

Sample Stylesheet

Create a sheet with your styles in it and name it with a .css extension. (More examples on class Web site)
Then you use this code to link the HTML page to the stylesheet:

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

```
a {color: #759F81; font-family: Arial;
text-decoration: none}
a:visited {color: #91C19F; text-decoration: none}
a:active {color: #666666; text-decoration: none}
a:hover {color: #B2AC79; text-decoration: underline}
```

```
body
{
color: #000000;
background-color: #FFFFFF;
```

```
margin-left: 0px;
margin-top: 0px;
margin-right: 0px
}
```

```
h2
{
font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
font-size: 16px;
font-weight: bold
text-decoration: none;
margin-bottom:0px
}
```

```
p
{
font-family: Arial;
font-size: 12px;
font-style: normal;
font-weight: normal;
text-decoration: none;
margin-top:0px
```

If you need additional styles, you can create a special class:

```
p.small
{
font-family: Arial;
font-size: 11px;
font-style: normal;
font-weight: normal;
text-decoration: none;
margin-top:0px
```

Then you add the class attribute to the code: `<p class="small">This is a small paragraph.</p>`

Layout with CSS

You can use the new HTML5 elements to structure main sections of the page. These create boxes for which you define dimension, location, color, etc.

- header
- nav
- section
- footer

There are others (ex. article, aside), but these are the main ones you will use. We will discuss other HTML 5 tags as necessary.

Then apply properties in stylesheet, i.e.:

```
header
{
position: relative;
width: 500px;
padding-top: 0px;
padding-left: 30px;
padding-right: 60px;
}
```

Or use divs to create specific divisions

```
#special
{
width: 200px;
height: 400px;
background-color: gray;
}
```

In html, this section would be presented as:

```
<div id="special">
```

```
</div>
```

See sample stylesheets linked on course outline.