to specify an absolute position for elements in relation to their parent elements. For example, use the `left` property to position elements in relation to the left edge of their

parent elements. Use two properties to position the elements in relation to two edges of the parent elements, such as the top and left edges.

Specify the distance you want to position elements away from a parent element edge in pixels or as a percentage of the parent elements' height or width. You can also specify the distance in millimeters, centimeters, inches, points, picas, x-height or em. Use x-height to specify the distance based on the height of the lowercase letter "x" for the current font. Use em to change the distance based on the height of the current font.

Some Web browsers do not yet fully support absolute positioning.

Extra

After you position elements on your Web page, the elements may overlap other elements. Use the `z-index` property in the tag for each element you positioned to control how the elements will overlap. You can specify a negative or positive value. The higher the `z-index` value you assign, the closer to the top an overlapping element will appear. The `z-index` property can be used with elements that have been absolutely or relatively positioned. For information on relative positioning, see page 234.

Example:

```
<IMG SRC="backdrop.gif" STYLE="z-index: -1">
```

Netscape Navigator's `<LAYER>` tag also allows you to absolutely position elements. Use the `<LAYER>` tag to divide the elements on your Web page into layers, with the elements between each `<LAYER>` and `</LAYER>` tag making up one layer. To absolutely position a layer, use the `TOP` and `LEFT` attributes to specify a distance in pixels from the top and left edges of a Web browser window. The `WIDTH` and `HEIGHT` attributes allow you to specify the dimensions for a layer in pixels. If layers overlap, use the `Z-INDEX` attribute to specify the order you want the layers to overlap.

Example:

```
<LAYER TOP="40" LEFT="100" WIDTH="250" HEIGHT="100" Z-INDEX="1">Latest Stories<IMG SRC="newspaper.gif">
</LAYER>
```

POSITION ELEMENTS ABSOLUTELY

```
index - WordPad
File Edit View Insert Format Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Into the Wild</TITLE>
<STYLE>
IMG {position: absolute;}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1><I><CENTER>Into the Wild</CENTER></I></H1>
<IMG SRC="cougar.jpg" WIDTH="185" HEIGHT="130">
<P ALIGN="right"><B>Are you interested in venturing beyond the beaten path?
<BR>Try an exciting trip with Into the Wild's adventure tours!</B></P>
<P>Whether you'd like to take a nature photography tour, camp in the rugged wilderness
the Rocky Mountains or go on a canoeing adventure, we have the trip for you!
We provide once-in-a-lifetime adventures for groups or individuals. Call us today for
information on our packages and sign up for an unforgettable experience!</P>
<IMG SRC="skier.jpg" WIDTH="100" HEIGHT="50">
<H3>Skiing</H3>
<P>Some of our most popular trips are alpine skiing excursions in the Rocky Mountains
will fly you to the top of the peaks by helicopter... provide comfortable
```

1 To specify an absolute position for every element that uses a specific tag, click between the brackets { } for the tag.

2 Type **position: absolute** and then type a semi-colon (;).

```
index - WordPad
File Edit View Insert Format Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Into the Wild</TITLE>
<STYLE>
IMG {position: absolute; bottom: 185px;}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1><I><CENTER>Into the Wild</CENTER></I></H1>
<IMG SRC="cougar.jpg" WIDTH="185" HEIGHT="130">
<P ALIGN="right"><B>Are you interested in venturing beyond the beaten path?
<BR>Try an exciting trip with Into the Wild's adventure tours!</B></P>
<P>Whether you'd like to take a nature photography tour, camp in the rugged wilderness
the Rocky Mountains or go on a canoeing adventure, we have the trip for you!
We provide once-in-a-lifetime adventures for groups or individuals. Call us today for
information on our packages and sign up for an unforgettable experience!</P>
<IMG SRC="skier.jpg" WIDTH="100" HEIGHT="50">
<H3>Skiing</H3>
<P>Some of our most popular trips are alpine skiing excursions in the Rocky Mountains
will fly you to the top of the peaks by helicopter... provide comfortable
```

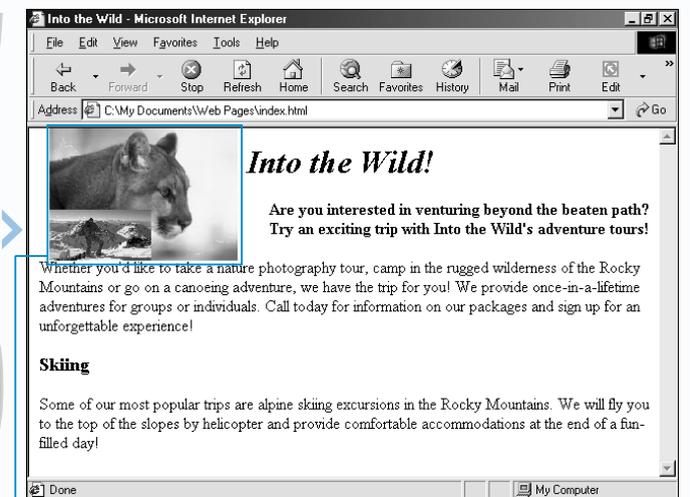
3 Type the parent element edge you want to use to position the elements (**top**, **bottom**, **left** or **right**).

4 Type : ? replacing ? with the distance in pixels you want the elements to appear from the edge you specified (example: 185px).

Note: You can specify a distance as a percentage of the parent elements' height or width or in millimeters (mm), centimeters (cm), inches (in), points (pt), picas (pc), x-height (ex) or em.

```
index - WordPad
File Edit View Insert Format Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Into the Wild</TITLE>
<STYLE>
IMG {position: absolute; bottom: 185px; left: 20px;}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1><I><CENTER>Into the Wild</CENTER></I></H1>
<IMG SRC="cougar.jpg" WIDTH="185" HEIGHT="130">
<P ALIGN="right"><B>Are you interested in venturing beyond the beaten path?
<BR>Try an exciting trip with Into the Wild's adventure tours!</B></P>
<P>Whether you'd like to take a nature photography tour, camp in the rugged wilderness
the Rocky Mountains or go on a canoeing adventure, we have the trip for you!
We provide once-in-a-lifetime adventures for groups or individuals. Call us today for
information on our packages and sign up for an unforgettable experience!</P>
<IMG SRC="skier.jpg" WIDTH="100" HEIGHT="50">
<H3>Skiing</H3>
<P>Some of our most popular trips are alpine skiing excursions in the Rocky Mountains
will fly you to the top of the peaks by helicopter... provide comfortable
```

5 If you want to position the elements in relation to two sides of their parent elements, type a semi-colon (;) and then repeat steps 3 and 4.



The Web browser displays all the elements that use the tag with the positioning you specified.

Note: If elements overlap, you can change the way they overlap as shown on the top of this page.