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CSS Tutorial

Save a lot of work with CSS!

In our CSS tutorial you will learn how to use CSS to control the style and layout of multiple Web pages all at once.

CSS Introduction

What You Should Already Know

Before you continue you should have a basic understanding HTML.

What is CSS?

- **CSS** stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**
- Styles define **how to display** HTML elements

CSS Saves a Lot of Work!

CSS defines HOW HTML elements are to be displayed.



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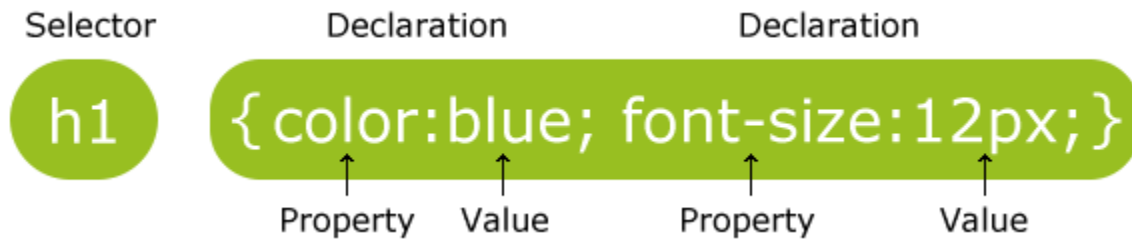
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CSS Syntax

A CSS rule has two main parts: a selector, and one or more declarations:



The selector is normally the HTML element you want to style.

Each declaration consists of a property and a value.

The property is the style attribute you want to change. Each property has a value.

CSS Example

A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration groups are surrounded by curly brackets:

```
p {color:red;text-align:center;}
```

To make the CSS more readable, you can put one declaration on each line, like this:

Example

```
p  
{  
color:red;  
text-align:center;  
}
```



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Try:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body
{
background-color:green;
}
h1
{
color:orange;
text-align:center;
}
p
{
font-family:"Times New Roman";
font-size:20px;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>

<h1>CSS example!</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

CSS Comments

Comments are used to explain your code, and may help you when you edit the source code at a later date. Comments are ignored by browsers.

A CSS comment begins with "/*", and ends with "*/", like this:

```
/*This is a comment*/
p
{
text-align:center;
/*This is another comment*/
```



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```
color:black;
font-family:arial;
}
```

CSS Id and Class

The id and class Selectors

In addition to setting a style for a HTML element, CSS allows you to specify your own selectors called "id" and "class".

The id Selector

The id selector is used to specify a style for a single, unique element.

The id selector uses the id attribute of the HTML element, and is defined with a "#".

The style rule below will be applied to the element with id="para1":

Example

```
#para1
{
text-align:center;
color:red;
}
```

Try:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#para1
{
text-align:center;
```



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```
color:red;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p id="para1">Hello World!</p>
<p>This paragraph is not affected by the style.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The class Selector

The class selector is used to specify a style for a group of elements. Unlike the id selector, the class selector is most often used on several elements.

This allows you to set a particular style for many HTML elements with the same class.

The class selector uses the HTML class attribute, and is defined with a "."

In the example below, all HTML elements with class="center" will be center-aligned:

Example

```
.center {text-align:center;}
```

Try:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.center
{
text-align:center;
```



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```
}  
</style>  
</head>  
  
<body>  
<h1 class="center">Center-aligned heading</h1>  
<p class="center">Center-aligned paragraph.</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class.

In the example below, all p elements with class="center" will be center-aligned:

Example

```
p.center {text-align:center;}
```

Try:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
p.center  
{  
text-align:center;
```



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```
}  
</style>  
</head>  
  
<body>  
<h1 class="center">This heading will not be affected</h1>  
<p class="center">This paragraph will be center-aligned.</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

CSS How To...

Three Ways to Insert CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- External style sheet
- Internal style sheet
- Inline style

External Style Sheet

An external style sheet is ideal when the style is applied to many pages. With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire Web site by changing one file. Each page must link to the style sheet using the <link> tag. The <link> tag goes inside the head section:



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

An external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file should not contain any html tags. Your style sheet should be saved with a .css extension. An example of a style sheet file is shown below:

```
hr {color:sienna;}
p {margin-left:20px;}
body {background-image:url("images/back40.gif");}
```



Do not add a space between the property value and the unit (such as margin-left:20 px). The correct way is: margin-left:20px

Internal Style Sheet

An internal style sheet should be used when a single document has a unique style. You define internal styles in the head section of an HTML page, by using the <style> tag, like this:

```
<head>
<style>
hr {color:sienna;}
p {margin-left:20px;}
body {background-image:url("images/back40.gif");}
</style>
</head>
```

Try:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```




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```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body
```

```
{
```

```
background-color:green;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>My CSS web page!</h1>
```

```
<p>Hello world! This is a www.sahalsoftware.com example.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Inline Styles

An inline style loses many of the advantages of style sheets by mixing content with presentation. Use this method sparingly!

To use inline styles you use the style attribute in the relevant tag. The style attribute can contain any CSS property. The example shows how to change the color and the left margin of a paragraph:

```
<p style="color:sienna;margin-left:20px;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```



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Multiple Style Sheets

If some properties have been set for the same selector in different style sheets, the values will be inherited from the more specific style sheet.

For example, an external style sheet has these properties for the h3 selector:

```
h3
{
color:red;
text-align:left;
font-size:8pt;
}
```

And an internal style sheet has these properties for the h3 selector:

```
h3
{
text-align:right;
font-size:20pt;
}
```

If the page with the internal style sheet also links to the external style sheet the properties for h3 will be:

```
color:red;
text-align:right;
font-size:20pt;
```

The color is inherited from the external style sheet and the text-alignment and the font-size is replaced by the internal style sheet.

CSS Text

The color property is used to set the color of the text.

The default color for a page is defined in the body selector.



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Example

```
body {color:blue;}
h1 {color:#00ff00;}
h2 {color:rgb(255,0,0);}
```

try:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body {color:red;}
```

```
h1 {color:#00ff00;}
```

```
p.ex {color:rgb(0,0,255);}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
```

```
<p>This is an ordinary paragraph. Notice that this text is red. The default text-color for a
page is defined in the body selector.</p>
```

```
<p class="ex">This is a paragraph with class="ex". This text is blue.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



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Text Alignment

The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.

Text can be centered, or aligned to the left or right, or justified.

When text-align is set to "justify", each line is stretched so that every line has equal width, and the left and right margins are straight (like in magazines and newspapers).

Example

```
h1 {text-align:center;}
p.date {text-align:right;}
p.main {text-align:justify;}
```

Try:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1 {text-align:center;}

p.date {text-align:right;}

p.main {text-align:justify;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>CSS text-align Example</h1>

<p class="date">May, 2009</p>
```



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`<p class="main">`In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since. 'Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told me,

`'just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.'``</p>`

`<p>Note:` Resize the browser window to see how the value "justify" works.`</p>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

Text Decoration

The text-decoration property is used to set or remove decorations from text.

The text-decoration property is mostly used to remove underlines from links for design purposes:

Example

```
a {text-decoration:none;}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
a {text-decoration:none;}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```



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```
<body>
```

```
<p>Link to: <a href="http://www.Sahalsoftware.com">Sahalsoftware.com</a></p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

It can also be used to decorate text:

Example

```
h1 {text-decoration:overline;}  
h2 {text-decoration:line-through;}  
h3 {text-decoration:underline;}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
h1 {text-decoration:overline;}
```

```
h2 {text-decoration:line-through;}
```

```
h3 {text-decoration:underline;}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
```

```
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
```



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```
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Note: It is not recommended to underline text that is not a link, as this often confuses users.

Text Transformation

The text-transform property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text.

It can be used to turn everything into uppercase or lowercase letters, or capitalize the first letter of each word.

Example

```
p.uppercase {text-transform:uppercase;}  
p.lowercase {text-transform:lowercase;}  
p.capitalize {text-transform:capitalize;}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
p.uppercase {text-transform:uppercase;}
```

```
p.lowercase {text-transform:lowercase;}
```

```
p.capitalize {text-transform:capitalize;}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```



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```
<body>
<p class="uppercase">This is some text.</p>
<p class="lowercase">This is some text.</p>
<p class="capitalize">This is some text.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Text Indentation

The text-indent property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text.

Example

```
p {text-indent:50px;}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
p {text-indent:50px;}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since. 'Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told
```




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me, 'just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.'

</body>

</html

CSS Font

CSS font properties define the font family, boldness, size, and the style of a text.

Difference Between Serif and Sans-serif Fonts

Sans-serif

Serif

Serif
(red serifs)

CSS Font Families

In CSS, there are two types of font family names:

- **generic family** - a group of font families with a similar look (like "Serif" or "Monospace")
- **font family** - a specific font family (like "Times New Roman" or "Arial")

Generic family	Font family	Description
----------------	-------------	-------------



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Serif	Times New Roman Georgia	Serif fonts have small lines at the ends on some characters
Sans-serif	Arial Verdana	"Sans" means without - these fonts do not have the lines at the ends of characters
Monospace	Courier New Lucida Console	All monospace characters have the same width



Note: On computer screens, sans-serif fonts are considered easier to read than serif fonts.

Font Family

The font family of a text is set with the font-family property.

The font-family property should hold several font names as a "fallback" system. If the browser does not support the first font, it tries the next font.

Note: If the name of a font family is more than one word, it must be in quotation marks, like: "Times New Roman".

More than one font family is specified in a comma-separated list:

Example

```
p{font-family:"Times New Roman", Times, serif;}
```

Try:



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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
p.serif{font-family:"Times New Roman",Times,serif;}
```

```
p.sansserif{font-family:Arial,Helvetica,sans-serif;}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>CSS font-family</h1>
```

```
<p class="serif">This is a paragraph, shown in the Times New Roman font.</p>
```

```
<p class="sansserif">This is a paragraph, shown in the Arial font.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Font Style

The font-style property is mostly used to specify italic text.

This property has three values:

- normal - The text is shown normally
- italic - The text is shown in italics
- oblique - The text is "leaning" (oblique is very similar to italic, but less supported)



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Example

```
p.normal {font-style:normal;}  
p.italic {font-style:italic;}  
p.oblique {font-style:oblique;}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
p.normal {font-style:normal;}
```

```
p.italic {font-style:italic;}
```

```
p.oblique {font-style:oblique;}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p class="normal">This is a paragraph, normal.</p>
```

```
<p class="italic">This is a paragraph, italic.</p>
```

```
<p class="oblique">This is a paragraph, oblique.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



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Set Font Size With Pixels

Setting the text size with pixels gives you full control over the text size:

Example

```
h1 {font-size:40px;}
h2 {font-size:30px;}
p {font-size:14px;}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
h1 {font-size:40px;}
```

```
h2 {font-size:30px;}
```

```
p {font-size:14px;}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
```

```
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p>Specifying the font-size in px allows Internet Explorer 9, Firefox, Chrome, Opera, and Safari to resize the text.</p>
```

```
<p><b>Note:</b> This example does not work in IE, prior version 9.</p>
```



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</body>

</html>

CSS Links

Links can be styled in different ways.

Styling Links

Links can be styled with any CSS property (e.g. color, font-family, background, etc.).

In addition, links can be styled differently depending on what **state** they are in.

The four links states are:

- a:link - a normal, unvisited link
- a:visited - a link the user has visited
- a:hover - a link when the user mouses over it
- a:active - a link the moment it is clicked

Example

```
a:link {color:#FF0000;} /* unvisited link */
a:visited {color:#00FF00;} /* visited link */
a:hover {color:#FF00FF;} /* mouse over link */
a:active {color:#0000FF;} /* selected link */
```

Try:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```



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```
a:link {color:#FF0000;} /* unvisited link */
a:visited {color:#00FF00;} /* visited link */
a:hover {color:#FF00FF;} /* mouse over link */
a:active {color:#0000FF;} /* selected link */

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p><b><a href="default.asp" target="_blank">This is a link</a></b></p>

<p><b>Note:</b> a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited in the CSS
definition in order to be effective.</p>

<p><b>Note:</b> a:active MUST come after a:hover in the CSS definition in order
to be effective.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

CSS Lists

The CSS list properties allow you to:

- Set different list item markers for ordered lists
- Set different list item markers for unordered lists
- Set an image as the list item marker



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List

In HTML, there are two types of lists:

- unordered lists - the list items are marked with bullets
- ordered lists - the list items are marked with numbers or letters

With CSS, lists can be styled further, and images can be used as the list item marker.

Different List Item Markers

The type of list item marker is specified with the `list-style-type` property:

Example

```
ul.a {list-style-type: circle;}
ul.b {list-style-type: square;}

ol.c {list-style-type: upper-roman;}
ol.d {list-style-type: lower-alpha;}
```

Try:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

ul.a {list-style-type:circle;}

ul.b {list-style-type:square;}

ol.c {list-style-type:upper-roman;}

ol.d {list-style-type:lower-alpha;}
```




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```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>Example of unordered lists:</p>
```

```
<ul class="a">
```

```
<li>Coffee</li>
```

```
<li>Tea</li>
```

```
<li>Coca Cola</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<ul class="b">
```

```
<li>Coffee</li>
```

```
<li>Tea</li>
```

```
<li>Coca Cola</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<p>Example of ordered lists:</p>
```

```
<ol class="c">
```

```
<li>Coffee</li>
```



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```
<li>Tea</li>
```

```
<li>Coca Cola</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

```
<ol class="d">
```

```
<li>Coffee</li>
```

```
<li>Tea</li>
```

```
<li>Coca Cola</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

An Image as The List Item Marker

To specify an image as the list item marker, use the list-style-image property:

Example

```
ul
{
list-style-image: url('sqpurple.gif');
}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```



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```
<style>
ul
{
list-style-image:url('sqpurple.gif');
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<ul>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Tables

Table Borders

To specify table borders in CSS, use the border property.

The example below specifies a black border for table, th, and td elements:



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Example

```
table, th, td
{
border: 1px solid black;
}
```

Try:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

table,th,td

{

border:1px solid black;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<table>

<tr>

<th>Firstname</th>

<th>Lastname</th>
```



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```
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>Griffin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lois</td>
<td>Griffin</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Table Width and Height

Width and height of a table is defined by the width and height properties.

The example below sets the width of the table to 100%, and the height of the th elements to 50px:

Example

```
table
{
width:100%;
}
th
{
height:50px;
}
```



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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
table,td,th
```

```
{
```

```
border:1px solid black;
```

```
}
```

```
table
```

```
{
```

```
width:100%;
```

```
}
```

```
th
```

```
{
```

```
height:50px;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```



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<th>Firstname</th>

<th>Lastname</th>

<th>Savings</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Peter</td>

<td>Griffin</td>

<td>\$100</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Lois</td>

<td>Griffin</td>

<td>\$150</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Joe</td>

<td>Swanson</td>

<td>\$300</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Cleveland</td>

<td>Brown</td>



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```
<td>$250</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Table Text Alignment

The text in a table is aligned with the text-align and vertical-align properties.

The text-align property sets the horizontal alignment, like left, right, or center:

Example

```
td
{
text-align:right;
}
```

Try:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
table,td,th
```

```
{
```

```
border:1px solid black;
```

```
}
```

```
td
```




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```
{
text-align:right;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<table>
<tr>
<th>Firstname</th>
<th>Lastname</th>
<th>Savings</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>Griffin</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lois</td>
<td>Griffin</td>
<td>$150</td>
```



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```
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe</td>
<td>Swanson</td>
<td>$300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

The vertical-align property sets the vertical alignment, like top, bottom, or middle:

Example

```
td
{
height:50px;
vertical-align:bottom;
}
```

Try:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
```



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```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
table, td, th
```

```
{
```

```
border:1px solid black;
```

```
}
```

```
td
```

```
{
```

```
height:50px;
```

```
vertical-align:bottom;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<th>Firstname</th>
```

```
<th>Lastname</th>
```

```
<th>Savings</th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```



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<td>Peter</td>

<td>Griffin</td>

<td>\$100</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Lois</td>

<td>Griffin</td>

<td>\$150</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Joe</td>

<td>Swanson</td>

<td>\$300</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Cleveland</td>

<td>Brown</td>

<td>\$250</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>



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Table Color

The example below specifies the color of the borders, and the text and background color of th elements:

Example

```
table, td, th
{
border:1px solid green;
}
th
{
background-color:green;
color:white;
}
```

Try:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

table, td, th

{

border:1px solid green;

}

th

{

background-color:green;

color:white;
```



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```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<th>Firstname</th>
```

```
<th>Lastname</th>
```

```
<th>Savings</th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Peter</td>
```

```
<td>Griffin</td>
```

```
<td>$100</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Lois</td>
```

```
<td>Griffin</td>
```

```
<td>$150</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```



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<td>Joe</td>

<td>Swanson</td>

<td>\$300</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Cleveland</td>

<td>Brown</td>

<td>\$250</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>