Putting on the style

intermediate web design and development

Week 4: Page layout

Learning outcomes for tonight

- Copying from the exercises
- Shorthand notation
- Wireframes
- Positioning
- Sizing
- Borders
- Background images and colour
- Opacity
- Drop shadows and text shadows
- Collapsing margins

Copying from the exercises

- It is possible to look at the evening's exercises on the headroomgate site and copy the code shown but
 - There will almost certainly be issues with punctuation as MS Word does not always send the correct character codes to the PDF
 - Not typing the code may be quicker, but the learning is much reduced

Margins and padding share the same shorthand:

```
margin: 10px 12px 14px 16px; padding:
```

Margins and padding share the same shorthand:

```
margin: 10px 12px 14px 16px;
padding:
    top right bottom left
```



This is the same as declaring:

```
margin-top:10px;
margin-right:12px;
margin-bottom:14px;
margin-left:16px;
```

Remember the mnemonic TRouBLe

Font declaration shorthand:

```
font: weight style variant size/line-height
        font-family);
   font: bold italic small-caps 4px/1.4
             Georgia, serif;
equivalent to:
        font-weight: bold;
        font-style: italic;
        font-variant: small-caps;
        font-size: 4px;
        line-height: 1.4;
        font-family: Georgia, serif;
```

Border shorthand:

```
border: 1px solid #000;
```

equivalent to:

```
border-width: 1px;
```

border-style: solid;

border-color: #000;

extends to:

```
border-left: 1px solid #000;
```

border-left: border-right: border-top: border-bottom:

List style shorthand:

```
list-style: disc outside url(abc.png)
```

equivalent to:

```
list-style-type: disc;
list-style-position: outside;
list-style-image: url(abc.png)
```

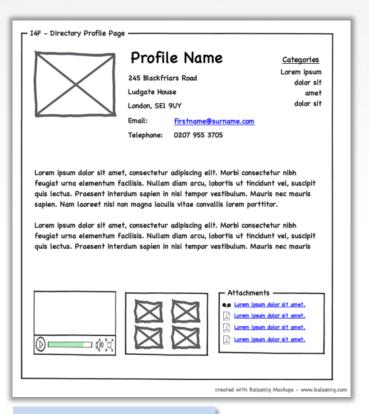
Background shorthand:

equivalent to:

```
background-color: #FC0;
background-image: url(xyz.png);
background-repeat: no-repeat;
background-attachment: scroll;
background-position: top left;
```

Wireframes

- Wireframes are drawn representations of a site's structure and layout
- Focus on
 - Site architecture
 - Functionality
 - Content
- Used before going to the visual design in detail
- Usually hand drawn but applications are available to create on the PC



Wireframes

Wireframe applications available

Balsamic mock-ups

balsamiq.com

HotGloo

hotgloo.com

jumpchart

jumpchart.com*

iplotz

iplotz.com*

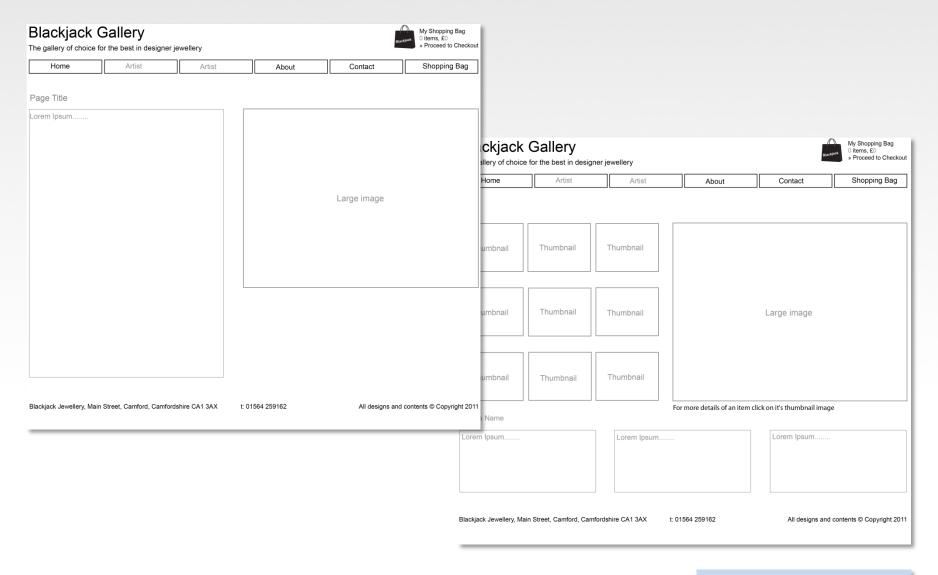
Visio

microsoft.com

* Free start-up options available

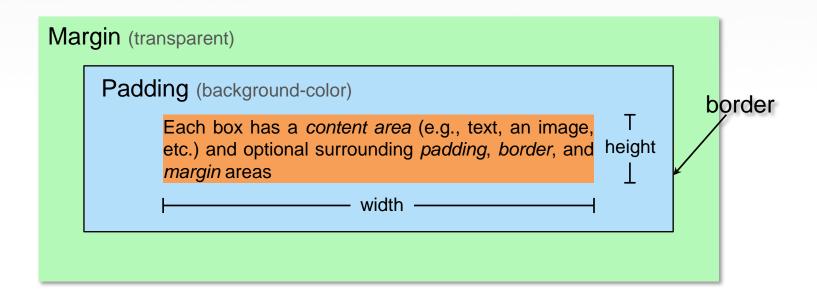
 You can use any application that allows for images to be captured and placed on the page, e.g. Word, Photoshop, Illustrator...

Wireframes

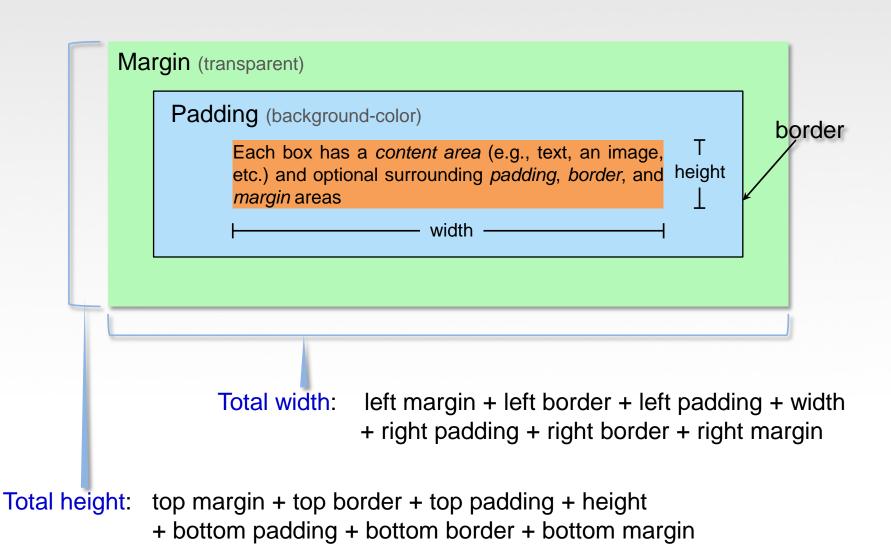


The CSS Box Model

- "The CSS box model describes the rectangular boxes that are generated for elements in the document tree and laid out according to the visual formatting model" (W3C CSS spec)
- "Each box has a content area (e.g., text, an image, etc.) and optional surrounding padding, border, and margin areas"



The CSS Box Model



•

- Margins are included in the calculation of total space required to place an element
- However, vertically adjacent margins on static elements (not floated) collapse into the bigger margin of the adjacent elements

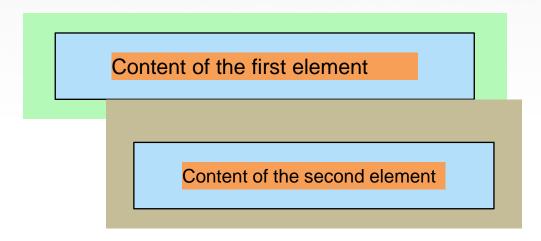
Content of the first element

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- However, vertically adjacent margins on static elements (not floated) collapse into the bigger margin of the adjacent elements

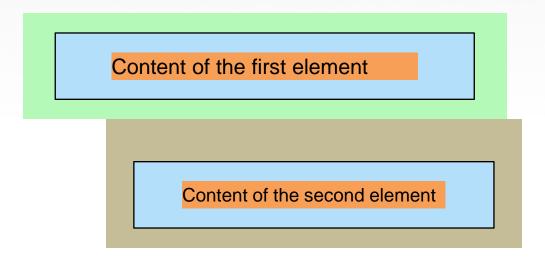
Content of the first element

Content of the second element

- Margins are included in the calculation of total space required to place an element
- However, vertically adjacent margins on static elements (not floated) collapse into the bigger margin of the adjacent elements

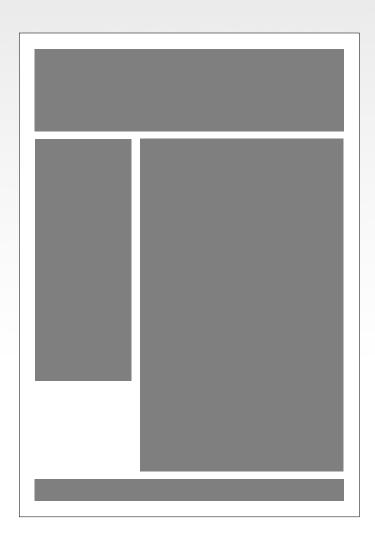


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- However, vertically adjacent margins on static elements (not floated) collapse into the bigger margin of the adjacent elements

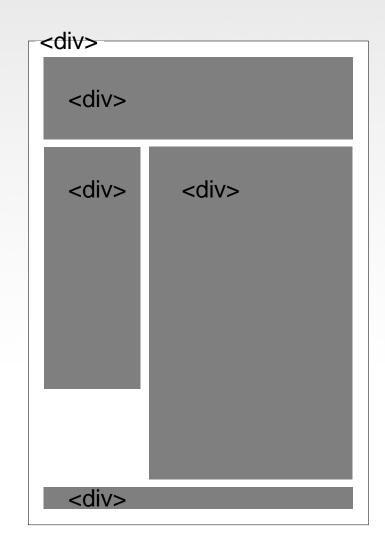


When given a float there is no margin collapse

- One of the most common page layouts on the web is a header with some content and a sidebar on the left or right, along with a footline at the bottom
- Like this >>>>
- How do you get that layout to work without using tables?



- One of the most common page layouts on the web is a header with some content and a sidebar on the left or right, along with a footline at the bottom
- Like this >>>>
- How do you get that layout to work without using tables?
- By containing your content in divisions and floating them as required



There are four directives for floating:

float: left, right, none, inherit

 When a box is floated it will move as far as it can in the direction of the float, and any non-floating content will flow around it on the opposite side

The Radcliffe Camera was designed by James Gibbs in the English Palladian style and built in 1737–1749 to house the Radcliffe Science Library.

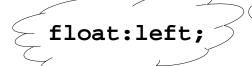


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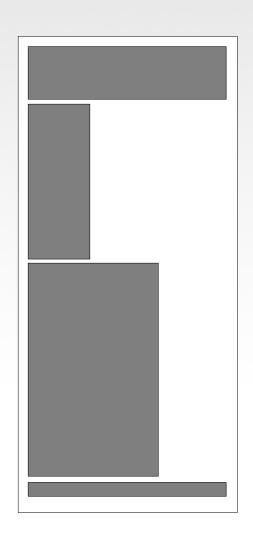
- When a box is floated it will move as far as it can in the direction of the float, and any non-floating content will flow around it on the opposite side
- What is not obvious is that the container for the text here is still positioned on the left but the in-line part of the element has flowed around the floated image



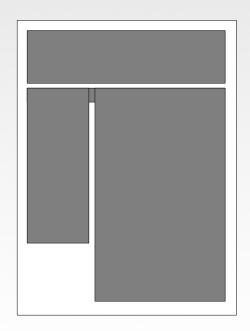
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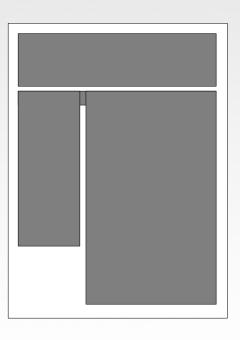
- To start and float the page you would create the four divs you require, sizing them accordingly
- As you create them they stack on the left in the flow of the document by default
- The easiest way to get the two centre divs in position is to float them left and right



- To start and float the page you would create the four divs you require, sizing them accordingly
- As you create them they stack on the left in the flow of the document by default
- The easiest way to get the two centre divs in position is to float them left and right
- But as soon as you do that the remaining div moves up behind them



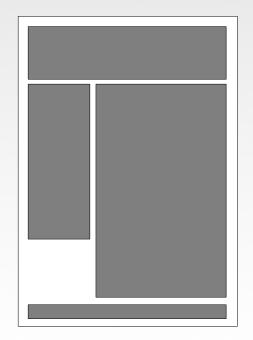
 This requires a further float related declaration:



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clear:both;

which stops the floating above the element that has that style

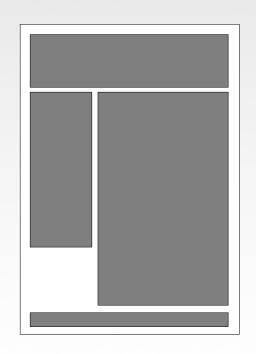


 An element can contain both declarations, clear:both; and float:right;

 This requires a further float related declaration:

clear:both;

which stops the floating above the element that has that style



 An element can contain both declarations, clear:both; and float:right;

```
(or clear:both;
   float:left;)
```

Borders

•	So far you have used border:	1px	solid	#000;	tc
	get:				

Borders

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The code is:

background-color: #FFC000;
border-radius: fixed length;

(note no border formatting required, but it can be added)

Backgrounds

- Backgrounds can be styled for every block element (body, h1, p, etc.)
- Effect extends to width and height for the element, whether dimensions are set explicitly or content dictates them
- Background can set a colour and/or include an image
- The image can be positioned and may be repeated
 - horizontally
 - vertically
 - tiled
 - scroll
- Background shorthand should be used carefully as missing values are assigned the browser's default

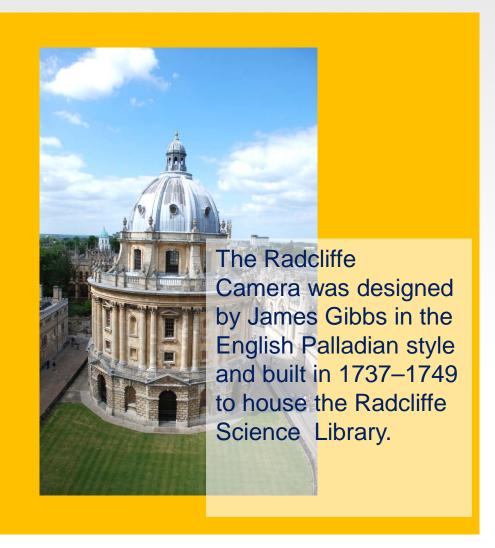
Opacity

 Opacity can be set to control the degree of 'see-through' of any element on a scale of 0 - 1

 The opacity of the paragraph background here is set at 0.6

background-color: #FFC000;

opacity: 0.6;



Shadows

text-shadow

Some text with a shadow

box-shadow



h-shadow	Required. The horizontal offset of the shadow. Positive values make the shadow on the right of the element, negative values move the shadow to the left	
v-shadow	Required. The vertical offset of the shadow with positive values moving the	
	shadow below the element and negative values moving the shadow above	
blur	Optional – the distance of the blur	
spread *	Optional – the size of the shadow	
colour	Optional – the colour of the shadow which can be expressed in any of the	
	CSS colour values, including rgba to set opacity	
inset *	Optional – changes the shadow from being outside the element (i.e.	
	outset) to a shadow inside the element	

Tonight's exercises



Tourist Information 01865 252200



Oxford students' favourite



Getting around the City



Oxford airport is only 6 miles from the city centre

Oxford city is the county town of Oxfordshire, and forms a district within the county. It has a population of just under 165,000, of whom 153,900 live within the district boundary. It lies about 50 miles (80 km) north-west of London. The rivers Cherwell and Thames (also sometimes known as the Isis locally) run through Oxford and meet south of the city centre.

The University

The University of Oxford is the oldest university in the English speaking world.



The Radcliffe Camera



University College

The university is one of the most famous and prestigious higher education institutions of the world, averaging five applications to every available place, and attracting 40% of its academic staff and 15% of undergraduates from overseas. It is currently ranked as fifthbest university in the world, according to QS World Rankings, behind its main UK rival, Cambridge, in first place.

Economy

Oxford has a diverse economic base with industries including: Tourism, Carmaking, Publishing, Science and technology, Brewing and Bellfounding

The city centre

As well as being a major draw for tourists (9.1 million in 2008, similar in 2009), Oxford city centre has many shops, several theatres, and an ice rink. The historic buildings make this location a popular target for film and TV crews.

Acknowledgements to Wikipedia for content

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Oxford students' favourite mode of transport



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Assignment

Assignment preparation document

- This is required next week
- It can be presented in any form of 'document', e.g. a
 MS Word document printed on paper
- 1-2 pages no more
- You should not spend days on it a Sunday morning is adequate...