

Lesson 4

Work with CSS (2)

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Outline

- Review
- Thinking Time
- Knowledge
- Exercise
- Fun Time
- Q&A
- Assignment

Review

- File Path
 - Absolute
 - Relative
 - Best practices
- CSS
 - Link CSS to HTML
 - Control Body background

Thinking Time

How can we control the looking of the elements in HTML?

Knowledge

Position of elements:

- The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (**static**, **relative**, **fixed**, or **absolute**).
- Elements are then positioned using the **top**, **right**, **bottom**, and **left** properties.

Note: these properties will not work unless the position property is set first. They also work differently, depending on the position value.

```
{  
    position: fixed;  
    top: 0;  
    right: 0;  
}
```

Knowledge

Position of elements:

- **static**

elements are not affected by the top, right, bottom, left properties.

- **relative**

setting the top, right, bottom, and left properties of a relatively positioned element causes it to be adjusted away from its normal position.

- **fixed**

always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled. The top, right, bottom, and left properties are used to position the element.

- **absolute**

positioned relative to the nearest ancestor.

Knowledge

HTML tag:

`<div> </div>`

- `<div>` tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
- `<div>` tag is used as a container for HTML elements - which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript.
- `<div>` tag is easily styled by using the `class` or `id` attribute

Exercise: control the position of elements

1. Add to index.html

```
<div class="container">  
  <div class="child">  
    |  
  </div>  
</div>
```

2. Add to main.css

```
.container {  
  position: relative;  
  top: 100;  
  right: 200;  
}  
  
.child {  
  position: absolute;  
  top: 50%;  
  left: 50%;  
}
```

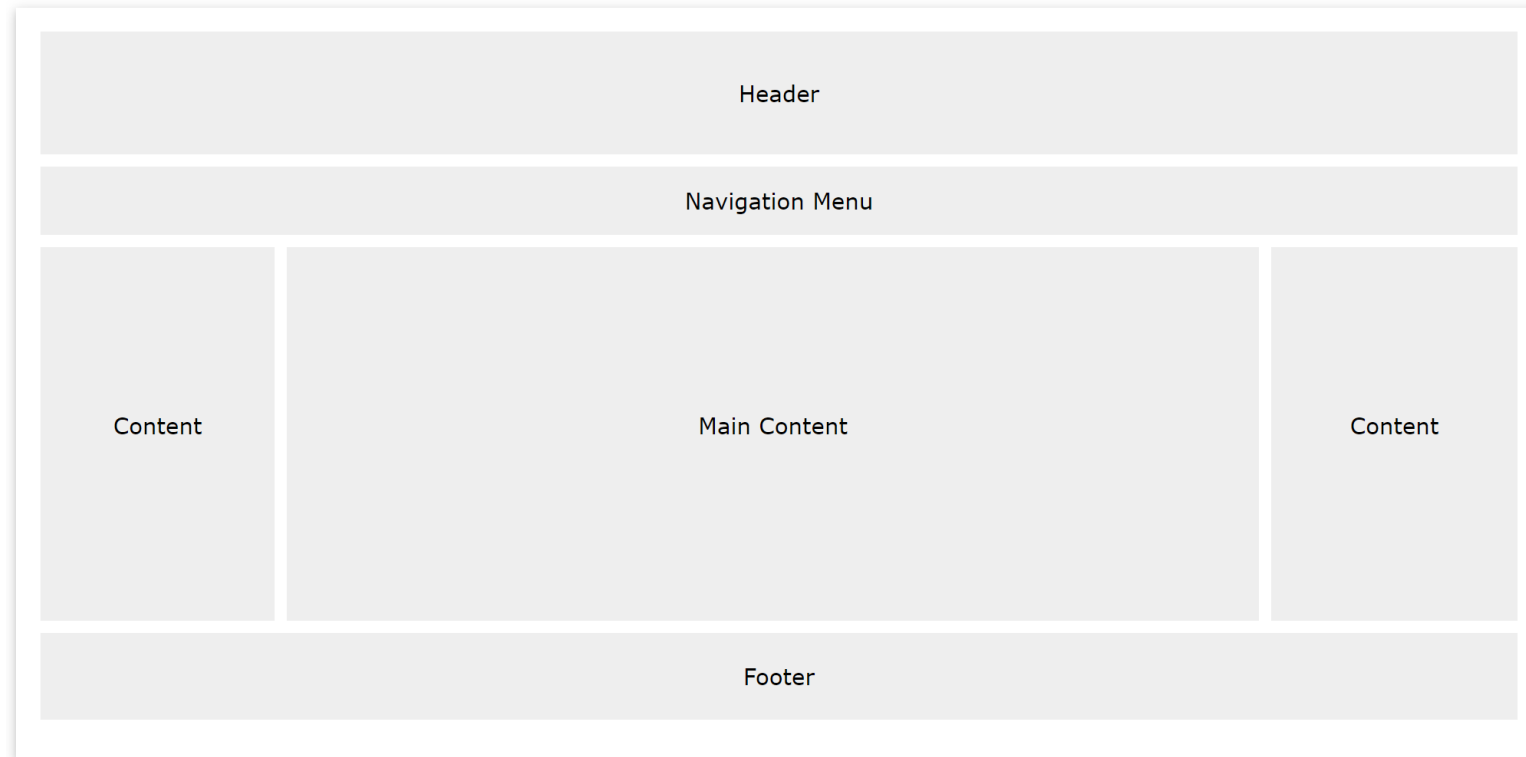
3. Replace position property to
absolute, fixed, static and check the
differences.

Answer to the assignment of lesson 3

How to move the lists to the centre of the page?

Knowledge

Layout of Page: A website is often divided into headers, menus, content and a footer:



Exercise

Create a layout for your page:

Add to index.html

```
<body>
  <div class="Header">
    Header
  </div>
  <div class="NavigationMenu">
    Navigation Menu
  </div>
  <div class="ContentRow">
    <div class="ContentColumnSide">Left Content</div>
    <div class="ContentColumnMiddle">Main Content</div>
    <div class="ContentColumnSide">Right Content</div>
  </div>
  <div class="Footer">
    Footer
  </div>
</body>
```

Exercise

Create a layout for your page:

Add to main.css

```
.Header {  
  background-color: #F1F1F1;  
  text-align: center;  
  padding: 20px;  
  border: 4px solid white;  
  height: 100px;  
}
```

```
.NavigationMenu {  
  background-color: #F1F1F1;  
  text-align: center;  
  padding: 20px;  
  border: 4px solid white;  
  height: 100px;  
}
```

```
.ContentRow{  
  display: table;  
  position: relative;  
  width: 100%;  
  height: 500px;  
}
```

```
.ContentColumnSide {  
  background-color: #F1F1F1;  
  display: table-cell;  
  padding: 20px;  
  text-align: center;  
  width: 25%;  
  border: 4px solid white;  
}
```

```
.ContentColumnMiddle {  
  background-color: #F1F1F1;  
  display: table-cell;  
  padding: 20px;  
  text-align: center;  
  width: 50%;  
  border: 4px solid white;  
}
```

```
.Footer {  
  background-color: #F1F1F1;  
  padding: 20px;  
  text-align: center;  
  border: 4px solid white;  
  height: 100px;  
}
```

Assignment

Build the following layouts for your page:

- **1-column** (often used for mobile browsers)
- **2-column** (often used for tablets and laptops)
- **3-column layout** (only used for desktops)

1-column:



2-column:



3-column:

