Key Concepts xhtml and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)
Let’s talk about xhtml tags for structuring a page

Web pages have xhtml code that use tags such as:

- `<body>`
- `<h1>`
- `<h2>`
- `<p>`
- `<table>`
- `<ol>`
- `<ul>`
- `<div>`
Xhtml tags

are used to STRUCTURE the page NOT to format the look of it.

- Tells the browser messages such as:
  - `<h1>` = very important headline here
  - `<h2>` = hey browser, this is a subhead. Not as important as `h1` but fairly important
  - `<p>` = this is some text in a block called a paragraph and has space above and below it
Dreamweaver

Type your text but then use the Property Bar to specify if it is h1, h2 or paragraphs of text.
DO NOT worry about the look of the xhtml at this point.

Just be sure you have structured your page correctly.
Block level tags versus inline tags

Block level elements contain large blocks of information

<p>See this new paragraph. I have made this block a different color. But when you format the “p” tag, the entire block changes.</p>

Block level refers to the whole package of info and will stretch across the entire width of the website unless contained by a table or div.
Block level tags versus inline tags

An inline tag just formats something inside of a block and **NOT** the entire block.

See how the word NOT has been formatted with red. So an inline element does not take up an entire line.

So the xhtml code for the above would look like this…
Block level tags versus inline tags

<p>An inline tag just formats something inside of a block and <span>NOT</span> the entire block.</p>

See how the word NOT has been formatted with red. So an inline element does not take up an entire line.</p>

Some examples of inline element tags....
Inline elements

&lt;a&gt;  &lt;em&gt;
&lt;b&gt;   &lt;i&gt;
&lt;br&gt;  &lt;span&gt;
Block level or inline?

Paragraph `<p>`
Div `<div>`
Span `<span>`
Em `<em>`
The Box Model

Block level elements have a box around them. Maybe never saw this because browsers set the default on this view to “0” and we did not see it.
The Box Model Settings

We are going to be able to control this box with CSS because it contains content, padding, border and then a margin in that order. Memorize this order.
Some tips about the box model

The width of the margin, border or padding can be different in the top, bottom, left or right sides of the box.
Some tips about the box model

- The margins are always transparent. Margins are usually used when blank space is desired between elements.
Some tips about the box model

- Paddings is used when you want the box itself to grow - if element has bkgd color then the color will expand.
CSS is a style sheet

Used to “make it look pretty”

- Tells the browser messages such as: h1 = please put it in this location and put this background color or image behind it.
- p = make all p tags verdana 12 point with 18 point line height and 10 px padding and 25 px margin on right side.
Types of Cascading Style Sheets

- **Embedded** (in the same page as the xhtml at the top of the code in the web page)

  *or*

- **External** (a separate page with the .css ending that must be in the web folder with your xhtml web page)

  This is the best method of style sheets***
Don’t be confused

We are talking about 2 different things:

- First creating a xhtml web page making your text heading 1, 2 etc or paragraphs of putting items in divs

- Second creating a .css page to control the “look” or formatting of the page with color, fonts, padding, margins etc. Make it look “pretty”