

*:96 Overheads

Part 6e: Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

More about this course about Internet application protocols can be found at URL:

<http://www.dsv.su.se/jpalme/internet-course/Int-app-prot-kurs.html>

Last update: 05-01-14 19.26

Rendering:

Here is one word, which is boldfaced and with a smaller font.

Old notation:

Here is one `word` which is boldfaced and with a smaller font.

New notation:

```
<HEAD>
```

```
<STYLE type="text/css">
```

```
SPAN.xyz { font-size:10pt; font-style: bold }
```

```
</STYLE>
```

```
</HEAD><BODY>
```

Here is one `word` which is boldfaced and with a smaller font.

Note: { } surrounds a group of properties for a certain style.

Why is CSS good?

CSS separates formatting from logical content, which has many advantages,

1. formatting codes need not be repeated,
2. it is easier to produce text if it is separated from formatting mark-up,
3. the risk of errors is probably smaller,
4. it is easier to format the same content in multiple formats,
5. it is easier to modify the formatting for many pages,
6. tasks can be better separated between content producer and format designer.

Relative and absolute font sizes

Before we got style sheets, HTML only allowed relative font sizes. A user could specify `` where the following values of "n" were allowed:

Non-signed value	Signed value	Example of possible rendering, for a Windows user with 12 pt as default font size using the Arial font (50 % larger here)
1	-2	The quick brown fox
2	-1	The quick brown fox
3	0	The quick brown fox
4	+1	The quick brown fox
5	+2	The quick brown fox
6	+3	The quick brown fox
7	+4	The quick brown

With CSS, absolute fonts became possible

With CSS, absolute fonts became possible, for example

```
<style type="text/css"> <!--
.arial8 { font-family: Arial; font-size: 8pt}
--> </style>
```

Absolute font size	Windows rendering (96 pixels/inch)	Macintosh rendering (72 pixels/inch)
8 pt	Arial 8 pt	Arial 8pt
10 pt	Arial 10 pt	Arial 10 pt
12 pt	Arial 12 pt	Arial 12 pt

Note: The pictures have been increased 50 % (with corresponding reduced resolution) to become more readable on an overhead screen.

Command links should not change colour

Below, a command bar is produced using a HTML table (saves download time compared to using graphical buttons). But the links in the command bar should not change colour when they have been visited, like the links in the text below the command bar.

Visited and unvisited links have the same colour:

Hem	Personligt	Logga ut	Web4Groups	Skriva brev	Hjälp
---------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------

Visited and unvisited links have different colour:

Hem	Personligt	Logga ut	Web4Groups	Skriva brev	Hjälp
---------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------

Archives of this list are available by anonymous ftp from [FTP://SEGATE.SUNET.SE](ftp://SEGATE.SUNET.SE). You can also browse the archives by http from [HTTP://segate.sunet.se/archives/mailnews-1.html](http://segate.sunet.se/archives/mailnews-1.html). The FTP archives are better if you want to download all messages, the HTTP archives are better if you want to browse and find a particular message only.

How to stop links changing colour when visited?

Old method: only works for all links in the whole document:

```
<BODY BGCOLOR="#FFFFFF" LINK="#003399" VLINK="#003399"
ALINK="#003399">
```

Using style sheets (the HTML below is abbreviated):

```
<HTML><HEAD>
  <TITLE>CSS and link colour</TITLE>
  <STYLE type="text/css">
    A.allblue:visited { color: #003399 }
    A.allblue:link { color: #003399 }
  </STYLE></HEAD><BODY BGCOLOR="#FFFFFF">
  <FONT SIZE=5>Visited and unvisited links have the same colour:
  <TABLE BORDER="1" CELLPADDING="4" CELLSPACING="1" WIDTH="500">
    <TR><TD BGCOLOR="#FFCC00">
      <A class="allblue" HREF="hem.html"
        target="subwindow">
      <FONT FACE="Geneva, Helvetica" SIZE=3>
      <B>Hem</A></TD></TABLE>
  <FONT SIZE=5>Archives of this list are available from
  <A HREF="//SEGATE.SUNET.SE/">FTP://SEGATE.SUNET.SE
  </A>.You can also browse the archives by http from
```

This link will not
change colour

This link will
change colour

Using CSS to avoid too long rows

For good readability, text rows should contain about 40-60 characters per line. But if the user has set his browser to a wide window (which the user needs when viewing other web pages) ordinary text will be too wide.

Archives of this list are available by anonymous ftp from [FTP://SEGATE.SUNET.SE](ftp://SEGATE.SUNET.SE). You can also browse the archives by http from [HTTP://segate.sunet.se/archives/mailnews-1.html](http://segate.sunet.se/archives/mailnews-1.html). The FTP archives are better if you want to download all messages, the HTTP archives are better if you want to browse and find a particular message only.

Archives of this list are available by anonymous ftp from [FTP://SEGATE.SUNET.SE](ftp://SEGATE.SUNET.SE). You can also browse the archives by http from [HTTP://segate.sunet.se/archives/mailnews-1.html](http://segate.sunet.se/archives/mailnews-1.html). The FTP archives are better if you want to download all messages, the HTTP archives are better if you want to browse and find a particular message only.

Archives of this list are available by anonymous ftp from [FTP://SEGATE.SUNET.SE](ftp://SEGATE.SUNET.SE). You can also browse the archives by http from [HTTP://segate.sunet.se/archives/mailnews-1.html](http://segate.sunet.se/archives/mailnews-1.html). The FTP archives are better if you want to download all messages, the HTTP archives are better if you want to browse and find a particular message only.

This shows Netscape rendering of text shows the same text in three ways:

1. Ordinary plain text with a wide browser window
2. Using a table with `<TD WIDTH=400>`
3. Using style sheets with `<P class=`

Using CSS to avoid too long rows

```
<HTML><HEAD>
  <TITLE>CSS and link colour</TITLE>
  <STYLE type="text/css">
    P.narrow { width: 400 }
  </STYLE>
</HEAD><BODY BGCOLOR="#FFFFFF">
```

Table method

```
<TABLE BORDER="0" CELLPADDING="8" CELLSPACING="0"
WIDTH="400"><TR><TD>
Iamque fretum Minyae Pagasaea puppe secabant,
perpetuaque trahens inopem sub nocte senectam.
</TD></TR></TABLE>
```

CSS method

```
<P class="narrow">
Iamque fretum Minyae Pagasaea puppe secabant,
perpetuaque trahens inopem sub nocte senectam.</p>
```

Using style sheets for absolute positioning

(may not work with all browsers)

DSV

Department of
Computer and
Systems Sciences



Back

Save on Disk



A flower to CSS

Using style sheets for absolute positioning

```

<HTML><HEAD><TITLE>CSS position command</TITLE>
  <STYLE type="text/css">
    div.dsvtext {position: absolute; left: 135px; top: 10px;
    right:auto; bottom: auto; width:150 }
    div.backimg {position: absolute; left: 300px; top: 60 px;
    right:auto; bottom: auto }
    div.backtext {position: absolute; left: 305px; top: 95 px;
    width:100 px; bottom: auto }
    div.saveimg {position: absolute; left: 40px; top: 130px;
    right:auto; bottom: auto }
    div.savetext {position: absolute; left: 20px; top: 130 px;
    width:100 px; bottom: auto }
    div.flowerimg {position: absolute; left: 150px; top:
    150px; right:auto; bottom: auto }
  </STYLE>
</HEAD><BODY BGCOLOR="#FFFFFF">

<IMG SRC="DSV-logo123x57.gif" WIDTH="123" HEIGHT="57"
ALIGN="BOTTOM" BORDER="0" ALT="DSV-logo">
<DIV class="dsvtext"><FONT SIZE=5>Department of
Computer and Systems Sciences</FONT></DIV>

```

continued

```
<DIV class="backimg"><IMG SRC="Arrow.GIF" WIDTH="45"  
HEIGHT="31" ALIGN="BOTTOM" BORDER="0" ALT=" &lt;= "></DIV>
```

```
<DIV class="backtext"><FONT SIZE=5>Back</FONT></DIV>
```

```
<DIV class="saveimg"><IMG SRC="disk.gif" WIDTH="32"  
HEIGHT="32" ALIGN="BOTTOM" BORDER="0" ALT="Disk"></DIV>
```

```
<DIV class="savetext"><FONT SIZE=5>Save on Disk</FONT></DIV>
```

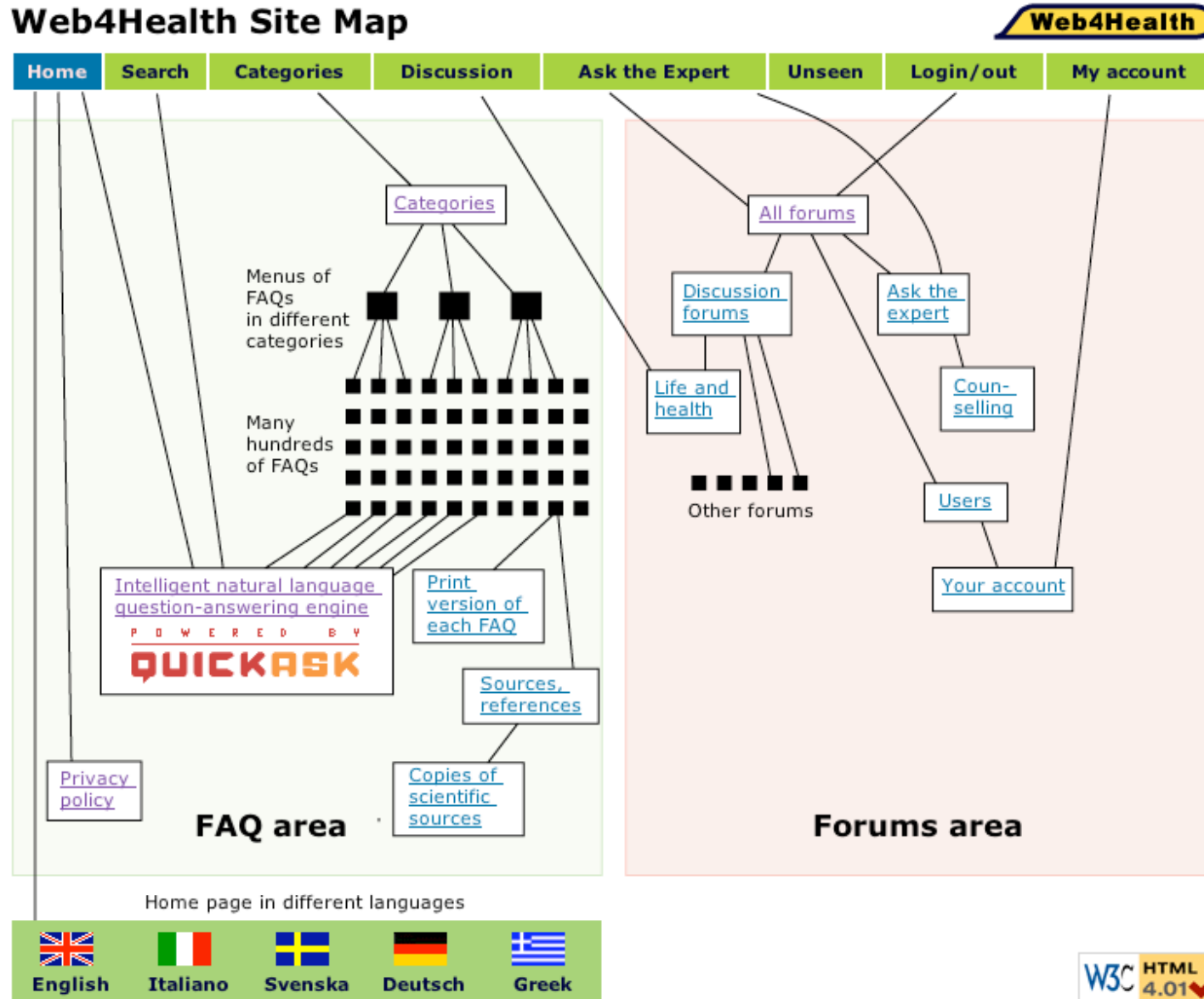
```
<DIV class="flowerimg"><IMG SRC="flower1.gif" WIDTH="28"  
HEIGHT="29" ALIGN="BOTTOM" BORDER="0" ALT="Flower">
```

```
<FONT SIZE=5>A flower to CSS</FONT></DIV>
```

```
</BODY></HTML>
```

Web page with absolute positioning: Site map

Web4Health Site Map



Advantage: Same background and formatting can easily be used to produce this web page in multiple languages (English, Swedish, etc.)

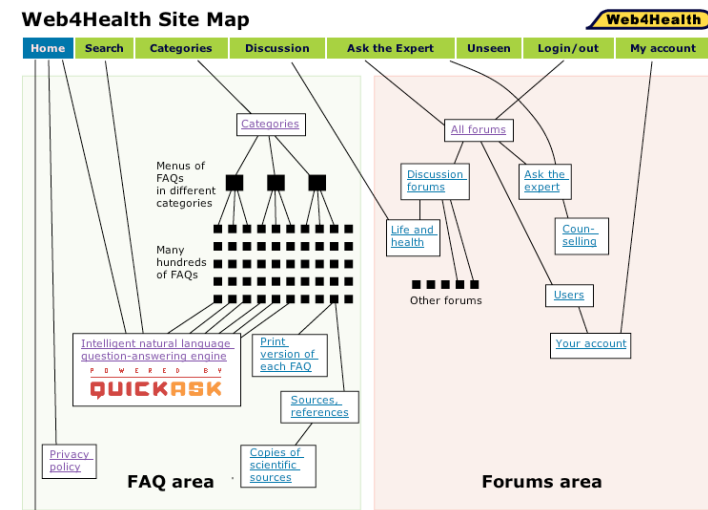
Extract of CSS used in the site-map example:

```
.text {
font-family: verdana,geneva,Helvetica,arial,non-serif;
font-size: 11px
}
#categories { position: fixed; left: 241px; top: 123px
}
```

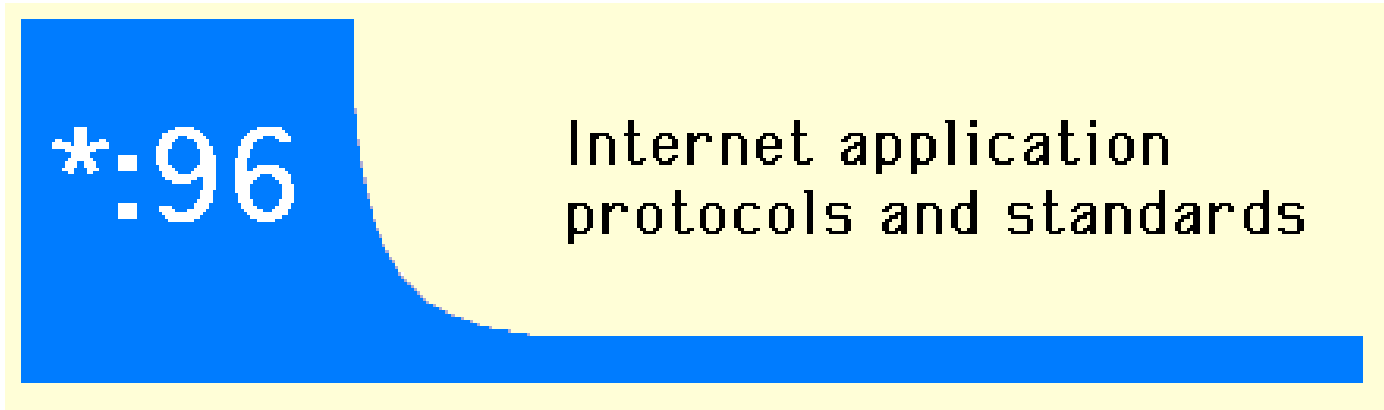
Extract of HTML used in the site-map example:

```
<div class="text" id="categories">
  <a href=
    "/en/answers/project-all-menus.htm">Categories</a>
</div>
```

Note: “class” is suitable for formatting which is used many times, “id” for formatting used only once.



Using tables for exact positioning



```

<TABLE BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=0>
  <TR><TD ROWSPAN=2 BGCOLOR="#0066FF">
    <CENTER>
    <FONT SIZE=7 COLOR="#FFFFFF"><B>*:96</B></FONT>
    <BR>&nbsp;</TD>
    <TD WIDTH=73 HEIGHT=100 BGCOLOR="#0066FF">
      <IMG SRC="exam-98-05a.gif" WIDTH=73 HEIGHT=100>
    </TD>
    <TD WIDTH=254 HEIGHT=100 BGCOLOR="#FFFFCC">
      <FONT SIZE=5><B>Internet application<BR>
      protocols and standards</B></FONT>
    </TD>
  </TR><TR>
    <TD HEIGHT=14 COLSPAN=2 BGCOLOR="#3366FF">&nbsp;</TD>
  </TR>
</TABLE>

```

Selectors in CSS

<code>.big { font-size: 24px }</code>	<code><p class=big></code> , <code><div class=big></code>
<code>p.big { font-size: 24px }</code>	<code><p class=big></code>
<code>div.big { font-size: 24px }</code>	<code><div class=big></code>
<code>p#big { font-size: 24px }</code>	<code><p id=big></code>
<code>a.dynamic:hover { color: red ; font-weight: bold}</code>	<code><a class=dynamic ...</code>
<code>a.dynamic:link { color: blue ; font-weight: normal}</code>	
<code>a.dynamic:visited { color: red ; font-weight: normal}</code>	
<code>h1 em {color: red }</code>	<code><h1>This headline is very important</h1></code>

There are many more selector variants in the CSS recommendation.

Cascading in Cascading Style Sheets

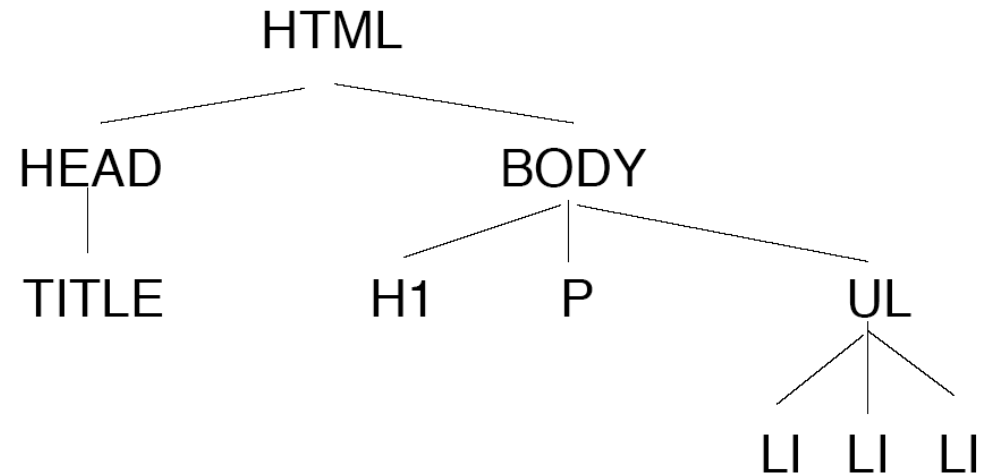
Style sheets may be specified by

- (a) Author
- (b) Reader, specially for this document
- (c) Defaults in the browser, set at delivery or modified by the user

How, then, should conflicting style sheet information be combined?

Cascading in Cascading Style Sheets

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0//EN">
<HTML><HEAD>
<TITLE>My home page</TITLE>
</HEAD><BODY>
<H1>My home page</H1>
<P>Welcome to my home page! Let me tell you about my favorite
composers:
<UL>
<LI> Elvis Costello
<LI> Johannes Brahms
<LI> Georges Brassens
</UL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



Measurements and inheritance:

Example of use: `<p style="font-size:12px"> ... <em style="font-size: 0.8ex">...</p>`

cm, mm, in		<code>h1 {padding-top: 5mm }</code>
pixels ¹	px	<code>h1 { font-size: 12px }</code>
points = inch/72	pt	<code>p { word-spacing: 20pt }</code>
relative to inherited size	em	<code>body {font-size: 16px } h1 {margin: 0.5em }</code>
	ex	<code>h1 {margin-left: 0.5ex }</code>
	%	<code>h1 {line-height: 120% }</code>

¹ Converted when printed on paper based on 96 pixels/inch.

Cascading order (section 6.3.1 in the CSS recommendation)

To find the value for an element/property combination, user agents must apply the following algorithm:

1. Find all declarations that apply to the element/property in question. Declarations apply if the associated selector matches [p. 43] the element in question. If no declarations apply, terminate the algorithm.
2. Sort the declarations by explicit weight: declarations marked 'important' carry more weight than unmarked (normal) declarations. See the section on 'important' [p. 60] rules for more information.
3. **Sort by origin: the author's style sheets override the user's style sheets which override the default style sheet.** An imported style sheet has the same origin as the style sheet from which it is imported.

4. Sort by specificity of selector: more specific selectors will override more general ones. The definition and calculation of specificity is object-language dependent. Pseudo-elements and pseudo-classes are counted as normal elements and classes, respectively.
5. Sort by order specified: if two rules have the same weight, the latter specified wins. Rules in imported style sheets are considered to be before any rules in the style sheet itself.

The search for the property value must be terminated when any of the above steps yields a rule that has a higher weight than the other rules that apply to the same element/property combination.

This strategy gives author's style sheets considerably higher weight than those of the reader. It is therefore important that the User agent gives the user the ability to turn off the influence of a certain style sheet, e.g., through a pull-down menu.

Linking to external style sheet

HTML example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0  
Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-  
transitional.dtd">  
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">  
<head>  
  <link href="http://web4health.info/web4health-v2.css"  
    rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">  
  <link href="http://web4health.info/site-map.css"  
    rel="stylesheet"  
    type="text/css">  
</head>
```

XML example:

```
<?xml-stylesheet type="text/css" href="bach.css"?>  
<ARTICLE>  
  <HEADLINE>Fredrick the Great meets Bach</HEADLINE>  
  <AUTHOR>Johann Nikolaus Forkel</AUTHOR>  
  <PARA>  
    . . . . .
```

Shorthand properties in CSS

```
h1 {  
  font-weight: bold;  
  font-size: 12pt;  
  line-height: 14pt;  
  font-family: Helvetica;  
  font-variant: normal;  
  font-style: normal;  
}
```

may be rewritten with a single shorthand property:

```
h1 { font: bold 12pt/14pt Helvetica }
```

In this example, 'font-variant', and 'font-style' take their initial values.

HTML STYLE Attribute

Instead of

```
<HEAD>  
<STYLE type="text/css">  
SPAN.xyz { font-size:10pt; font-style: bold }  
</STYLE>  
</HEAD><BODY>
```

Here is one `word` which is boldfaced and with a smaller font.

One can write

Here is one `word` which is boldfaced and with a smaller font.

Disadvantage: Eliminates many of the advantages of separate style sheets.

Advantage: Easier for minor or automatic adaption of existing HTML code. Can use CSS commands in HTML.

Example of use: Google cached search results for the query “Olof Palme murder” using style attribute:

On February 28, 1986 Swedish Prime Minister **Olof Palme** was gunned down on a Stockholm street, as he was walking home from a cinema with his wife. While there are various theories about who could have been behind the **murder**, the identity of the culprit remains a mystery.

Special formatting of *first line* of a paragraph

CSS `p:first-line {text-transform:
uppercase }`

HTML `<p>Iamque fretum Minyae Pagasaea
puppe secabant, perpetuaque trahens
inopem sub nocte senectam Phineus
visus erat, iuvenesque Aquilone
creati virgineas volucres miseri
senis ore fugarant.</p>`

Rendering **IAMQUE FRETUM MINYAE PAGASAEA**
puppe secabant, perpetuaque trahens inopem
sub nocte senectam Phineus visus erat,
iuvenesque Aquilone creati virgineas volucres
miseri senis ore fugarant.

Special formatting of *first letter* of a paragraph

CSS `p:first-letter {font-size: 3em }`

HTML `<p>Iamque fretum Minyae Pagasaea puppe secabant, perpetuaque trahens inopem sub nocte senectam Phineus visus erat.</p>`

Rendering **I**amque fretum Minyae Pagasaea puppe secabant, perpetuaque trahens inopem sub nocte senectam Phineus visus erat.

Special formatting of *first word* of a paragraph

CSS `span.largeword {font-size: 2em ;
text-transform: uppercase }`

HTML `<p><span
class=largeword>Iamque fretum
Minyae Pagasaea puppe secabant,
perpetuaque trahens inopem sub nocte
senectam Phineus visus erat.</p>`

Rendering **IAMQUE** fretum Minyae Pagasaea
puppe secabant, perpetuaque trahens inopem
sub nocte senectam Phineus visus erat.

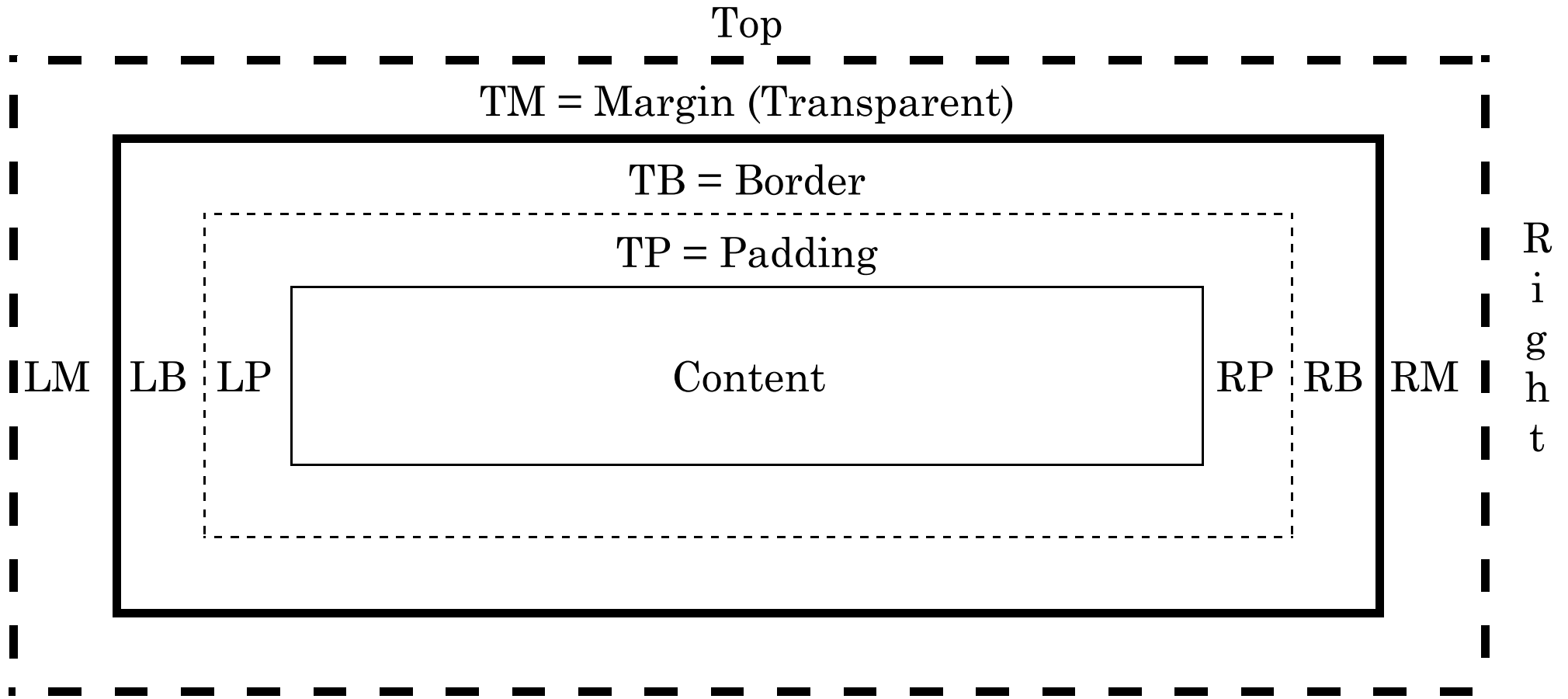
Different formatting for screen viewing and printing

```
@media print {  
  .dummy {} /* some faulty browser need this */  
  .pagebreak  
  { page-break-before: always }  
  h1 { font-size: 18pt }  
} /* end of media print */
```

```
@media screen, print {  
  .dummy {}  
  h1 { font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
        text-align: left;  
        padding-top: 0.2cm;  
        padding-bottom: 0.2cm;  
        font-weight: bold }  
} /* end of media screen, print */
```

```
@media screen{  
  .dummy {}  
  h1 { font-size: 26px }  
} /* End of media screen */
```

Box model

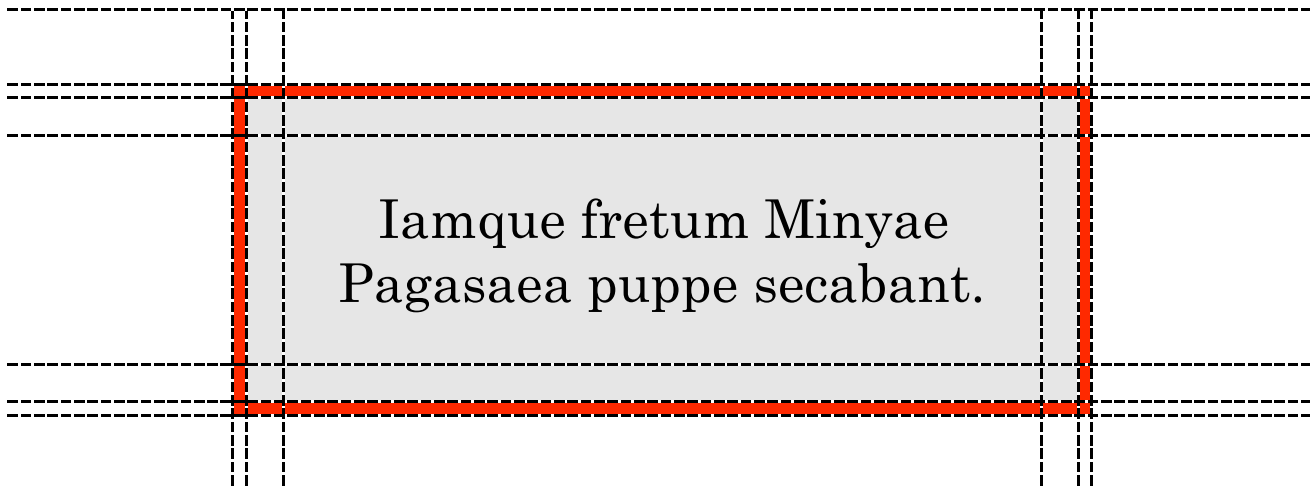


----- Margin Edge
----- Padding edge

————— Border edge
————— Content edge

Example of use of box model

```
<style type="text/css">
div.mybox {
    margin: 1cm 3cm;    border: 5pt solid red;
    padding: 5mm;      background-color: #CCCCCC;
    text-align: center; font-size: 20pt }
</style>
</head><body>
<div class=mybox>Iamque fretum Minyae Pagasaea puppe
secabant.</div>
</body></html>
```



Inline and block boxes

```

<style type="text/css">
.inlinebox { display: inline; padding: 5mm }
.blockbox { display: block; border: 6pt solid red }
</style></head><body>
  <div class=blockbox>
    <div class=inlinebox>Text in the first left block</div>
    <div class=inlinebox>Text in the first right block</div>
  </div>
  <div class=blockbox>
    <div class=inlinebox>Text in the second left block</div>
    <div class=inlinebox>Text in the second right block</div>
  </div>

```

Text in the first left block Text in the first right block

Text in the second left block Text in the second right block

Text in the first left block Text in the first right block

Text in the second left block Text in the second right
block

The display property

block	A block box (laid out vertically).	
inline	One or more inline boxes (laid out horizontally). Split into several boxes if all does not fit into the line.	
inline-block	a block box, which itself is flowed as a single inline box, similar to a replaced element. The inside of an inline-block is formatted as a block box, and the element itself is formatted as a replaced element on the line.	
list-item	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a list of • items 	
run-in	Either block or in-line depending on context, example: TO BE OR NOT TO BE, that is the question.	
table	As HTML <TABLE>	} Useful to achieve side-by-side effects, does not work with Internet Explorer.
table-row	As HTML <TR>	
table-cell	As HTML <TD>	

Static and relative positioning

position:

static	Normal flow
relative	Normal flow plus offset
absolute	Fixed position in relation to surrounding block (??)
fixed	Fixed position in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Window (screen)• Page (printing)

Combined with top, bottom, right, left which can have:

- absolute value
- percentage (of containing block)
- auto
- inherit


Side by side effects:

Web4Health

Home
Search
Categories
Discussion
Ask the Expert
Unseen
Login/out
My account

Go to:
 ▶ New Question
 ▶ Answers

How many children are victims of bullying?



Prevalence of Bullying

Write a question ⓘ Info

▲ Top
↔ Discuss this
↔ Ask an expert
🖨 Print

Written by: Martin Winkler
First version: 08 Aug 2003. Latest revision: 08 Aug 2003.

Question(s):
What is the prevalence of bullying at school? How many kids bully?

Answer:
Bullying And Psychological Health In Children.

According to recent studies more than 20 % of all pupils have been victims of bullying or have bullied classmates!

In an Australian study of 3918 schoolchildren age 12,14 and 16 13% of the kids were bullied, up to 22% bullied and were also victims of bullying and only 42% were neither bullied or bullied classmates or other kids.

Another American study of students in grade 6 to 10 reported an overall 29.9 % experience of the kids with any kind of bullying! 13% as a bully, 10.6. victims of bullying, 6.3 % both. Males were more likely involved.

[Sources, references](#)

Disclaimer: The documents contained in this web site are presented for information purposes only.

Bullying
National resources on bullying prevention, intervention, & stats
www.safeyouth.org

Positive Action
Science-based program effective in treating and preventing bullying.
www.positiveaction.net

Stop the Bullying
Powerful, effective, fun assemblies Andy "delivers what he promises!"
www.youbigbully.com

Anti-Bullying & Violence
Scary has worked with 5 million+ people worldwide promoting peace.
TheScaryGuy.com

Bullying Prevention
Bullying and violence prevention Free Anti-bullying newsletter
www.respectu.com

Side by side: Why does absolute positioning not work?

```
<div style="margin:auto; width: 200px">
  <div style="position:absolute; left: 0px; width:50px">
    <p>Text in column one.</p>
  </div>
  <div style="position:absolute; left: 55px; width:50px">
    <p>Text in column two.</p>
  </div>
  <div style="position:absolute; left: 110px; width:50px">
    <p>Text in column three.</p>
  </div>
</div>
<div id="footer">
  <p>Text below the table
</div>
```

Note:

“margin-left” works somewhat better than “left”, why?

Side by side: Table cells work with most browsers except Explorer

```
<html><head>
  <style type="text/css">
    .table { display:table; margin: auto; }
    .row { display:table-row; }
    .cell { display:table-cell; width:50px; padding:5px; }
    #footer { text-align:center; }
  </style>
</head><body>
<div class="table">
  <div class="row">
    <div class="cell"><p>Text in column one.</p></div>
    <div class="cell"><p>Text in column two.</p></div>
    <div class="cell"><p>Text in column three.</p></div>
  </div>
</div>
<div id="footer">
  <p>Text below the table
</div>
</body></html>
```

Float

```
<STYLE type="text/css">
IMG { float: left }
BODY, P, IMG { margin: 1em }
</STYLE></HEAD><BODY>
<P>
```

```
<IMG src="gunborg-palme-154px.jpg" alt="A floating picture">
Iamque fretum Minyae Pagasaea puppe secabant, perpetuaque
trahens inopem sub nocte senectam Phineus visus erat,
iuvenesque Aquilone creati virgineas volucres miseri senis ore
fugarant, multaue perpepsi ... ..
```



Iamque fretum Minyae Pagasaea puppe
secabant, perpetuaque trahens inopem sub
nocte senectam Phineus visus erat,
iuvenesque Aquilone creati virgineas
volucres miseri senis ore fugarant, multaue
perpepsi claro sub Iasone tandem contigerant
rapidas limosi Phasidos undas. dumque
adeunt regem Phrixaeque vellera poscunt
lexque datur Minyis magnorum horrenda
laborum, concipit interea validos Aetias
ignes et luctata diu, postquam ratione
furorem vincere non poterat, 'frustra, Medea,

repugnas: nescio quis deus obstat,' ait, 'mirumque, nisi hoc est, aut aliquid
certe simile huic, quod amare vocatur. nam cur iussa patris nimium mihi
dura videntur? sunt quoque dura nimis!



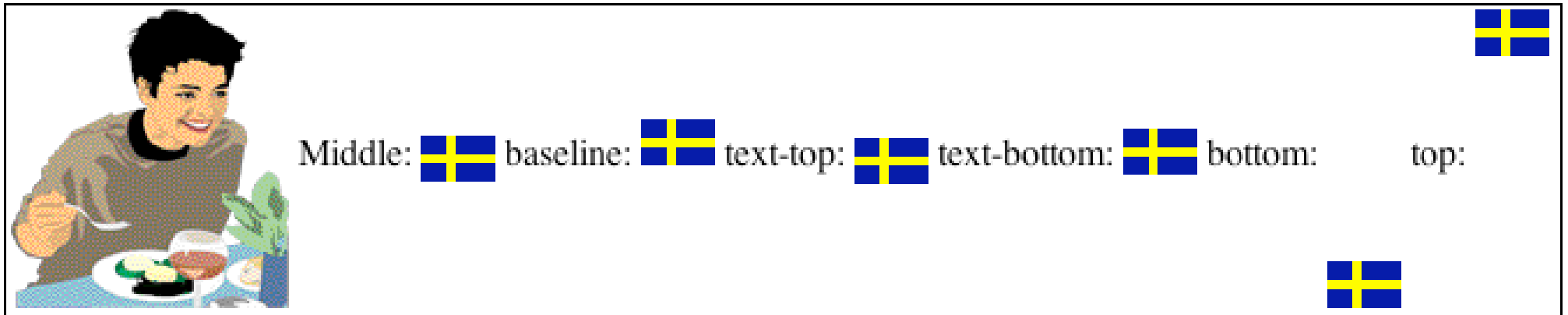
Iamque fretum Minyae Pagasaea puppe secabant, perpetuaque trahens
inopem sub nocte senectam Phineus visus erat, iuvenesque Aquilone creati
virgineas volucres miseri senis ore fugarant, multaue perpepsi claro sub
Iasone tandem contigerant rapidas limosi Phasidos undas. dumque adeunt
regem Phrixaeque vellera poscunt lexque datur Minyis magnorum horrenda
laborum, concipit interea validos Aetias ignes et luctata diu, postquam
ratione furorem vincere non poterat, 'frustra, Medea, repugnas: nescio quis
deus obstat,' ait, 'mirumque, nisi hoc est, aut aliquid certe simile huic, quod
amare vocatur. nam cur iussa patris nimium mihi dura videntur? sunt
quoque dura nimis!

vertical-align

```

<IMG src="EATFEM.GIF" style="vertical-align:middle">
Middle: <IMG src="flag.gif" style="vertical-align: middle">
baseline: <IMG src="flag.gif" style="vertical-align: baseline">
text-top: <IMG src="flag.gif" style="vertical-align: text-top">
text-bottom: <IMG src="flag.gif" style="vertical-align: text-bottom">
bottom: <IMG src="flag.gif" style="vertical-align: bottom">
top: <IMG src="flag.gif" style="vertical-align: top">

```



By text-top
By baseline
By textbottom

text-indent

```
<style type="text/css">
body { width: 50ex }
p { line-height: 130%; text-indent: 2em;
    padding: 0px; margin: 0px }
</style></head><body>
<p>Iamque fretum Minyae Pagasaea puppe secabant ....</p>
<p>Iuvenesque Aquilone creati virgineas volucres ....</p>
<p>Multaque perpassi claro sub Iasone tandem ....</p>
<p>Dumque adeunt regem Phrixeeaque vellera poscunt ....</p>
```

Iamque fretum Minyae Pagasaea puppe secabant,
perpetuaque trahens inopem sub nocte senectam
Phineus visus erat.

Iuvenesque Aquilone creati virgineas volucres
miseri senis ore fugarant.

Multaque perpassi claro sub Iasone tandem
contigerant rapidas limosi Phasidos undas.

Dumque adeunt regem Phrixeeaque vellera
poscunt lexque datur Minyis magnorum horrenda
laborum.

Border styles

```
<style type="text/css">
span { padding: 4px;      margin: 4px }
body { margin: 20px; font-family: sans-serif; font-size: 24px }
</style></head><body>
<span style="border:solid 10px">solid</span>
<span style="border:dotted 10px">dotted</span>
<span style="border:dashed 5px">dashed</span>
<span style="border:double 10px">double</span>
<span style="border:groove 10px">groove</span>
<span style="border:ridge 10px">ridge</span>
```

