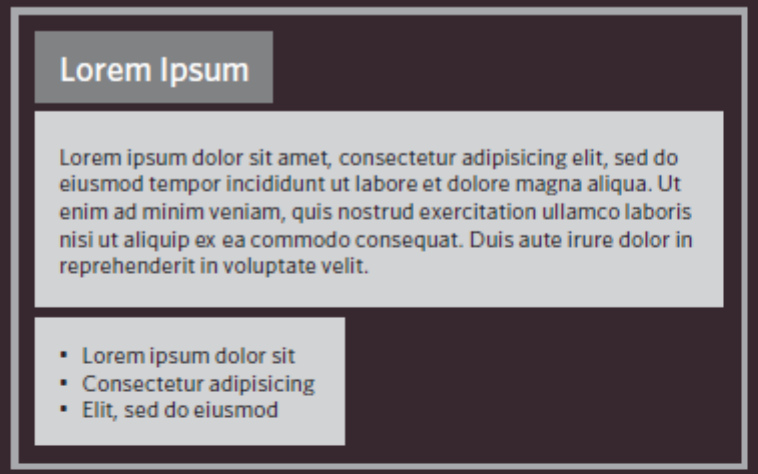
Layout

BLOCK-LEVEL ELEMENTS
START ON A NEW LINE

Examples include:

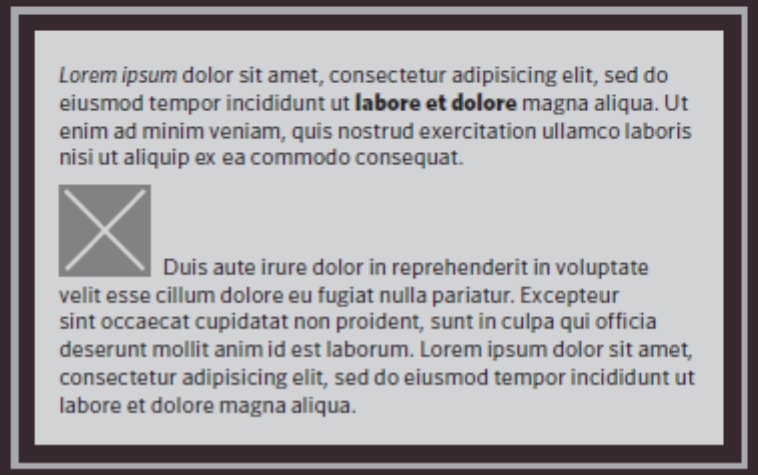
`<h1>` `<p>` `<ul>` `<li>`

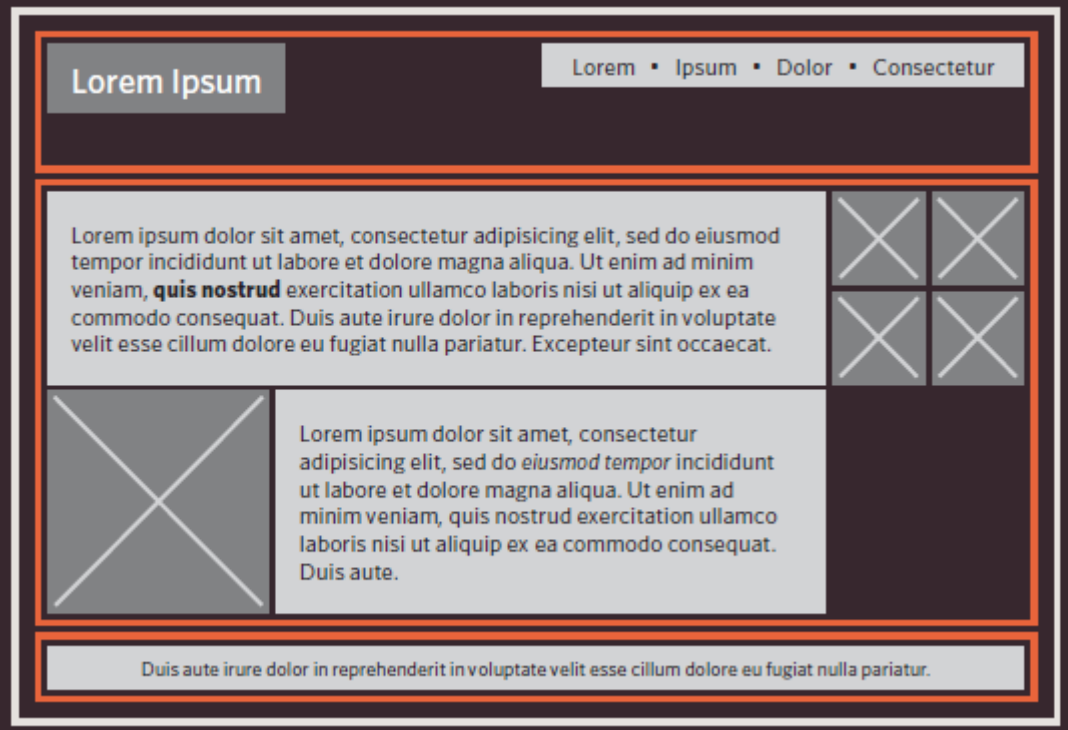


INLINE ELEMENTS
FLOW IN BETWEEN SURROUNDING TEXT

Examples include:

`<img>` `<b>` `<i>`



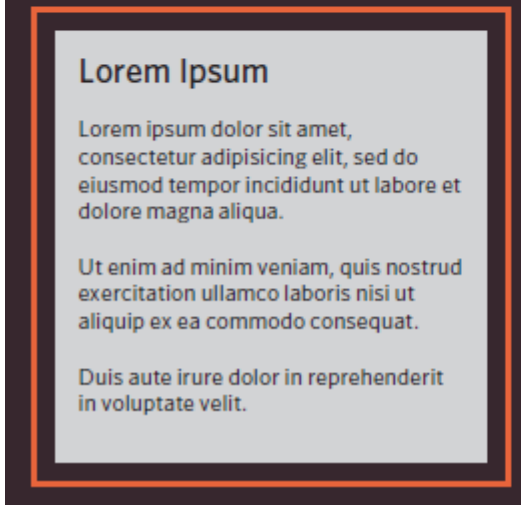


A box may be nested inside several other block-level elements. The containing element is always the direct parent of that element.

positioning schemes

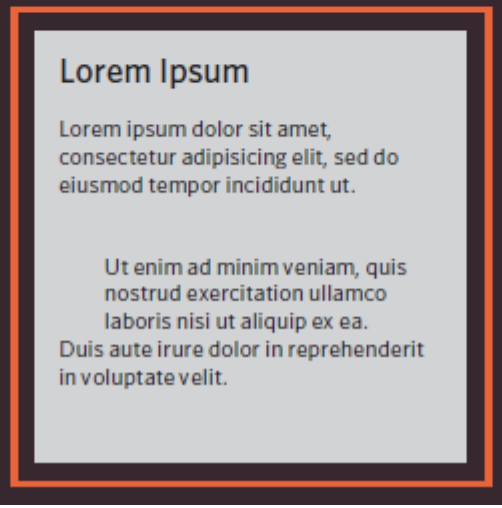
NORMAL FLOW

Every block-level element appears on a new line, causing each item to appear lower down the page than the previous one. Even if you specify the width of the boxes and there is space for two elements to sit side-by-side, they will not appear next to each other. This is the default behavior (unless you tell the browser to do something else).



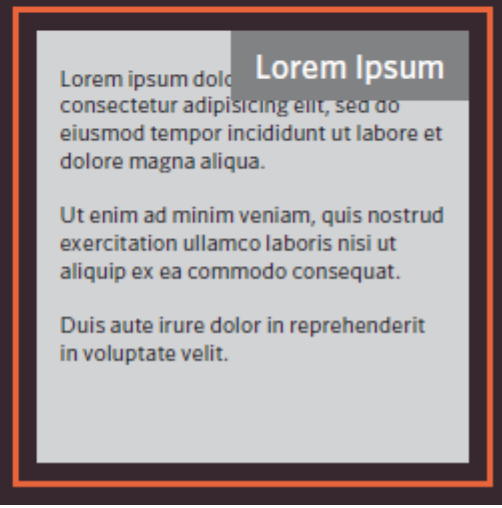
RELATIVE POSITIONING

This moves an element from the position it would be in normal flow, shifting it to the top, right, bottom, or left of where it would have been placed. This does not affect the position of surrounding elements; they stay in the position they would be in in normal flow.



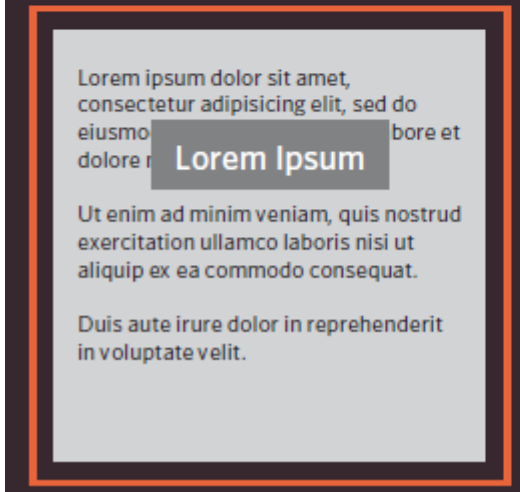
ABSOLUTE POSITIONING

This positions the element in relation to its containing element. It is taken out of normal flow, meaning that it does not affect the position of any surrounding elements (as they simply ignore the space it would have taken up). Absolutely positioned elements move as users scroll up and down the page.



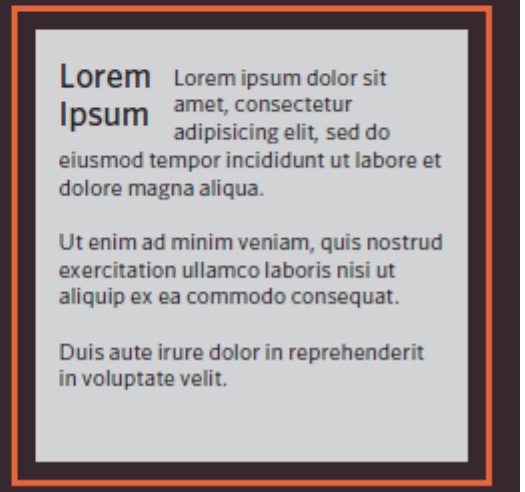
FIXED POSITIONING

This is a form of absolute positioning that positions the element in relation to the browser window, as opposed to the containing element. Elements with fixed positioning do not affect the position of surrounding elements and they do not move when the user scrolls up or down the page.



FLOATING ELEMENTS

Floating an element allows you to take that element out of normal flow and position it to the far left or right of a containing box. The floated element becomes a block-level element around which other content can flow.



Normal Flow

position:static

```
<body>
  <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
  <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking
     machine that would help him get around the
     royal gardens faster...</p>
</body>
```

CS

```
body {
  width: 750px;
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
  color: #665544;}
h1 {
  background-color: #efefef;
  padding: 10px;}
p {
  width: 450px;}
```

RESU

The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since it's wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.

Relative Positioning

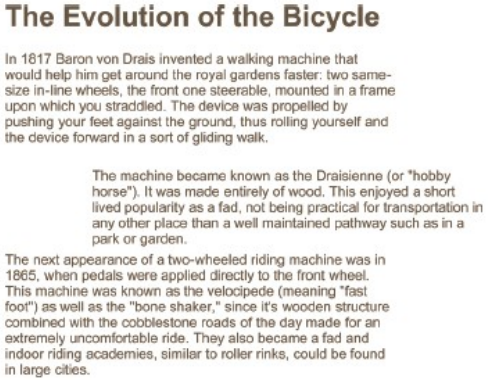
position:relative

```
<body>
  <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
  <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking
     machine that would help him get around the
     royal gardens faster...</p>
</body>
```

SS

```
p.example {
  position: relative;
  top: 10px;
  left: 100px;}
```

ESULT



The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

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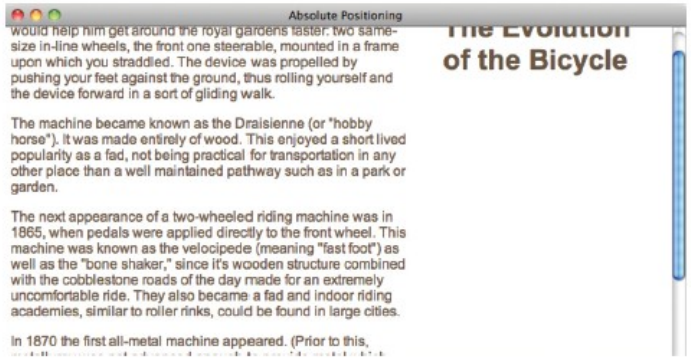
Absolute Positioning
position:absolute

```
<body>
  <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
  <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking
     machine that would help him get around the
     royal gardens faster...</p>
</body>
```

CS

```
h1 {
  position: absolute;
  top: 0px;
  left: 500px;
  width: 250px;}
p {
  width: 450px;}
```

RESUL

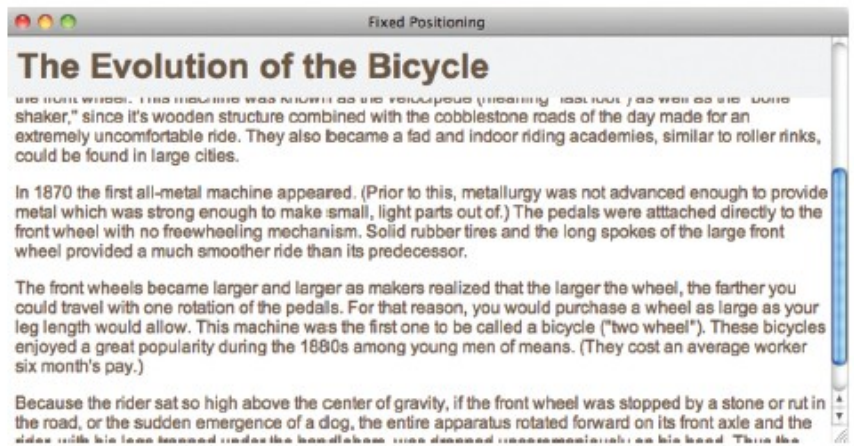


```
<body>
  <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
  <p class="example">In 1817 Baron von Drais
     invented a walking machine that would help him
     get around the royal gardens faster...</p>
</body>
```

CSS

```
h1 {
  position: fixed;
  top: 0px;
  left: 50px;
  padding: 10px;
  margin: 0px;
  width: 100%;
  background-color: #efefef;}
p.example {
  margin-top: 100px;}
```

RESULT

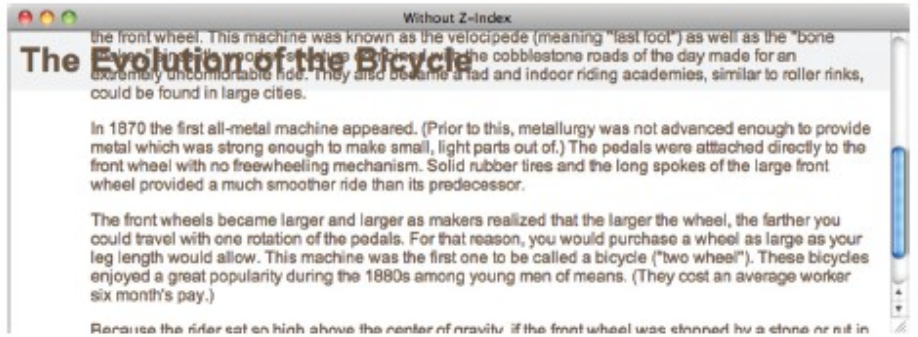


Overlapping Elements

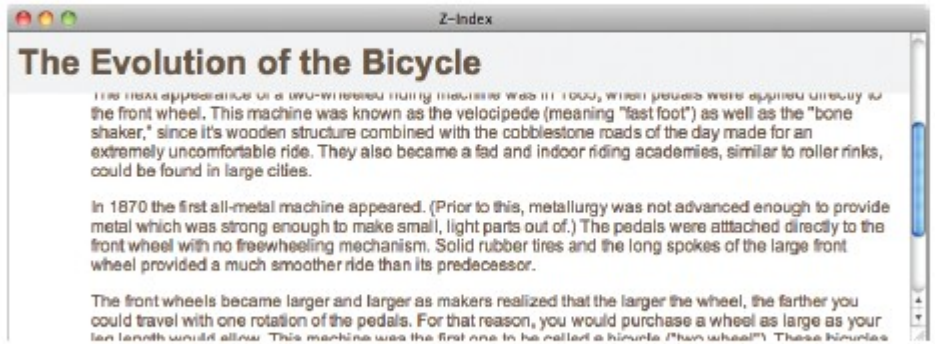
z-index

```
h1 {
  position: fixed;
  top: 0px;
  left: 0px;
  margin: 0px;
  padding: 10px;
  width: 100%;
  background-color: #efefef;
  z-index: 10;}
p {
  position: relative;
  top: 70px;
  left: 70px;}
```

RESULT WITHOUT Z-INDEX



RESULT WITH Z-INDEX



Floating Elements

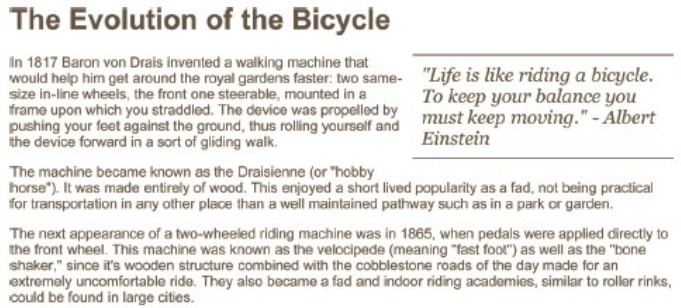
float

```
<h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
<blockquote>"Life is like riding a bicycle.
   To keep your balance you must keep moving." -
   Albert Einstein</blockquote>
<p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking
   machine that would help him get around the royal
   gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the
   front one steerable, mounted in a frame ... </p>
```

CSS

```
blockquote {
        float: right;
        width: 275px;
        font-size: 130%;
        font-style: italic;
        font-family: Georgia, Times, serif;
        margin: 0px 0px 10px 10px;
        padding: 10px;
        border-top: 1px solid #665544;
        border-bottom: 1px solid #665544;}
```

RESULT



The Evolution of the Bicycle

"Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep your balance you must keep moving." - Albert Einstein

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since it's wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.

Using Float to Place Elements Side-by-Side

```
<body>
  <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
  <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking
     machine that would help him get around...</p>
</body>
```

CSS

```
body {
  width: 750px;
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
  color: #665544;}
p {
  width: 230px;
  float: left;
  margin: 5px;
  padding: 5px;
  background-color: #efefef;}
```

RESULT

The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster.

The device know as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse") was made of wood, and propelled by pushing your feed on the ground in a gliding movement.

It was not seen a suitable for any place other than a well maintained pathway.

In 1865, the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") attached pedals to the front wheel, but its wooden structure made it extremely uncomfortable.

In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. The pedals were atttached directly to the front wheel.

Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

Clearing Floats
clear

```
<p class="clear">In 1865, the velocipede (meaning
   "fast foot") attached pedals to the front wheel,
   but its wooden structure made it extremely
   uncomfortable.</p>
```

SS

```
body {
  width: 750px;
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
  color: #665544;}
p {
  width: 230px;
  float: left;
  margin: 5px;
  padding: 5px;
  background-color: #efefef;}
.clear {
  clear: left;}
```

ESULT

The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster.	The device know as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse") was made of wood, and propelled by pushing your feed on the ground in a gliding movement.	It was not seen a suitable for any place other than a well maintained pathway.
In 1865, the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") attached pedals to the front wheel, but its wooden structure made it extremely uncomfortable.	In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. The pedals were atttached directly to the front wheel.	Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

The `clear` property allows you to say that no element (within the same containing element) should touch the left or right-hand sides of a box. It can take the following values:

`left`
The left-hand side of the box should not touch any other elements appearing in the same containing element.

`right`
The right-hand side of the box will not touch elements appearing in the same containing element.

`both`
Neither the left nor right-hand sides of the box will touch elements appearing in the same containing element.

`none`
Elements can touch either side.

```
<body>
  <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
  <div>
    <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking
       machine that would help him get around the
       royal gardens faster...</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

If a containing element *only* contains floated elements, some browsers will treat it as if it is zero pixels tall.

CS

```
div {
  border: 1px solid #665544;}
```

RESUL

The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster.	The device know as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse") was made of wood, and propelled by pushing your feed on the ground in a gliding movement.	It was not seen a suitable for any place other than a well maintained pathway.
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```
<body>
  <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
  <div>
    <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking
       machine that would help him get around the
       royal gardens faster...</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

SS

```
div {
  border: 1px solid #665544;
  overflow: auto;
  width: 100%;}
```

ESULT

The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster.	The device know as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse") was made of wood, and propelled by pushing your feed on the ground in a gliding movement.	It was not seen a suitable for any place other than a well maintained pathway.
In 1865, the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") attached pedals to the front wheel, but its wooden structure made it extremely uncomfortable.	In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. The pedals were atttached directly to the front wheel.	Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

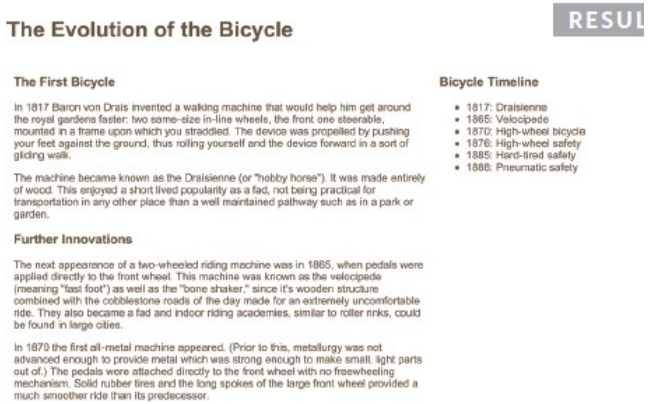
Creating Multi-Column Layouts with Fl oats

```
<h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
<div class="column1of2">
  <h3>The First Bicycle</h3>
  <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking
     machine that would help him get around the
     royal gardens faster: two same-size ...</p>
</div>
<div class="column2of2">
  <h3>Bicycle Timeline</h3> ...
</div>
```

CS

```
.column1of2 {
  float: left;
  width: 620px;
  margin: 10px;}
.column2of2 {
  float: left;
  width: 300px;
  margin: 10px;}
```

RESUL



The Evolution of the Bicycle

The First Bicycle

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The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

Further Innovations

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since it's wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.

In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. (Prior to this, metallurgy was not advanced enough to provide metal which was strong enough to make small, light parts out of.) The pedals were attached directly to the front wheel with no freewheeling mechanism. Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

Bicycle Timeline

- 1817: Draisienne
- 1865: Velocipede
- 1870: High-wheel bicycle
- 1876: High-wheel safety
- 1885: Hard-tired safety
- 1888: Pneumatic safety

width

This sets the width of the columns.

float

This positions the columns next to each other.

margin

This creates a gap between the columns.

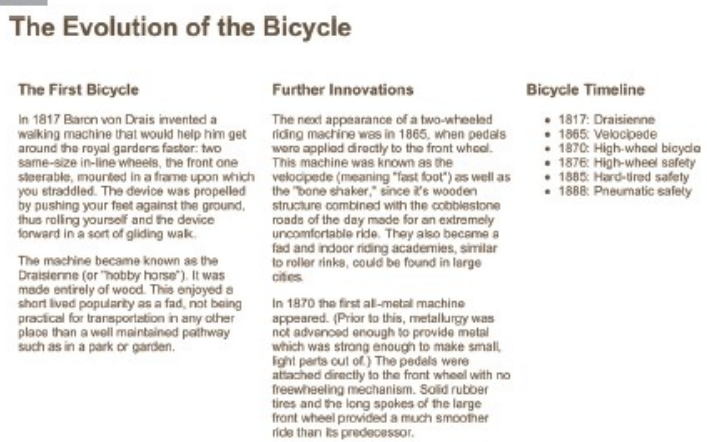
```
<h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
<div class="column1of3">
  <h3>The First Bicycle</h3> ...
</div>
<div class="column2of3">
  <h3>Further Innovations</h3> ...
</div>
<div class="column3of3">
  <h3>Bicycle Timeline</h3> ...
</div>
```

SS

```
.column1of3, .column2of3, .column3of3 {
  width: 300px;
  float: left;
  margin: 10px;}
```

Similarly, a three column layout could be created by floating three elements next to each other, as shown on this page.

ESULT



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- 1817: Draisienne
- 1865: Velocipede
- 1870: High-wheel bicycle
- 1876: High-wheel safety
- 1885: Hard-tired safety
- 1888: Pneumatic safety

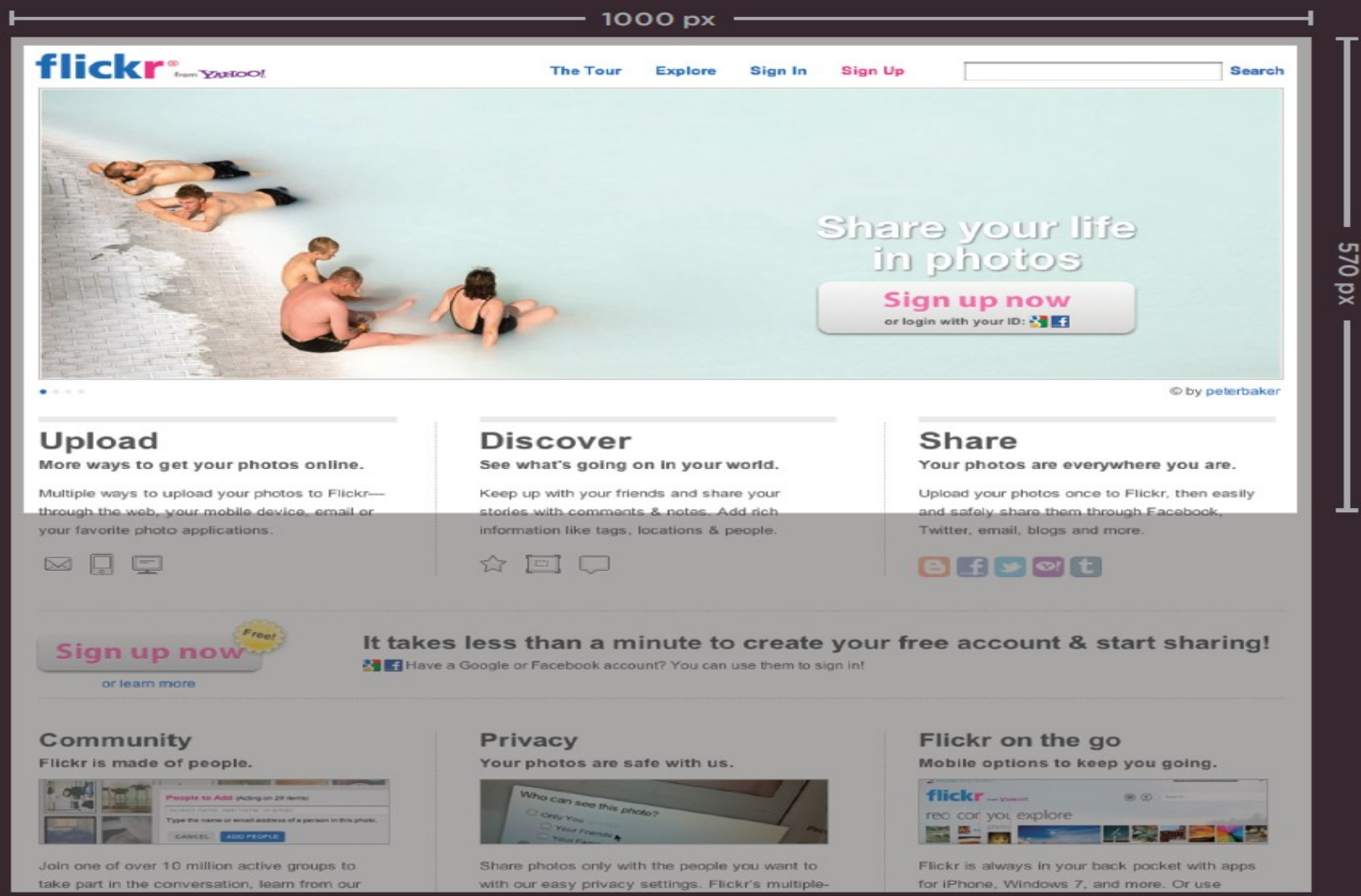
iPhone 4
Size: 3.5 inches
Resolution: 960 x 640 pixels

iPad 2
Size: 9.7 inches
Resolution: 1024 x 768 pixels

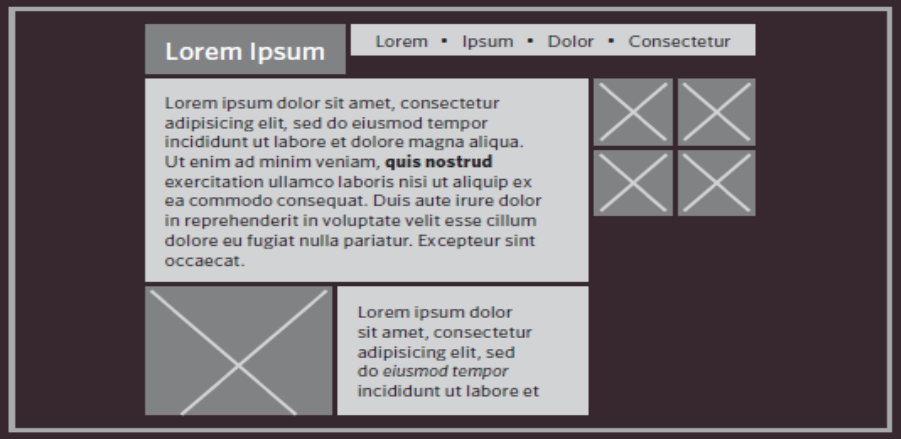
13" MacBook
Size: 13.3 inches
Resolution: 1280 x 800 pixels

27" iMac
Size: 27 inches
Resolution: 2560 x 1440 pixels

Because screen sizes and display resolutions vary so much, web designers often try to create pages of around 960-1000 pixels wide (since most users will be able to see designs this wide on their screens).



FIXED WIDTH LAYOUTS



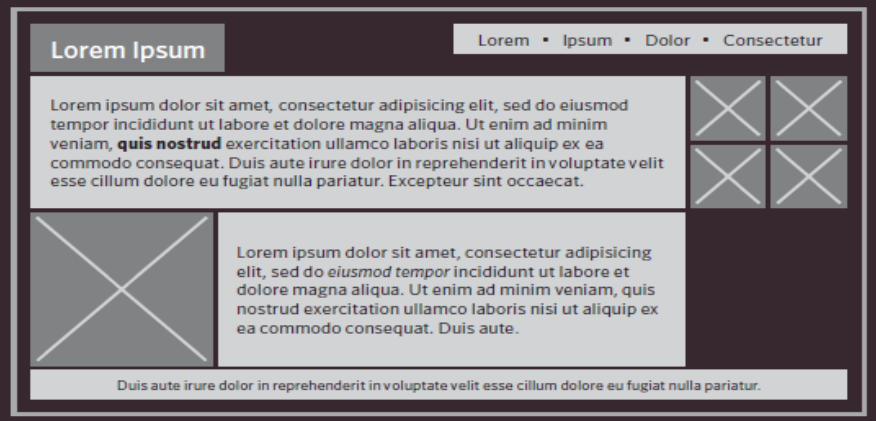
ADVANTAGES

- Pixel values are accurate at controlling size and positioning of elements.
- The designer has far greater control over the appearance and position of items on the page than with liquid layouts.
- You can control the lengths of lines of text regardless of the size of the user's window.
- The size of an image will always remain the same relative to the rest of the page.

DISADVANTAGES

- You can end up with big gaps around the edge of a page.
- If the user's screen is a much higher resolution than the designer's screen, the page can look smaller and text can be harder to read.
- If a user increases font sizes, text might not fit into the allotted spaces.
- The design works best on devices that have a site or resolution similar to that of desktop or laptop computers.
- The page will often take up more vertical space than a liquid layout with the same content.

LIQUID LAYOUTS



ADVANTAGES

- Pages expand to fill the entire browser window so there are no spaces around the page on a large screen.
- If the user has a small window, the page can contract to fit it without the user having to scroll to the side.
- The design is tolerant of users setting font sizes larger than the designer intended (because the page can stretch).

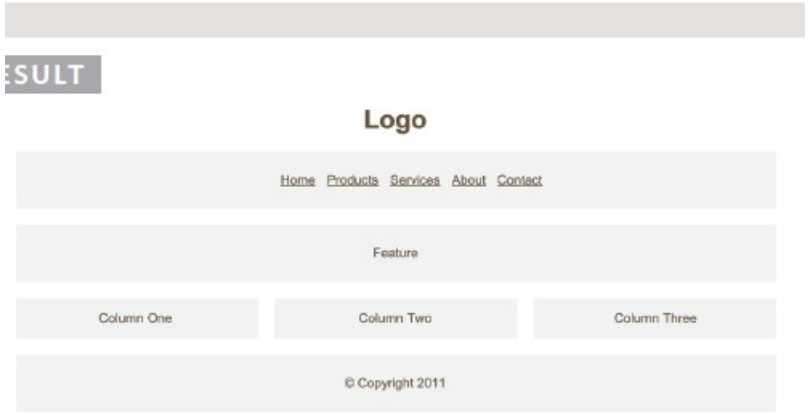
DISADVANTAGES

- If you do not control the width of sections of the page then the design can look very different than you intended, with unexpected gaps around certain elements or items squashed together.
- If the user has a wide window, lines of text can become very long, which makes them harder to read.
- If the user has a very narrow window, words may be squashed and you can end up with few words on each line.
- If a fixed width item (such as an image) is in a box that is too small to hold it (because the user has made the window smaller) the image can overflow over the text.

A Fixed Width Layout

```
<body>
  <div id="header">
    <h1>Logo</h1>
    <div id="nav">
      <ul>
        <li><a href="">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="">Products</a></li>
        <li><a href="">Services</a></li>
        <li><a href="">About</a></li>
        <li><a href="">Contact</a></li>
      </ul>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div id="content">
    <div id="feature">
      <p>Feature</p>
    </div>
    <div class="article column1">
      <p>Column One</p>
    </div>
    <div class="article column2">
      <p>Column Two</p>
    </div>
    <div class="article column3">
      <p>Column Three</p>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div id="footer">
    <p>&copy; Copyright 2011</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

```
body {
  width: 960px;
  margin: 0 auto;}
#content {
  overflow: auto;
  height: 100%;}
#nav, #feature, #footer {
  background-color: #efefef;
  padding: 10px;
  margin: 10px;}
.column1, .column2, .column3 {
  background-color: #efefef;
  width: 300px;
  float: left;
  margin: 10px;}
li {
  display: inline;
  padding: 5px;}
```

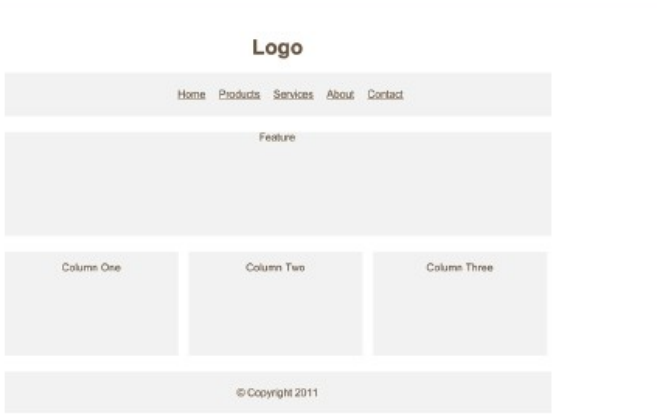


A Liquid Layout

```
<body>
  <div id="header">
    <h1>Logo</h1>
    <div id="nav">
      <ul>
        <li><a href="">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="">Products</a></li>
        <li><a href="">Services</a></li>
        <li><a href="">About</a></li>
        <li><a href="">Contact</a></li>
      </ul>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div id="content">
    <div id="feature">
      <p>Feature</p>
    </div>
    <div class="article column1">
      <p>Column One</p>
    </div>
    <div class="article column2">
      <p>Column Two</p>
    </div>
    <div class="article column3">
      <p>Column Three</p>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div id="footer">
    <p>&copy; Copyright 2011</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

```
body {
  width: 90%;
  margin: 0 auto;}
#content {overflow: auto;}
#nav, #feature, #footer {
  margin: 1%;}
.column1, .column2, .column3 {
  width: 31.3%;
  float: left;
  margin: 1%;}
.column3 {margin-right: 0%;}
li {
  display: inline;
  padding: 0.5em;}
#nav, #footer {
  background-color: #efefef;
  padding: 0.5em 0;}
#feature, .article {
  height: 10em;
  margin-bottom: 1em;
  background-color: #efefef;}
```

ESULT

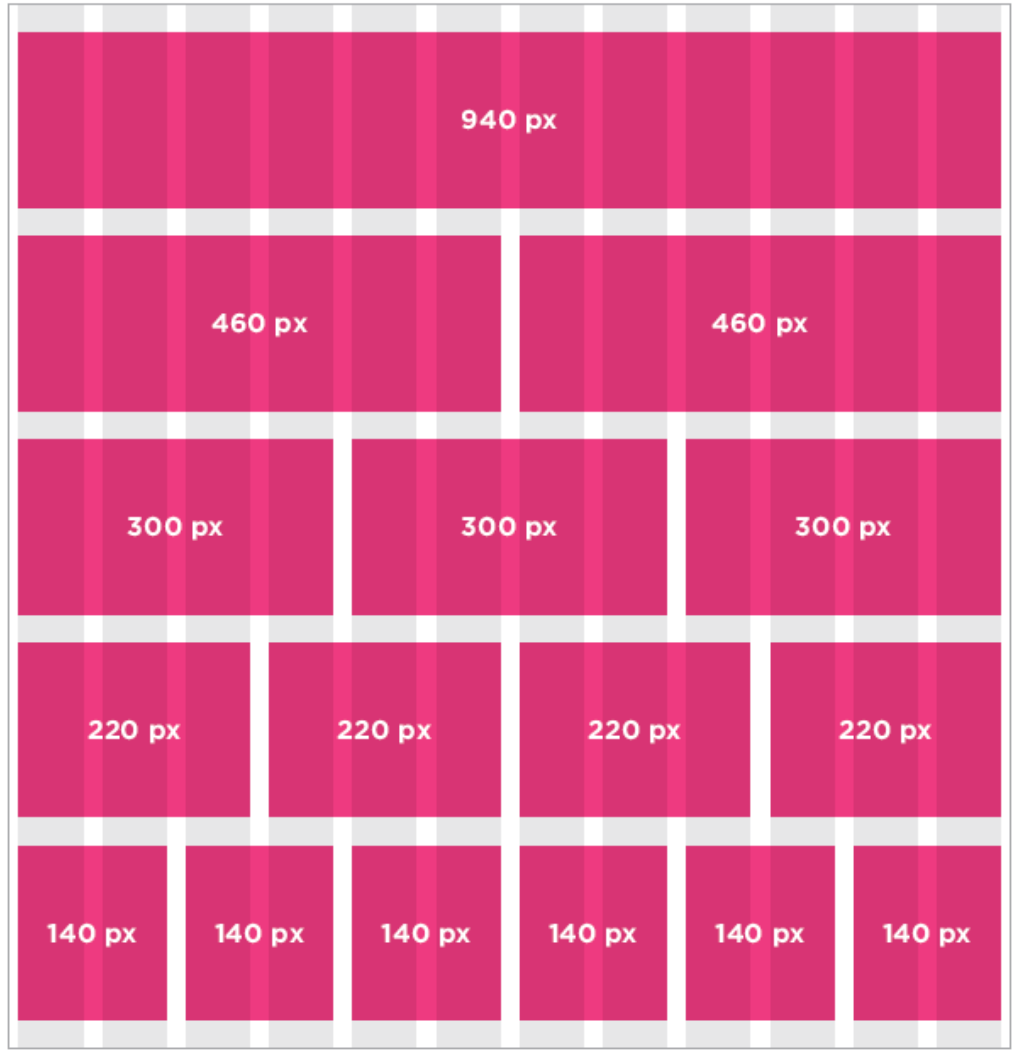


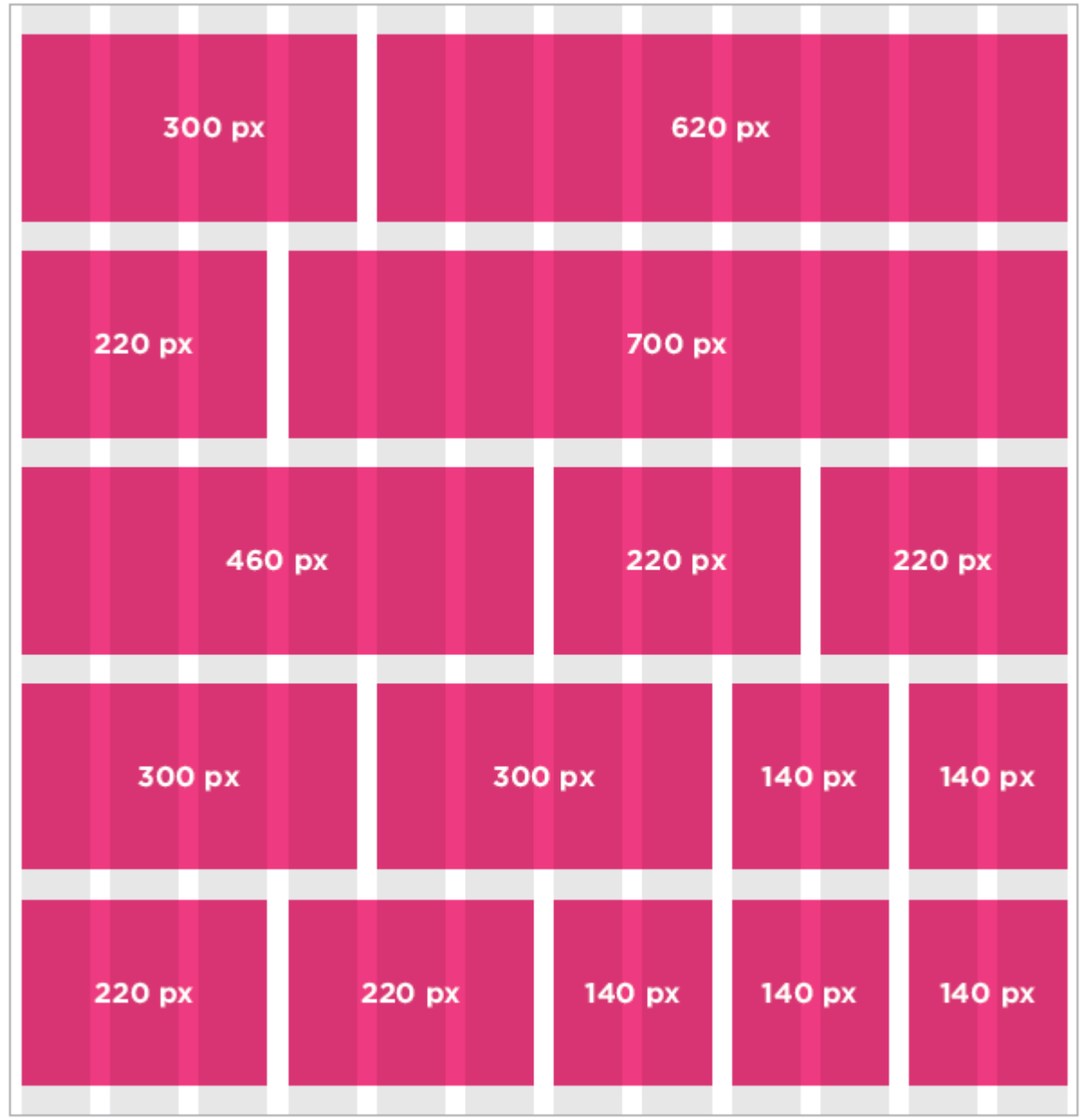
Exercise

	Home starter hosting	Premium business hosting
Disk space	250mb	1gb
Bandwidth	5gb per month	50gb per month
Email accounts	3	10
Server	Shared	VPS
Support	Email	Telephone and email
Setup	Free	Free
FTP accounts	1	5
	Sign up now and save 10%!	

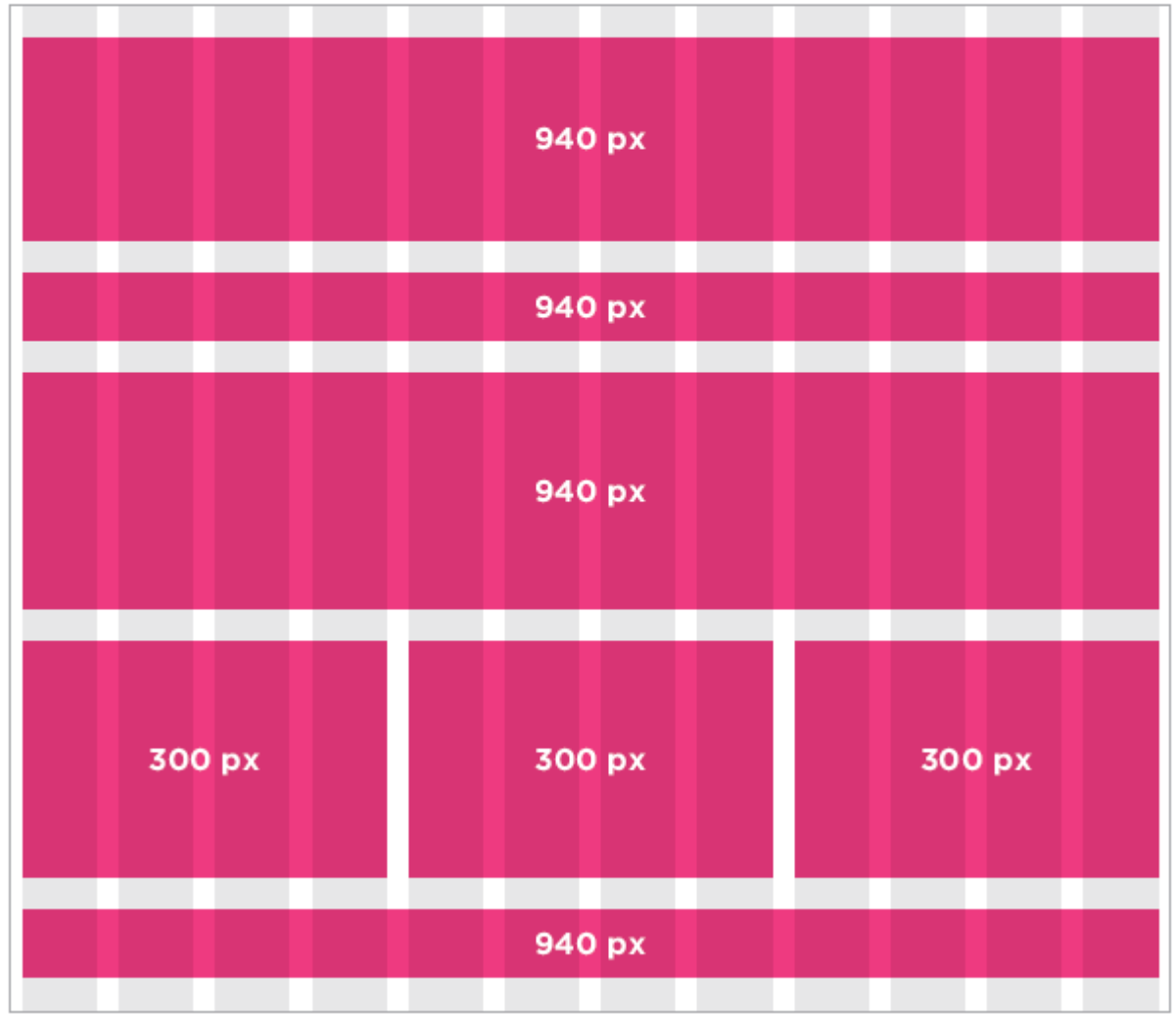

Your Details:
Name:
Email:
Your Review:
How did you hear about us? Google
Would you visit again?
Yes No Maybe
Comments:
Sign me up for email updates
Submit review

POSSIBLE LAYOUTS:
960 PIXEL WIDE
12 COLUMN GRID




300 px
620 px
220 px
700 px
460 px
220 px
220 px
300 px
300 px
140 px
140 px
220 px
220 px
140 px
140 px
140 px

Below you can see a sample layout of a page just like the fixed width page example. On the next page, we will recreate this using the 960.gs stylesheet. Instead of writing our own CSS to control layout, we will need to add classes to the HTML indicating how wide each section should be.



960.GS

Let's take a look at an HTML page and how it has been marked up to use the 960.gs grid system.

You can see that we include the CSS for the grid using the `<link>` element inside the `<head>` of the page.

The styles we are writing ourselves are shown on the right hand page.

The `960_12_col.css` stylesheet contains all of the rules we need to control the grid layout. The HTML uses the class names:

`container_12` to act as a container for the whole page and indicate that we are using a 12 column grid

`clearfix` to ensure that browsers know the height of the containing box, because it only contains floated elements (this addresses the issue you met on pages 371-372)

`grid_12` to create a block that is twelve columns wide

`grid_4` to create a block that is four columns wide

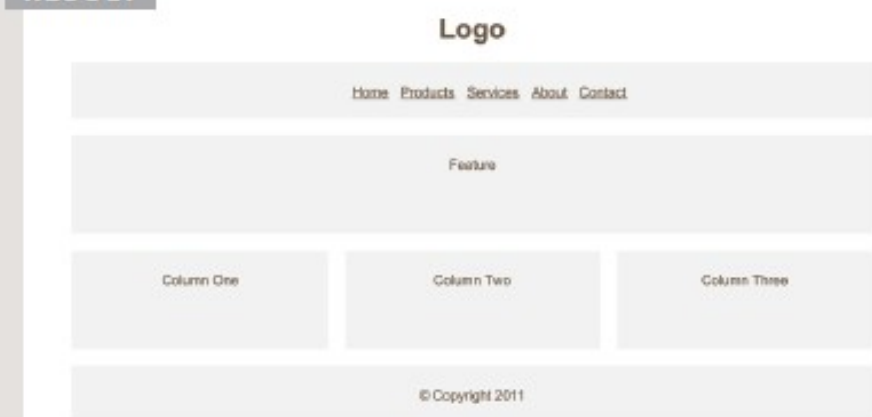
chapter-15/grid-layout.html HTML

```
<head>
  <title>Grid Layout</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
        href="css/960_12_col.css" />
  <style>See the right hand page</style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="container_12 clearfix">
    <div id="header" class="grid_12">
      <h1>Logo</h1>
        <div id="nav">
          <ul>
            <li><a href="">Home</a></li>
            <li><a href="">Products</a></li>
            <li><a href="">Services</a></li>
            <li><a href="">About</a></li>
            <li><a href="">Contact</a></li>
          </ul>
        </div>
    </div>
    <div id="feature" class="grid_12">
      <p>Feature</p>
    </div>
    <div class="article grid_4">
      <p>Column One</p>
    </div>
    <div class="article grid_4">
      <p>Column Two</p>
    </div>
    <div class="article grid_4">
      <p>Column Three</p>
    </div>
    <div id="footer" class="grid_12">
      <p>&copy; Copyright 2011</p>
    </div>
  </div><!-- .container_12 -->
</body>
```

CSS

```
* {
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
  color: #665544;
  text-align: center;}
#nav, #feature, .article, #footer {
  background-color: #efefef;
  margin-top: 20px;
  padding: 10px 0px 5px 0px;}
#feature, .article {
  height: 100px;}
li {
  display: inline;
  padding: 5px;}
```

RESULT

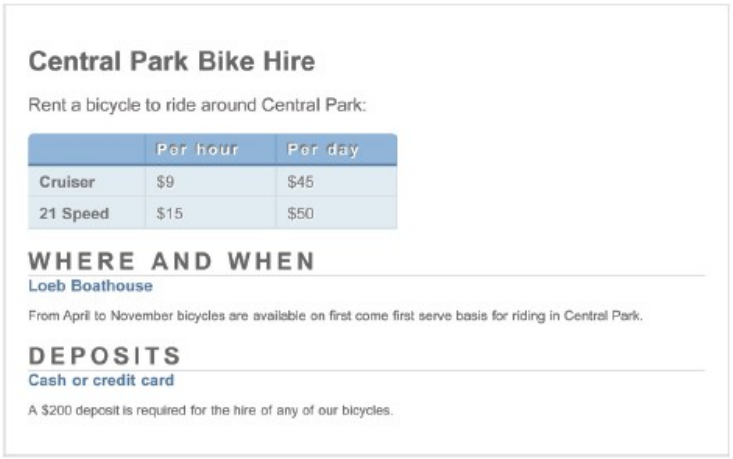


Link

HTML chapter-15/multiple-style-sheets-link.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Multiple Style Sheets - Link</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
      href="css/site.css" />
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
      href="css/tables.css" />
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
       href="css/typography.css" />
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- HTML page content here -->
  </body>
</html>
```

RESULT



Central Park Bike Hire

Rent a bicycle to ride around Central Park:

	Per hour	Per day
Cruiser	$9	$45
21 Speed	$15	$50

WHERE AND WHEN

Loeb Boathouse

From April to November bicycles are available on first come first serve basis for riding in Central Park.

DEPOSITS

Cash or credit card

A $200 deposit is required for the hire of any of our bicycles.

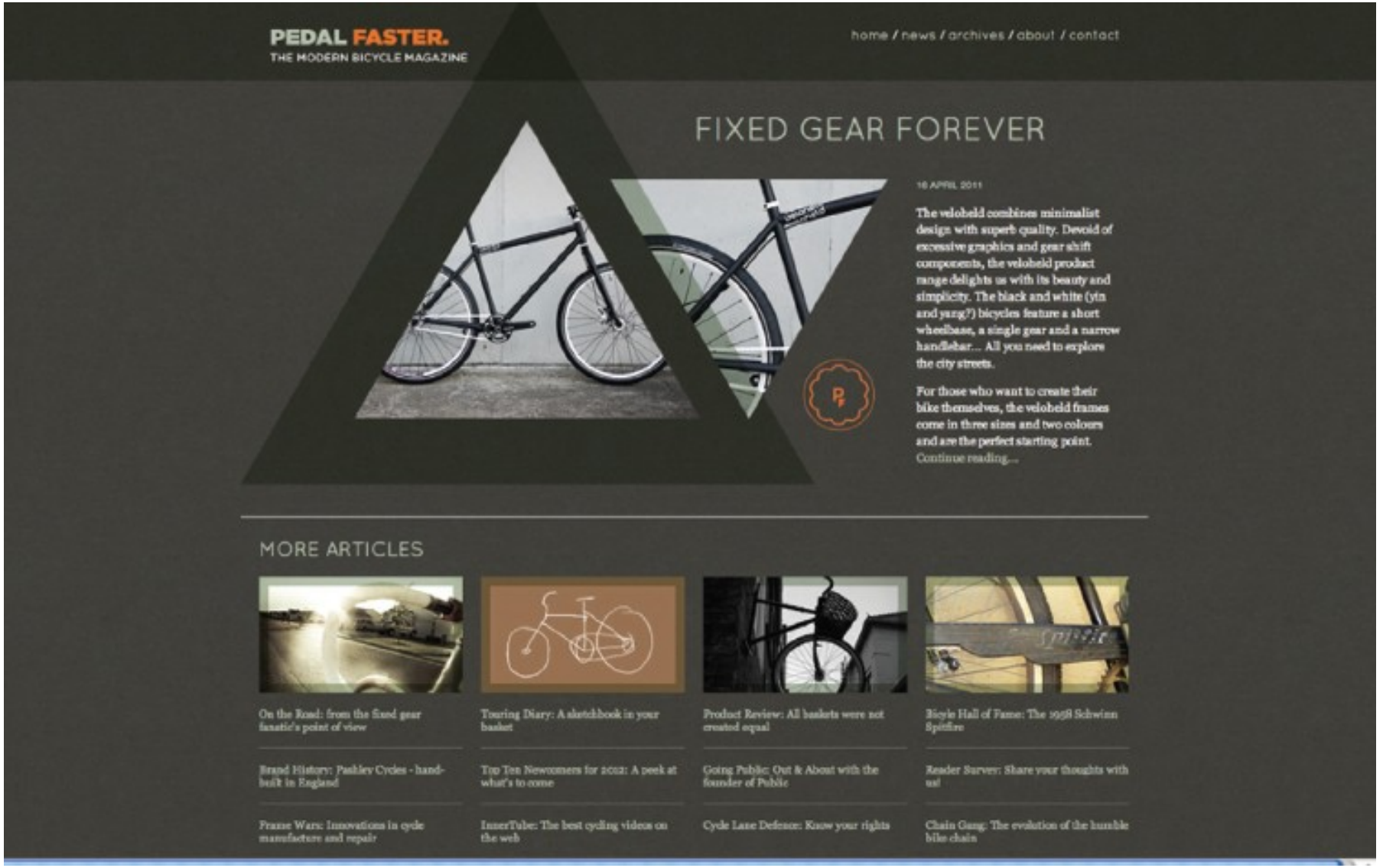
@import

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Multiple Style Sheets - Import</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
      href="css/styles.css" />
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- HTML page content here -->
  </body>
</html>
```

chapter-15/styles.css CS

```
@import url("tables.css");
@import url("typography.css");
body {
  color: #666666;
  background-color: #f8f8f8;
  text-align: center;}
#page {
  width: 600px;
  text-align: left;
  margin-left: auto;
  margin-right: auto;
  border: 1px solid #d6d6d6;
  padding: 20px;}
h3 {
  color: #547ca0;}
```

Exercise


PEDAL FASTER.
THE MODERN BICYCLE MAGAZINE
home / news / archives / about / contact
FIXED GEAR FOREVER
16 APRIL 2011
The velobeld combines minimalist design with superb quality. Devoid of excessive graphics and gear shift components, the velobeld product range delights us with its beauty and simplicity. The black and white (yin and yang?) bicycles feature a short wheelbase, a single gear and a narrow handlebar... All you need to explore the city streets.
For those who want to create their bike themselves, the velobeld frames come in three sizes and two colours and are the perfect starting point.
Continue reading...
MORE ARTICLES
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Product Review: All baskets were not created equal
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Top Ten Newcomers for 2012: A peek at what's to come
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Frame Wars: Innovations in cycle manufacture and repair
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Cycle Lane Defence: Know your rights
Chain Gang: The evolution of the humble bike chain