

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Table of Contents

Part A - HTML	2	
Basics	2	
Minimum HTML Document	3	
Bare Minimum required text		3
Sample Starter page		3
Color Names	4	
Basic 16 Colors	4	
Extended Color List	4	
Special Characters	5	
Basic HTML	6	
Additional HTML	7	
Images	8	
Tables	9	
Table Example	10	
Part B – CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)	11	
What is CSS?	11	
Why use CSS?	11	
What does “Cascading” mean?	11	
Three ways to use CSS in a page	12	
Selectors	13	
Style Syntax and Statements	14	
Values	15	
Labs	16	
Lab #1 –Paragraphs		16
Lab #2– Paragraphs – Indenting/Outdenting		17
Lab #3 – Changing style order		18
Lab #4 – Combining classes		19
Lab #5 – Fonts		20
Lab #6 – Borders		21
Lab #7 – Padding		22
Lab #8 – Tables – part 1		23
Lab #9 – Tables – part 2		24
Lab #10 – Inline Styles		25
CSS Cheat Sheets	25	
CSS Quick Reference	28	
Part C - Tools & Advanced Topics	39	
Useful Links	39	
HTML Editing tools	39	
Advanced Topics	39	
HTML to Screen Map	40	
What To Do When You Get Home ...	41	
Tips For Safe Surfing	43	
Helpful Links for Surfing Safely	44	

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Part A - HTML

Basics

1. **What's a web page written in? HTML**

HyperText Markup Language

Not a programming language, but Markup

Plain, human readable text

2. **HTML uses Tags**

Tags are always enclosed by angles – ‘<’ and ‘>’

Example :

3. **Tags are usually (but not always) used in pairs – there is an opening tag and closing tag**

Example : This text is bold

4. **Tags can be nested to combine their effect – but the nesting cannot be “crossed”**

This works : <I>This text is bold and italic</I>

This doesn't work : <I>This text is bold</I>

5. **Some tags can have one or more attributes** – these modify the effect of the tag and are inserted inside the opening tag.

Example 1 : <P align="center"> This is centered text </P>

Example 2 : This is larger blue text

Example 3 : <HR color="blue">

6. **Tags are case-insensitive – they can be upper-case, lower case or both**

Example 1 : <P align="center"> This is centered text </P>

gives the same result as

<p align="center"> this is centered text </p>

7. **Extra Whitespace is normally ignored** – putting extra spaces or tabs does not move the text over

Example 1 : <p> this is some text </p>

gives the same result as

<p > This is some text </p>

Exception : This can be overridden with <pre> </pre> tags, or special characters can be embedded to force the extra spaces

8. **Extra carriage returns are ignored.**

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Minimum HTML Document

Bare Minimum required text

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>title here</title>
</head>

<body>

</body>
</html>
```

Sample Starter page

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>title here</title>
  <meta name="author" content="<your names" />">
  <meta name="description" content="description" />
  <meta name="keywords" content="keywords" />
</head>

<body bgcolor="white" text="black" link="blue" vlink="purple" alink="red">

<h1>title here</h1>

<p>... Type content here!</p>

<hr />
<p><small>Created on ... April 14, 2003</small></p>
</body>
</html>
```

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
 April 23, 2009

Color Names

Basic 16 Colors

aqua	gray	navy	silver
black	green	olive	teal
blue	lime	purple	white
fuschia	maroon	red	yellow

Extended Color List

AliceBlue	DimGray	LightSlateGray	PaleVioletRed
AntiqueWhite	DodgerBlue	LightSteelBlue	PapayaWhip
Aquamarine	Firebrick	LightYellow	PeachPuff
azure	FloralWhite	LimeGreen	peru
beige	ForestGreen	linen	Pink
bisque	gainsboro	Magenta	Plum
Black	GhostWhite	Maroon	PowderBlue
BlanchedAlmond	Gold	MediumAquamarine	purple
Blue	Goldenrod	MediumBlue	Red
BlueViolet	Gray	MediumForestGreen	RosyBrown
Brown	Gray01 - Gray99	MediumGoldenrod	RoyalBlue
CadetBlue	Green	MediumOrchid	SandyBrown
chartreuse	GreenYellow	MediumPurple	SeaGreen
chocolate	honeydew	MediumSeaGreen	seashell
Coral	HotPink	MediumSlateBlue	Sienna
CornflowerBlue	IndianRed	MediumSpringGreen	SkyBlue
cornsilk	ivory	MediumTurquoise	SlateBlue
Cyan	Khaki	MediumVioletRed	SlateGray
DarkGoldenrod	lavender	MidnightBlue	snow
DarkGreen	LavenderBlush	MintCream	SpringGreen
DarkKhaki	LawnGreen	MistyRose	SteelBlue
DarkOliveGreen	LemonChiffon	moccasin	Tan
DarkOrange	LightBlue	NavajoWhite	Thistle
DarkOrchid	LightCoral	Navy	tomato
DarkSalmon	LightCyan	OldLace	Turquoise
DarkSeaGreen	LightGoldenrod	OliveDrab	Violet
DarkSlateBlue	LightGoldenrodYellow	Orange	VioletRed
DarkSlateGray	LightPink	OrangeRed	Wheat
DarkTurquoise	LightSalmon	Orchid	Yellow
DarkViolet	LightSeaGreen	PaleGoldenrod	YellowGreen
DeepPink	LightSkyBlue	PaleGreen	
DeepSkyBlue	LightSlateBlue	PaleTurquoise	

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Special Characters

Since HTML makes use of certain characters to indicate tags, when those characters must be displayed on a page special codes must be used.

This list shows only some of the special HTML codes available, but they are the most common.

Note the semicolon at the end of each code!

Description	Symbol	HTML Code
Copyright	©	©
Non-breaking space		
Quotation Mark	“	"
Ampersand	&	&
Less-than	<	<
Greater-than	>	>
Cent sign	¢	¢
Pound sign	#	£
Fraction ¼	¼	¼
Fraction ½	½	½
Fraction ¾	¾	¾
Degree sign	°	°
Plus or Minus	±	±
Left angle quote	“	«
Right angle quote	”	»

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
 (The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
 April 23, 2009

Basic HTML

Tags	Description	Attributes	Example
<p> </p>	Paragraphs block	align = left center right	<p align="center"> This is centered. </p>
 	Line Break	-- none --	
<hr>	Horizontal Ruling	color = <i>colorname</i> align = left center right noshade size = <i>number</i> width = <i>number</i>	<hr color="blue">
 	Bold/Strong text	-- none --	This is bold text
<i> </i>	Italic (emphasized)	-- none --	This is <i>italic</i> text
 	Alter Font characteristics	color = <i>colorname</i> size = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 -1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6 -7 face = <i>facename</i> facename could be <i>Arial, Courier, Times New Roman</i>	 Big Blue Text
<center> </center>	Center text	-- none --	
<h1-6> </h1-6>	Header 1 through Header 6	-- none --	
<u> </u>	Underlined text	-- none --	This is <u>underlined</u> text
<!-- -->	Comment – allows putting in text that does show on page in browser	-- none --	<!-- This was written as an experiment. -->
<tt> </tt>	TeleType style text	-- none --	<tt>This can be used for emphasis </tt>

Not all attributes are shown here – just the most common/useful.

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
 (The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
 April 23, 2009

Additional HTML

Tags	Description	Attributes	Example
	Display an image or picture	See section on page 8	See section on page 8
<table> </table>	Arrange text in a table	See section on page 9	See section on page 9
 	List item – used with ordered or unordered lists	-- none --	See example for ordered list
 	Ordered List (1,2,3 or A,B,C)	type = 1 A a I i	<ol type="I"> Properties Colors Shapes
 	Unordered List – just bulleted	type = disc circle square	see example for ordered list
<a> 	Anchor tag for hyperlink	name = <i>locationname</i> href = <i>url to page to be linked</i>	Click here for more info.
<blockquote> </blockquote>	Block quote	-- none --	<blockquote> Four score and seven years ago, our forefathers brought to this country ... </blockquote>
<pre> </pre>	Pre-formatted text – retains line feeds and extra whitespace	width = <i>number</i>	<pre> This will appear exactly as shown </pre>

Not all attributes are shown here – just the most common/useful.

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Images

The image tag is used to display a graphic or picture.

Note that this tag does not have an open/close tag but merely consists of a tag with one or more attributes.

Graphic files :

The two most commonly used graphic file formats are :

GIF Best used for buttons and simple graphics

JPG Best used for photographs

 tag usage:

Attributes	Valid Values	Description
align	bottom center left middle right top	
alt	<i>text</i>	Text that describes the image. This text is displayed if the image is not found or display of images is turned off in the user's browser.
border	<i>integer number</i> >= 0	Puts border around the graphic. Typically not set – default is zero.
src	<i>url to image file</i>	Required. Specifies the name and location of the graphic file
width height	<i>integer number</i> >= 0	Resizes the image. Best used if the image is too large for the available space on the page. Be sure to keep the aspect ratio (ratio of height to width) constant!

Example #1

```

```

Example #2

```

```

Example #3 – Making an image a hyperlink

```
<a href="newhome.htm" ></a>
```

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Tables

Tables allow display of information arranged in rows and columns (just like the table below).

Tags	Description	Attributes
<table> </table>	Start / end a table	align = left center right bgcolor = <i>colorname</i> border = <i>number</i> cellpadding = <i>number</i> cellspacing = <i>number</i> width = <i>number, percentage</i>
<th> </th>	Start / end a heading row in a table	same as for <td>
<tr> </tr>	Start / end a row in a table	align = left center right bgcolor = <i>colorname</i> rowspan = <i>number</i> valign = top middle bottom baseline
<td> </td>	Start / end a cell in a row in a table	align = left center right bgcolor = <i>colorname</i> colspan = <i>number</i> valign = top middle bottom baseline

The Example on next page produces the following table

Class #1	Class #2	Class #3
Team #1-1	Team #2-1	Team #3-1
Team #1-2	Team #2-2	Team #3-2

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Table Example

```
<table border="1" width="80%" align="center">
<!-- first row -->
  <tr align="center">
    <td>
      <b>Class #1</b>
    </td>
    <td>
      <b>Class #2</b>
    </td>
    <td>
      <b>Class #3</b>
    </td>
  </tr>
<!-- second row -->
  <tr align="center">
    <td>
      Team #1-1
    </td>
    <td>
      Team #2-1
    </td>
    <td>
      Team #3-1
    </td>
  </tr>
<!-- third row -->
  <tr align="center">
    <td>
      Team #1-2
    </td>
    <td>
      Team #2-2
    </td>
    <td>
      Team #3-2
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Part B – CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

What is CSS?

CSS is coding on a web page that affects and manages its formatting.

Why use CSS?

Style sheets enable the web page designer to easily apply a consistent look to all web pages in a website.

What does “Cascading” mean?

Cascading means that style statements are applied in a certain order.

In essence, more specific CSS statements overrule more general ones, and if two or more CSS statements with the same weight appear in a Web page, it is the last one that is applied.

This is an over-simplification, but is a useful way to remember how things are supposed to work.

Here is a more detailed description of the order style rules are applied :

- If a statement is applied to a “parent” HTML tag (such as <BODY>) and tags that are its “children” have explicit CSS statements of their own, the CSS statement that applies to the parent rules (“cascades” down from higher level – parent – to lower level – child).
- • The CSS statements are then sorted by explicit weight, and any marked !IMPORTANT (covered in the next section) take precedence over the others.
- • Any style sheet information that may be imported through the <LINK> tag will be overruled any CSS statements contained within the Web page.
- • More specific CSS statements overrule more general ones.
- • If two or more CSS statements appear that have the same weight, the one specified last wins.

For the “Wild Webbin’ Workshop”, we will not be getting to this level of complexity. But if your document is not behaving the way you think it should, evaluate the style statements for the order they are being applied.

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day

(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Three ways to use CSS in a page

1. Inline Style– This uses the Style attribute inside another html tag.

Example :

```
<div style="color:red;font-weight:bold; font-style:italic;">
This is bold, red, italic text </div>
```

Note the double quotes enclosing the styles, as well as the semi-colons that separate each style statement.

2. Internal Style – This uses the Style tags, inside the <head> tags.

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
  .boldreditalic {
  color          : red;
  font-weight    : bold;
  font-style     : italic;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="boldreditalic">
This is bold, red italic text
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

3. External Style Sheet – This uses a separate file that stores only CSS information.

mystyles.css :

```
.boldreditalic {
  color          : red;
  font-weight    : bold;
  font-style     : italic;
}
```

mywebpage.html :

```
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyles.css" type="text/css">
</head>
<body>

<div class="boldreditalic">
This is bold, red italic text
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day

(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Selectors

Selectors are elements in a CSS definition that are used (“selected”) and applied to various HTML tags.

There are 3 different types of selectors in the following example :

```
<style>
H1      {color : red;}
.redtext {color : red;}
#redstuff {color : red;}
</style>
```

1. “H1” – this selector will apply the style statements to all <h1> tags in the document.
2. “.redtext” will apply to all html elements that have the attribute – class=“redtext”
3. “#redstuff” will apply to an html element that has the attribute – id=“redstuff”
4. The inline style on the body tag will make all the text on the page blue.

Example :

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
  H1      {color : red;}
  .redtext {color : red;}
  #redstuff {color : red;}
</style>
</head>
<body style="color:blue;">

<h1>This level 1 header will be red</h1>

<div class="redtext">
This is text will be red italic
</div>

This text will be blue

<div id=" redstuff">
This text will also be red
</div>

This text will also be blue

</body>
</html>
```

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day

(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Style Syntax and Statements

A Style Statement is comprised of the following general structure:

```
selector {  
    property1 : value ;  
    property2 : value ;  
}
```

Where :

- The open/close braces (“{” and “}”) are required and only appear once per style statement
- The colon (“:”) and semi-colon (“;”) are required for each property/value pair
- Multiple property/value pairs can be used, even for the same property
- “*selector*” indicates an html element, class or id to which the statement is applied
- “*property*” is a single CSS property
- “*value*” is the value or values for that property
- Extra white space and line feeds are not required but improve readability

Examples :

```
.par1 {  
    font-family : Arial ;  
    color       : red ;  
    font-style  : italic ;  
}  
  
.par2 {color:blue; background-color:yellow;}  
  
H1 {  
    font-style : italic ;  
    text-decoration : underline ;  
    font-size  : 12pt ;  
    font-size  : 14pt ;  
}
```

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Values

There are several ways to enter values.

Not all apply to all properties.

This table gives you a partial list of the different types of values and some representative entries. These value types are used in the "CSS Quick Reference" found later in this document.

Value Type	Examples of valid values
<i>color-rgb</i>	RGB(25,150,200)
<i>color-hex</i>	#A3BB00 #CCCCCC
<i>color-name</i>	blue, black, silver, red, green, yellow, gray, aqua, teal, lime
<i>length</i>	5px 5em 12mm 11cm 2.1in 25%
<i>width</i>	5px 5em 12mm 11cm 2.1in thin, medium, thick (for borders) 50%
<i>font-size</i>	12pt small, x-small, xx-small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large 125% 1in 25cm

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Labs

Lab #1 –Paragraphs

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Sample Page #2</title>
<style type="text/css">
  P {
    Color          : blue;
    font-family   : Times New Roman, Serif;

  }
  .par1 {
    font-family   : Arial ;
    color         : red;
    font-style    : italic;
  }
  #par2
  {
    font-weight  : bold;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body >
```

Note too the different fonts and how they are applied!


```
<div class="p1">
This is text will be red italic
</div>
```

```
<p class="par1">
This text will be red italic too!
</p>
```

```
<p>
This text will be blue
</p>
```

```
<p id="par2">
This text will be bold and blue
</p>
```

This text will also be black

```
</body>
</html>
```

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Lab #2– Paragraphs – Indenting/Outdenting

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Sample Page #2</title>
<style type="text/css">
  .indent1
  {
    text-indent : 30px;
    font-size : 12pt;
    font-family : Arial;
    margin-left : 10px;
    margin-right : 100px;
  }
  .indent2
  {
    text-indent : -30px;
    font-size : 12pt;
    font-family : Arial;
    margin-left : 30px;
    margin-right : 100px;
  }
  .emphasis
  {
    font-style : italic;
    font-weight : bold;
    text-decoration : underline;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body >
<p>This page also demonstrates using styles in a span tag.</p>
<p class="indent1">
This text shows how paragraphs can be <span class="emphasis">in</span>dented.
This text shows how paragraphs can be <span class="emphasis">in</span>dented.
This text shows how paragraphs can be <span class="emphasis">in</span>dented.
This text shows how paragraphs can be <span class="emphasis">in</span>dented.
</p>

<p class="indent2">
This text shows how paragraphs can be <span class="emphasis">out</span>dented.
This text shows how paragraphs can be <span class="emphasis">out</span>dented.
This text shows how paragraphs can be <span class="emphasis">out</span>dented.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day

(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Lab #3 – Changing style order

Using the previous Lab, change the “emphasis” class.
Then, experiment with this class by changing the order of the style statements.

The last one is what “counts”.

This is useful when experimenting – you can try something out without losing a prior setting, making it easy to roll back your work.

```
.emphasis
{
    font-weight : normal;
    font-style : normal;
    text-decoration : none;
    font-style : italic;
    font-weight : bold;
    text-decoration : underline;
}
</style>
```

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Lab #4 – Combining classes

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Sample Page #2</title>
<style type="text/css">
  .indent
  {
    font-size : 12pt;
    font-family : Arial;
    margin-right : 100px;
  }
  .par1
  {
    text-indent : 30px;
    margin-left : 10px;
  }
  .par2
  {
    text-indent : -30px;
    margin-left : 30px;
  }
  .emphasis
  {
    font-style : italic;
    font-weight : bold;
    text-decoration : underline;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body >
<p>This page demonstrates combining two classes. Try changing class "indent"</p>
<p class="indent par1">
This text shows how paragraphs can be <span class="emphasis">in</span>dented.
This text shows how paragraphs can be <span class="emphasis">in</span>dented.
This text shows how paragraphs can be <span class="emphasis">in</span>dented.
This text shows how paragraphs can be <span class="emphasis">in</span>dented.
</p>
<p class="indent par2">
This text shows how paragraphs can be <span class="emphasis">out</span>dented.
This text shows how paragraphs can be <span class="emphasis">out</span>dented.
This text shows how paragraphs can be <span class="emphasis">out</span>dented.
</p>

</body></html>
```

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Lab #5 – Fonts

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Sample Page #2</title>
<style type="text/css">
  .f1
  {
    font : bold 14pt Arial ;
    color: Blue;
  }
  .f2
  {
    font-family : Serif, Times New Roman;
    font-size : 14pt;
    font-stretch : normal;
    font-style : normal;
    font-weight : bold;
  }
  .f3
  {
    font-family : Fantasy, Arial;
    font-size : Small;
    font-style : normal;
    font-weight : normal;
  }
  .f4
  {
    font-style : italic;
    background-color : Silver;
  }
}

</style>
</head>
<body >
<p>This page demonstrates using font styles.</p>

<p class="f1">
This text shows font style "f1"
</p>
<p class="f2">
This text shows font style "f2"
</p>
<p class="f3">
This text shows font style "f3", with <span class="f4">span tag applying style
"f4"</span>
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day

(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Lab #6 – Borders

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Sample Page</title>
<style type="text/css">
  .boxsize {
    margin-left : 10px;
    width       : 400px;
    padding     : 0px;
  }
  .bor1  {
    border : solid 3px blue;
    color  : red;
  }
  .bor2  {
    border-top : dotted 2px green;
    border-right : dashed 3px red;
    border-bottom : solid 3px blue;
    border-left : groove 10px #CCCCCC;
    border-left-style : double;
  }
  .bor3  {
    border : solid 2px green;
    border-bottom-color : Red;
    border-bottom-width : 4px;
  }
  .bor4  {
    border : groove 12px #CCCCCC;
    color  : black;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body >
<p>This page demonstrates using border properties.<br />
Note the way that certain style properties are combined.</p>
<p class="bor1 boxsize">
This text shows style "bor1" which shows the shortcut/abbreviated border statement.
It defines all borders with the same characteristics
</p>
<p class="bor2 boxsize">
This text shows style "bor2" which shows a longer border statement.<br />
This allows a shortcut border statement, but a different one for each side.
</p>
<p class="bor3 boxsize">
This text shows style "bor3" which shows the longest border statement.<br />
It shows separate definition of each characteristic for each side.
</p>
<p class="bor4 boxsize">
This text shows style "bor4" which shows the "groove" border style.<br />
It shows separate definition of each characteristic for each side.
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Lab #7 – Padding

Using the page in Lab #3, modify the following CSS class :

```
.boxsize {  
  margin-left : 10px;  
  width       : 400px;  
  padding     : 0px;  
}
```

Try the following :

1. Change the value of padding to 5px, 10px or 20px.
2. Change the value of padding to “5 10 5 10”.
3. Add statement “background-color : silver;”

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day

(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Lab #8 – Tables – part 1

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Sample Page</title>
<style type="text/css">
  .tab1
  {
    border : solid 2 blue;
    color : Maroon;
    border-collapse : collapse;
    border-collapse : separate;
    padding : 5px;
    width : 50%;
  }
  .row1
  {
    border : solid 2 green;
    background-color:Silver;
  }
  .cell1
  {
    border : solid 2 red;
    padding : 0px;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body >
<p>This page demonstrates using simple styles for tables.<br />
Note which styles get applied to the table, the row and the cells.
</p>

<table class="tab1" cellspacing="0">

<tr class="row1">
<td class="cell1">Row 1 Column 1</td>
<td class="cell1">Row 1 Column 2</td>
<td class="cell1">Row 1 Column 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td class="cell1">Row 2 Column 1</td>
<td class="cell1">Row 2 Column 2</td>
<td class="cell1">Row 2 Column 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td class="cell1">Row 3 Column 1</td>
<td class="cell1">Row 3 Column 2</td>
<td class="cell1">Row 3 Column 3</td>
</tr>

</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
(*The New and Improved*) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Lab #9 – Tables – part 2

Using the same page as Tables – Part 1, experiment with :

- Class “tab1”, change the “border-collapse” property
- Class “tab1”, change the padding value
- Class “tab1”, change the width value to “100px”
- Class “cell1”, change the padding value to “10px”

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day

(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Lab #10 – Inline Styles

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Sample Page</title>
</head>
<body >
<p>This page demonstrates using inlines styles.</p>

<p style="color:Red;" >
This text shows an inline style that set the text color to red.
</p>

<p style="color:white; background-color:Blue;" >
This text shows an inline style that set the text color to white, with a
background color of blue.
</p>

<p >
<span style="color:white; background-color:Blue;" >
Notice the difference between how the style is applied between this paragraph the
prior one.
</span>
</p>

<p >
<span style="color:white; background-color:Blue;" >
This text shows an inline style that set the text color to
<span style="color:black;background-color:white;">white</span>,
with a background color of
<span style="color:black;background-color:white;">blue</span>.<br />
Notice how the second span tag overrides the paragraph level styles.
</span>
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

CSS Cheat Sheets

CSS Cheat Sheets are found on the next two pages.

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day (The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop April 23, 2009

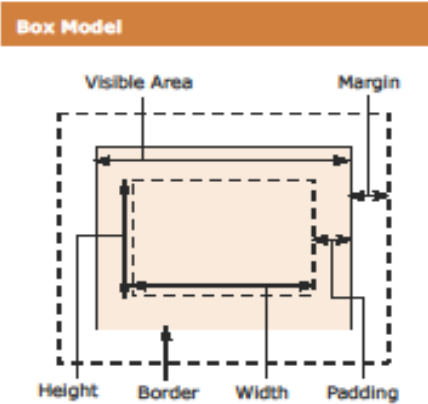


Selectors	
*	All elements
div	<div>
div *	All elements within <div>
div span	 within <div>
div, span	<div> and
div > span	 with parent <div>
div + span	 preceded by <div>
.class	Elements of class "class"
div.class	<div> of class "class"
#itemid	Element with id "itemid"
div#itemid	<div> with id "itemid"
a[attr]	<a> with attribute "attr"
a[attr='x']	<a> when "attr" is "x"
a[class~='x']	<a> when class is a list containing 'x'
a[lang='en']	<a> when lang begins "en"

Pseudo-Selectors and Pseudo-Classes	
:first-child	First child element
:first-line	First line of element
:first-letter	First letter of element
:hover	Element with mouse over
:active	Active element
:focus	Element with focus
:link	Unvisited links
:visited	Visited links
:lang(var)	Element with language "var"
:before	Before element
:after	After element

Sizes and Colours	
0	0 requires no unit
Relative Sizes	
em	1em equal to font size of parent (same as 100%)
ex	Height of lower case "x"
%	Percentage
Absolute Sizes	
px	Pixels
cm	Centimeters
mm	Millimeters
in	Inches
pt	1pt = 1/72in
pc	1pc = 12pt
Colours	
#789abc	RGB Hex Notation
#acf	Equates to "#aacff"
rgb(0,25,50)	Value of each of red, green, and blue. 0 to 255, may be swapped for percentages.

Note Shorthand properties are marked x
Properties that inherit are marked +



Positioning	
display	clear
position	z-index
top	direction +
right	unicode-bidi
bottom	overflow
left	clip
float	visibility

Dimensions	
width	min-height
min-width	max-height
max-width	vertical-align
height	

Color / Background	
color +	background-repeat
background x	background-image
background-color	background-position
background-attachment	

Text	
text-indent +	word-spacing +
text-align +	text-transform +
text-decoration	white-space +
text-shadow	line-height +
letter-spacing +	

Fonts	
font + x	font-weight +
font-family +	font-stretch +
font-style +	font-size +
font-variant +	font-size-adjust +

Available free from
www.AddedBytes.com

Boxes	
margin x	border-color x
margin-top	border-top-color
margin-right	border-right-color
margin-bottom	border-bottom-color
margin-left	border-left-color
padding x	border-style x
padding-top	border-top-style
padding-right	border-right-style
padding-bottom	border-bottom-style
padding-left	border-left-style
border x	border-width x
border-top x	border-top-width
border-bottom x	border-right-width
border-right x	border-bottom-width
border-left x	border-left-width

Tables	
caption-side +	border-spacing +
table-layout	empty-cells +
border-collapse +	speech-header +

Paging	
size	page-break-inside +
marks	page +
page-break-before	orphans +
page-break-after	widows +

Interface	
cursor +	outline-style
outline x	outline-color
outline-width	

Aural	
volume +	elevation
speak +	speech-rate
pause x	voice-family
pause-before	pitch
pause-after	pitch-range
cue x	stress
cue-before	richness
cue-after	speak-punctuation
play-during	speak-numeral
azimuth +	

Miscellaneous	
content	list-style-type +
quotes +	list-style-image +
counter-reset	list-style-position +
counter-increment	marker-offset
list-style + x	

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day (The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop April 23, 2009

liquidicity CSS Help Sheet.

Syntax

Syntax

selector {property: value;}

External Style Sheet

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

Internal Style

```
<style type="text/css">
selector {property: value;}
</style>
```

Inline Style

```
<tag style="property: value">
```

General

class	String preceded by a full stop [.]
ID	String preceded by a hash [#]
div	Formats structure or block of text
span	Inline formatting
color	Foreground colour
cursor	Appearance of the cursor
display	block; inline; list-item; none
overflow	How to handle content that overflows its box. visible, hidden, scroll, auto
visibility	visible, hidden

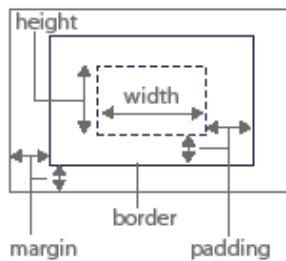
Font

font-style	italic, normal
font-variant	normal, small-caps
font-weight	bold, normal, lighter, bolder, integer [100-900]
font-size	Size of the font
font-family	Specific font[s] to be used.

Text

letter-spacing	Space between letters
line-height	Vertical space between baselines
text-align	Horizontal alignment
text-decoration	blink, line-through, none, overline, underline
text-indent	First line indentation
text-transform	capitalise, lowercase, uppercase
vertical-align	Vertical alignment
word-spacing	Spacing between words

This Needs a Diagram



height; width;
margin-top;
margin-right;
margin-bottom;
margin-left;
padding-top;
padding-right;
padding-bottom;
padding-left;

Border

border-width	Width of the border
border-style	dashed; dotted; double; groove; inset; outset; ridge; solid; none;
border-color	Colour of the border

Position

clear	If any floating elements around the element both, left, right, none
float	Floats to a specified side left, right, none
left	The left position of an element auto, length values [pt, in, cm, px]
top	The top position of an element auto, length values [pt, in, cm, px]
position	static, relative, absolute
z-index	Above or below overlapping elements auto, integer [higher numbers on top]

Background

background-color	Colour of background
background-image	Background image
background-repeat	repeat, no-repeat, repeat-x, repeat-y
background-attachment	Background image scrolls with element scroll, fixed
background-position	(x y), top, center, bottom, left, right

List

list-style-type	Type of bullet or numbering in the list disc; circle; square; decimal; lower-roman; upper-roman; lower-alpha; upper-alpha; none
list-style-position	Position of the bullet or number in a list inside; outside
list-style-image	Image to be used as the bullet in the list

Shorthand

background
border
border-bottom
border-left
border-right
border-top
font
list-style
margin
padding

Comments

/* Comments */

Pseudo Selectors

:hover
:active
:focus
:link
:visited
:first-line
:first-letter

Media Types

all
braille
embossed
handheld
print
projection
screen
speech
tty
tv

Units

Length
%
em
pt
px
Keywords
bolder
lighter
larger

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
 (The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
 April 23, 2009

CSS Quick Reference

Statement Categories

Background Border Classification Dimension Font	Generated Content List and Marker Margin Outlines Padding Positioning	Table Text Pseudo-classes Pseudo-elements
---	---	--

Background

Property	Description	Values
background	A shorthand property for setting all background properties in one declaration	<i>background-color</i> <i>background-image</i> <i>background-repeat</i> <i>background-attachment</i> <i>background-position</i>
background-attachment	Sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page	scroll fixed
background-color	Sets the background color of an element	<i>color-rgb</i> <i>color-hex</i> <i>color-name</i> transparent
background-image	Sets an image as the background	url(<i>URL</i>) none
background-position	Sets the starting position of a background image	top left top center top right center left center center center right bottom left bottom center bottom right <i>x% y%</i> <i>xpos ypos</i>
background-repeat	Sets if/how a background image will be repeated	repeat repeat-x repeat-y no-repeat

Border

Property	Description	Values
border	A shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the four borders in one declaration	<i>border-width</i> <i>border-style</i> <i>border-color</i>

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
 (The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
 April 23, 2009

border-bottom	A shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the bottom border in one declaration	<i>border-bottom-width</i> <i>border-style</i> <i>border-color</i>
border-bottom-color	Sets the color of the bottom border	<i>border-color</i>
border-bottom-style	Sets the style of the bottom border	<i>border-style</i>
border-bottom-width	Sets the width of the bottom border	thin medium thick <i>length</i>
border-color	Sets the color of the four borders, can have from one to four colors	<i>color</i>
border-left	A shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the left border in one declaration	<i>border-left-width</i> <i>border-style</i> <i>border-color</i>
border-left-color	Sets the color of the left border	<i>border-color</i>
border-left-style	Sets the style of the left border	<i>border-style</i>
border-left-width	Sets the width of the left border	thin medium thick <i>length</i>
border-right	A shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the right border in one declaration	<i>border-right-width</i> <i>border-style</i> <i>border-color</i>
border-right-color	Sets the color of the right border	<i>border-color</i>
border-right-style	Sets the style of the right border	<i>border-style</i>
border-right-width	Sets the width of the right border	thin medium thick <i>length</i>
border-style	Sets the style of the four borders, can have from one to four styles	none hidden dotted dashed solid double groove ridge inset outset
border-top	A shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the top border in one declaration	<i>border-top-width</i> <i>border-style</i> <i>border-color</i>
border-top-color	Sets the color of the top border	<i>border-color</i>

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
 (The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
 April 23, 2009

border-top-style	Sets the style of the top border	<i>border-style</i>
border-top-width	Sets the width of the top border	thin medium thick <i>length</i>
border-width	A shorthand property for setting the width of the four borders in one declaration, can have from one to four values	thin medium thick <i>length</i>

Classification

Property	Description	Values
clear	Sets the sides of an element where other floating elements are not allowed	left right both none
cursor	Specifies the type of cursor to be displayed	<i>url</i> auto crosshair default pointer move e-resize ne-resize nw-resize n-resize se-resize sw-resize s-resize w-resize text wait help
display	Sets how/if an element is displayed	none inline block list-item run-in compact marker table inline-table table-row-group table-header-group

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
 (The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
 April 23, 2009

		table-footer-group table-row table-column-group table-column table-cell table-caption
float	Sets where an image or a text will appear in another element	left right none
position	Places an element in a static, relative, absolute or fixed position	static relative absolute fixed
visibility	Sets if an element should be visible or invisible	visible hidden collapse

Dimension

Property	Description	Values
height	Sets the height of an element	auto <i>length</i> %
line-height	Sets the distance between lines	normal <i>number</i> <i>length</i> %
max-height	Sets the maximum height of an element	none <i>length</i> %
max-width	Sets the maximum width of an element	none <i>length</i> %
min-height	Sets the minimum height of an element	<i>length</i> %
min-width	Sets the minimum width of an element	<i>length</i> %
width	Sets the width of an element	auto % <i>length</i>

Font

Property	Description	Values
-----------------	--------------------	---------------

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
 (The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
 April 23, 2009

font	A shorthand property for setting all of the properties for a font in one declaration	<i>font-style</i> <i>font-variant</i> <i>font-weight</i> <i>font-size/line-height</i> <i>font-family</i> caption icon menu message-box small-caption status-bar
font-family	A prioritized list of font family names and/or generic family names for an element	<i>family-name</i> <i>generic-family</i>
font-size	Sets the size of a font	xx-small x-small small medium large x-large xx-large smaller larger <i>length</i> %
font-size-adjust	Specifies an aspect value for an element that will preserve the x-height of the first-choice font	none <i>number</i>
font-stretch	Condenses or expands the current font-family	normal wider narrower ultra-condensed extra-condensed condensed semi-condensed semi-expanded expanded extra-expanded ultra-expanded
font-style	Sets the style of the font	normal italic oblique
font-variant	Displays text in a small-caps font or a normal font	normal small-caps

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
 (The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
 April 23, 2009

font-weight	Sets the weight of a font	normal bold bolder lighter 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900
-------------	---------------------------	--

Generated Content

Property	Description	Values
content	Generates content in a document. Used with the :before and :after pseudo-elements	<i>string</i> <i>url</i> <i>counter(name)</i> <i>counter(name, list-style-type)</i> <i>counters(name, string)</i> <i>counters(name, string, list-style-type)</i> <i>attr(X)</i> <i>open-quote</i> <i>close-quote</i> <i>no-open-quote</i> <i>no-close-quote</i>
counter-increment	Sets how much the counter increments on each occurrence of a selector	<i>none</i> <i>identifier number</i>
counter-reset	Sets the value the counter is set to on each occurrence of a selector	<i>none</i> <i>identifier number</i>
quotes	Sets the type of quotation marks	<i>none</i> <i>string string</i>

List and Marker

Property	Description	Values
list-style	A shorthand property for setting all of the properties for a list in one declaration	<i>list-style-type</i> <i>list-style-position</i> <i>list-style-image</i>
list-style-image	Sets an image as the list-item marker	<i>none</i> <i>url</i>

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
 (The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
 April 23, 2009

list-style-position	Sets where the list-item marker is placed in the list	inside outside
list-style-type	Sets the type of the list-item marker	none disc circle square decimal decimal-leading-zero lower-roman upper-roman lower-alpha upper-alpha lower-greek lower-latin upper-latin hebrew armenian georgian cjk-ideographic hiragana katakana hiragana-iroha katakana-iroha
marker-offset		auto <i>length</i>

Margin

Property	Description	Values
margin	A shorthand property for setting the margin properties in one declaration	<i>margin-top</i> <i>margin-right</i> <i>margin-bottom</i> <i>margin-left</i>
margin-bottom margin-left margin-right margin-top	Sets the bottom / left / right / top margin of an element	auto <i>length</i> %
	Sets the left margin of an element	auto <i>length</i> %
	Sets the right margin of an element	auto <i>length</i> %
	Sets the top margin of an element	auto

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
 (The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
 April 23, 2009

		<i>length</i> <i>%</i>
--	--	---------------------------

Outlines

Property	Description	Values
outline	A shorthand property for setting all the outline properties in one declaration	<i>outline-color</i> <i>outline-style</i> <i>outline-width</i>
outline-color	Sets the color of the outline around an element	<i>color</i> <i>invert</i>
outline-style	Sets the style of the outline around an element	<i>none</i> <i>dotted</i> <i>dashed</i> <i>solid</i> <i>double</i> <i>groove</i> <i>ridge</i> <i>inset</i> <i>outset</i>
outline-width	Sets the width of the outline around an element	<i>thin</i> <i>medium</i> <i>thick</i> <i>length</i>

Padding

Property	Description	Values
padding	A shorthand property for setting all of the padding properties in one declaration	<i>padding-top</i> <i>padding-right</i> <i>padding-bottom</i> <i>padding-left</i>
padding-bottom padding-left padding-right padding-top	Sets the bottom / left / right / top padding of an element	<i>length</i> <i>%</i>

Positioning

Property	Description	Values
bottom	Sets how far the bottom edge of an element is above/below the bottom edge of the parent element	<i>auto</i> <i>%</i> <i>length</i>
clip	Sets the shape of an element. The	<i>shape</i>

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
 (The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
 April 23, 2009

	element is clipped into this shape, and displayed	auto
left	Sets how far the left edge of an element is to the right/left of the left edge of the parent element	auto % <i>length</i>
overflow	Sets what happens if the content of an element overflow its area	visible hidden scroll auto
position	Places an element in a static, relative, absolute or fixed position	static relative absolute fixed
right	Sets how far the right edge of an element is to the left/right of the right edge of the parent element	auto % <i>length</i>
top	Sets how far the top edge of an element is above/below the top edge of the parent element	auto % <i>length</i>
vertical-align	Sets the vertical alignment of an element	baseline sub super top text-top middle bottom text-bottom <i>length</i> %
z-index	Sets the stack order of an element	auto <i>number</i>

Table

Property	Description	Values
border-collapse	Sets whether the table borders are collapsed into a single border or detached as in standard HTML	collapse separate
border-spacing	Sets the distance that separates cell borders (only for the "separated borders" model)	<i>length length</i>
caption-side	Sets the position of the table caption	top bottom left

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
 (The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
 April 23, 2009

		right
empty-cells	Sets whether or not to show empty cells in a table (only for the "separated borders" model)	show hide
table-layout	Sets the algorithm used to display the table cells, rows, and columns	auto fixed

Text

Property	Description	Values
color	Sets the color of a text	<i>color</i>
direction	Sets the text direction	ltr rtl
line-height	Sets the distance between lines	normal <i>number</i> <i>length</i> %
letter-spacing	Increase or decrease the space between characters	normal <i>length</i>
text-align	Aligns the text in an element	left right center justify
text-decoration	Adds decoration to text	none underline overline line-through blink
text-indent	Indents the first line of text in an element	<i>length</i> %
text-transform	Controls the letters in an element	none capitalize uppercase lowercase
unicode-bidi		normal embed bidi-override
white-space	Sets how white space inside an element is handled	normal pre nowrap
word-spacing	Increase or decrease the space between words	normal <i>length</i>

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Pseudo-classes

Pseudo-class	Purpose
:active	Adds special style to an activated element
:focus	Adds special style to an element while the element has focus
:hover	Adds special style to an element when you mouse over it
:link	Adds special style to an unvisited link
:visited	Adds special style to a visited link
:first-child	Adds special style to an element that is the first child of some other element
:lang	Allows the author to specify a language to use in a specified element

Pseudo-elements

Pseudo-element	Purpose
:first-letter	Adds special style to the first letter of a text
:first-line	Adds special style to the first line of a text
:before	Inserts some content before an element
:after	Inserts some content after an element

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Part C - Tools & Advanced Topics

Useful Links

W3 Schools – Fantastic resource of tutorials and references for every language used on the web	www.w3schools.com
W3 Schools HTML Reference	www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp
W3 Schools CSS Reference	www.w3schools.com/css/css_reference.asp

HTML Editing tools

NoteTab	www.notetab.com	free
1 st Page 2006	www.evrsoft.com	free
Cold Fusion	www.macromedia.com	\$1,300
Dreamweaver	www.adobe.com	\$400
FrontPage	www.microsoft.com	\$169
Netscape Composer	www.netscape.com	free
Visual Studio 2005	www.microsoft.com	\$\$\$\$\$\$

Advanced Topics

For some advanced topics to research :

- Scripts (Javascript & VB Script)
- Frames (know what they do, but you shouldn't use them)
- Cascading Style Sheets (centralized formatting)
- Forms (data collection/input)
- ASP (Active Server Page – generate dynamic pages)
- ADO (Active Data Object – access to a database)

Also, graphical design work can provide some very interesting, high-quality results.

Two common graphical design packages in use are :

- Adobe Photoshop www.adobe.com
- JASC Print Shop Pro www.jasc.com

This is a free package that allows some general graphic file manipulation (such as resizing, resolution reduction, simple cropping, etc). However it doesn't allow you to create web site buttons and images.

- Irfanview www.irfanview.com

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

HTML to Screen Map

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Wild Webbin' Workshop 2007 - Class # / Team #". The page content includes a header, a "Webber name" field with a picture placeholder, and several text input fields under the heading "Stuff About Me". Below this is a section titled "Stuff About My Alter Ego" with a table of input fields. To the right, a code block shows the HTML source code for the page, with arrows pointing from the code to the corresponding visual elements on the screen.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Wild Webbin' Workshop - Class # / Team #</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="white" text="black">
<center><h1>Wild Webbin' Workshop<br>Class # / PC
#</h1></center>
<hr color=blue >
<p><b><u>Webber name</u> : </b></big>
<br>

<p><b><u>Stuff About Me</u></b></p>
Grade in School :
<br>
Home Town :
<br>
Favorite games :
<br>
Favorite foods :
<br>
Things that make me laugh :
<br>
If I could have any pet, it would be :
<br>
<p><b><u>Stuff About My Alter Ego</u></b></p>
<table border="1" width="100%">
<tr>
```

Basic Procedure: First open your page in Notepad, then,

1. Edit the page
2. Ctrl-S to save page
3. Click "Refresh" or press Ctrl-R in Internet Explorer to view
4. Repeat steps 1-3 as needed

Misc. Notes

- Setting BGCOLOR in the bodytag sets the background color for the whole page
- Setting the TEXT in the bodytag set the text color for the whole page
- The TITLTag sets the text in the title bar of the IE window

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day

(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

What To Do When You Get Home ...

If you're interested in taking your work home with you and continuing it, here is what you need to do:

1. Open Windows Explorer
2. On your computer at home, create a directory to put your website pages. You can call it "website", "web", "my_web", or whatever you like. You should create the directory in a location on your system that gets backed up regularly.
3. Save the files from an email that we may have sent to you into this directory.

At this point you can start to further edit your pages. You might want to start by creating a new page and making a link from the home page to the new page (hint: use the "anchor" tag, `<a>` to do this).

Another valuable technique to learn is using a table. Nearly all websites use tables to control the layout of the page. You never realize that because tables don't need to have borders (the lines between the cells).

You can see a good example of a table on page 10

You can turn off the border by setting the border attribute to "0" .

Hint #1 : First set the border to "1" while you layout the table. If something isn't working correctly the error will be much more obvious if the border is turned on. Once you like the way it looks, then turn the border off.

Hint #2 : Learn from others – when viewing a site, you can right-click on the page & choose "View Source" or choose "View" & then "Source" from the menu. These steps work in Internet Explorer – a similar function exists for other browsers but may be named slightly differently.

Keep in mind that most website pages are generated dynamically. The resulting page you view will not be the one a webpage programmer wrote, but it will illustrate how the page is laid out. It also means that the source code you view may not be formatted for humans to read.

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

What to do when you get home (cont'd.) ...

Hint #3 : Tables can be nested – that means that if you have a table inside another table.
Example (with borders left in for clarity) :

This is the left hand cell	This is the right hand cell	
	Name	Favorite Color
	Jim	Green
	Lisa	Blue

Code for Nested Table Example:

```
<table border="1" >
  <tr>
<!-- Left hand Cell -->
    <td>
      This is the left hand cell
    </td>
<!-- Right hand Cell -->
    <td>
      <p> This is the right hand cell </p>
<!-- Inner Table -->
      <table border="1" >
        <tr>
          <td>
            Name
          </td>
          <td>
            Favorite Color
          </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td>
            Jim
          </td>
          <td>
            Green
          </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td>
            Lisa
          </td>
          <td>
            Blue
          </td>
        </tr>
      </table>
<!-- End of Inner Table -->
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Tips For Safe Surfing

1. **Never give out personal information**, such as your name, home address, telephone number, school name or mascot in a public message (chat rooms, blogs, wikis, message boards). Also, never send a person a picture of yourself without first checking with your parent/guardian.
2. **Do not set up a “User Profile” with any website**. People you do not know will be able to obtain personal information simply by looking up your profile. If you already have a profile, you should probably delete it.
3. **Be sure you are dealing with someone who you and your parents/guardian know and trust** before giving out any personal information via e-mail or instant messages. Also, be aware that by dialing an “800” number or calling collect, strangers can get your phone number.
4. **Never respond** to messages that are Suggestive, Obscene, Hostile, Threatening, or Make you feel uncomfortable.
5. **If you come across any information that makes you feel uncomfortable**, tell your parent/guardian right away.
6. **Be careful when someone offers you something for nothing**, such as gifts or money. Be especially careful about any offers that involve meeting someone or having someone come to your house.
7. **Never arrange a face-to-face meeting without telling your parent/guardian**. If your parent/guardian agrees to the meeting, make sure you meet in a public place, and have that parent/guardian with you.
8. **Do NOT tell you other kids your passwords or user IDs**. If other kids have these items they can pretend to be you on-line.
9. **Remember that people on-line are not always who they seem**. Someone indicating that “she” is a “12 year old girl” could actually be much older, and of the opposite sex.
10. **If you receive any messages that make you feel uncomfortable**, or view information that appears to be criminal, tell your parent/guardian right away, and contact your local police department.

Somerset County Prosecutor's Office

Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day
(The New and Improved) Wild Webbin' Workshop
April 23, 2009

Helpful Links for Surfing Safely

www.OnGuardOnline.gov

This site “provides practical tips from the federal government and the technology industry to help you be on guard against Internet fraud, secure your computer, and protect your personal information.”

www.getnetwise.org

This site is sponsored by Internet industry corporations and public interest organizations “to help ensure that Internet users have safe, constructive, and educational or entertaining online experiences.”

www.i-safe.org

i-SAFE is a non-profit foundation “dedicated to protecting the online experiences of youth everywhere.”

www.wiredsafety.org

This website “provides education, assistance, and awareness on all aspects of cybercrime and abuse, privacy, security, and responsible technology use.”

www.teenangels.org

This is a website run by FBI-trained teen volunteers that promote safety and awareness online.

www.missingkids.com

This website provides some tips and information on assisting missing children and information around this scenario.