Bring ideas to life
VIA University College

CSS continued...

Controlling page layout

RWD I1

Exercises from last time

Recap - CSS Selectors

`*` {...}   Style applies to all elements.

`body` {...}   Style applies to all elements within body.

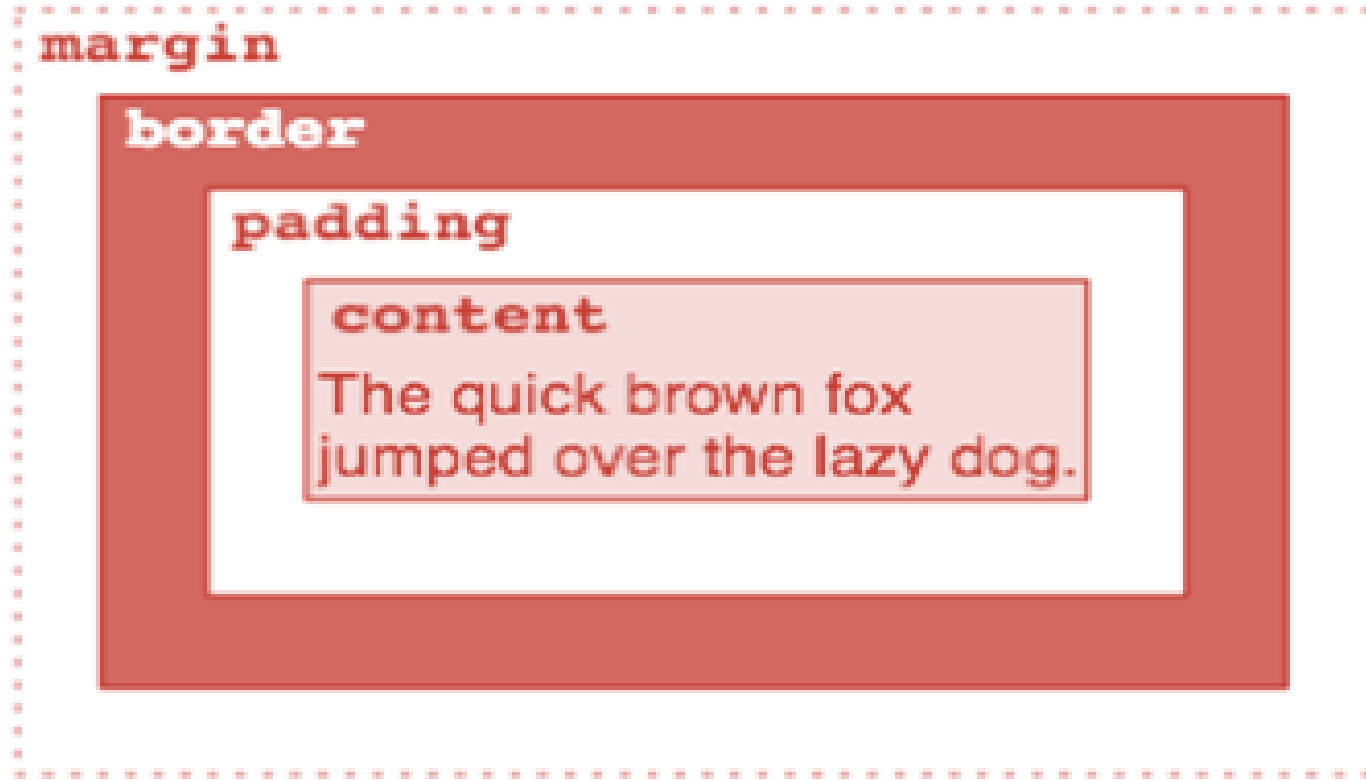`div` {...}   Style applies to all divisions and elements within.

`.myClass` {...}   Style applies to all elements with the given class name.

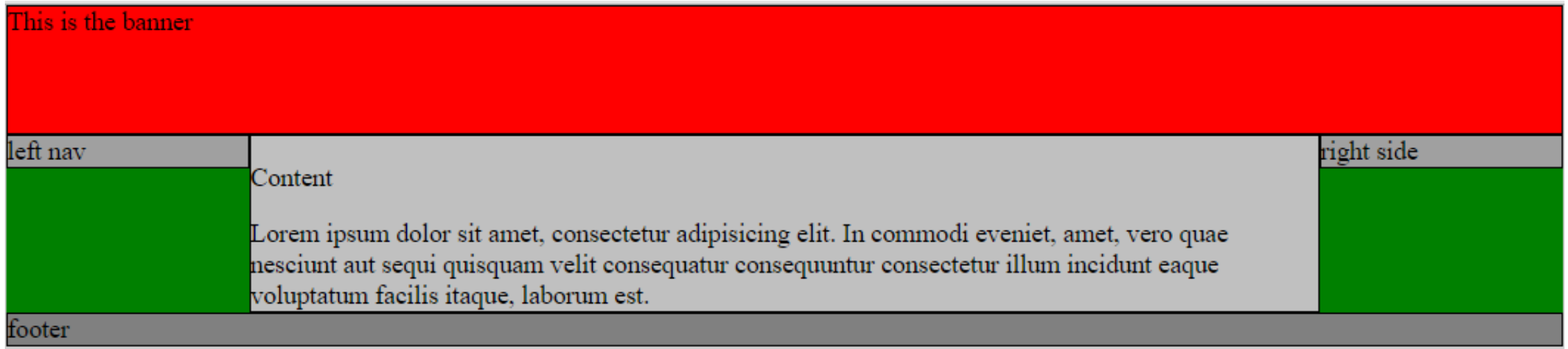`#myId` {...}   Style applies to the element with the unique id.

Recap – the box

Margin, padding, border: 10px   5px   10px   20px

   top   right   bottom   left

Controlling
Layout

<div> for different sections of your layout

This is the banner

left nav		right side
	Content Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. In commodi eveniet, amet, vero quae nesciunt aut sequi quisquam velit consequatur consequuntur consectetur illum incidunt eaque voluptatum facilis itaque, laborum est.	

footer

The HTML

```
<div id="wrapper">
    <div id="banner">This is the banner</div>
    <div id="left_nav">left nav</div>
    <div id="content">
        <p>Content</p>
        Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. In commodi
        eveniet, amet, vero quae nesciunt aut sequi quisquam velit consequatur
        consequuntur consectetur illum incidunt eaque voluptatum facilis itaque,
        laborum est.
    </div>
    <div id="right_side">right side </div>
    <div id="footer">footer</div>
</div>
```

CSS

```css
* {
    box-sizing: border-box;
}
#wrapper {
    width: 960px;
    margin-left: auto;
    margin-right: auto;
    background-color: green;
}


#banner {
    height: 80px;
    background-color: red;
    border: 1px solid black;
}


#left_nav {
    background-color: #A0A0A0;
    border: 1px solid black;
    width: 150px;
    float: left;
}

#content {
    border: 1px solid black;
    background-color: #C0C0C0;
    width: 660px;
    float: left;
}


#right_side {
    border: 1px solid black;
    background-color: #A0A0A0;
    width: 150px;
    float: left;
}


#footer {
    clear: both;
    border: 1px solid black;
    background-color: #808080;
}
```
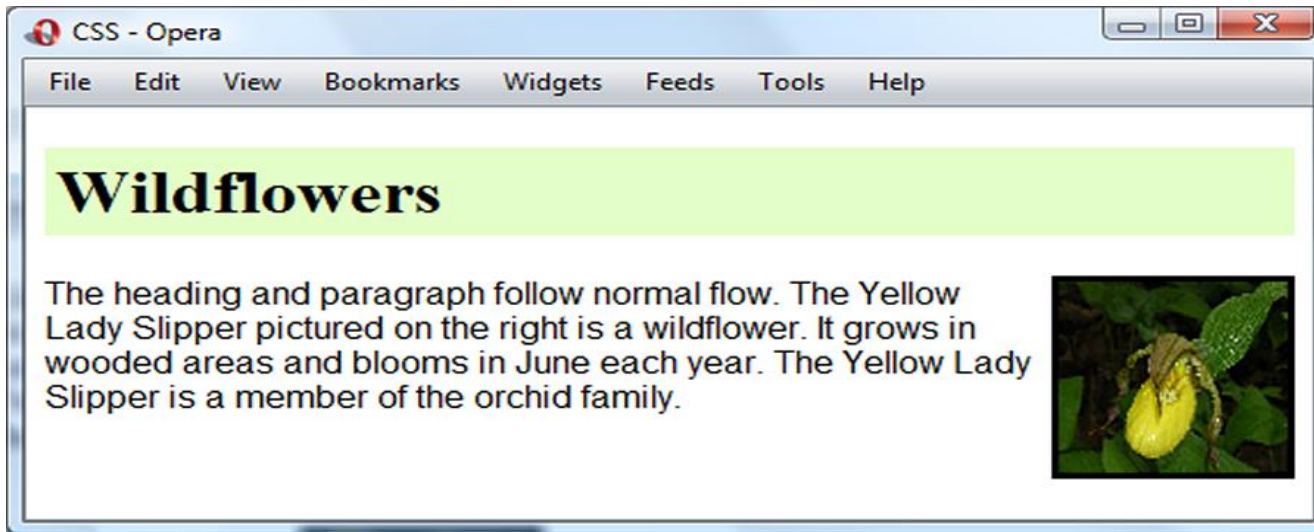
Positioning Property

Value	Description
static	Default value. Elements render in order, as they appear in the HTML document flow.
absolute	The element is positioned relative to its first positioned (not static) parent element.
fixed	The element is positioned relative to the browser window.
relative	The element is positioned relative to its normal position, so "`left:20px`" adds 20 pixels to the element's LEFT position.

Box offset properties
top: 100px;
bottom: 100px;
left: 100px;
right: 100px;

More: http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_position.asp

The **float** Property


```css
h1 { background-color: #cccccc;
     padding: 5px;
     color: #000000;
}
p { font-family: Arial,sans-serif;
}
#yls {float: right;
     margin: 0 0 5px 5px;
     border: solid;
}
```

– Elements that "float" on the right or left side of the browser window or another element are often configured using the float property

Clear - Property

The h2 text is displayed in normal flow.

- Useful to "clear" or terminate a float
- Values are left, right, and both

`clear: left`; was applied to the **h2**. Now the h2 text displays AFTER the floated image.

Overflow Property

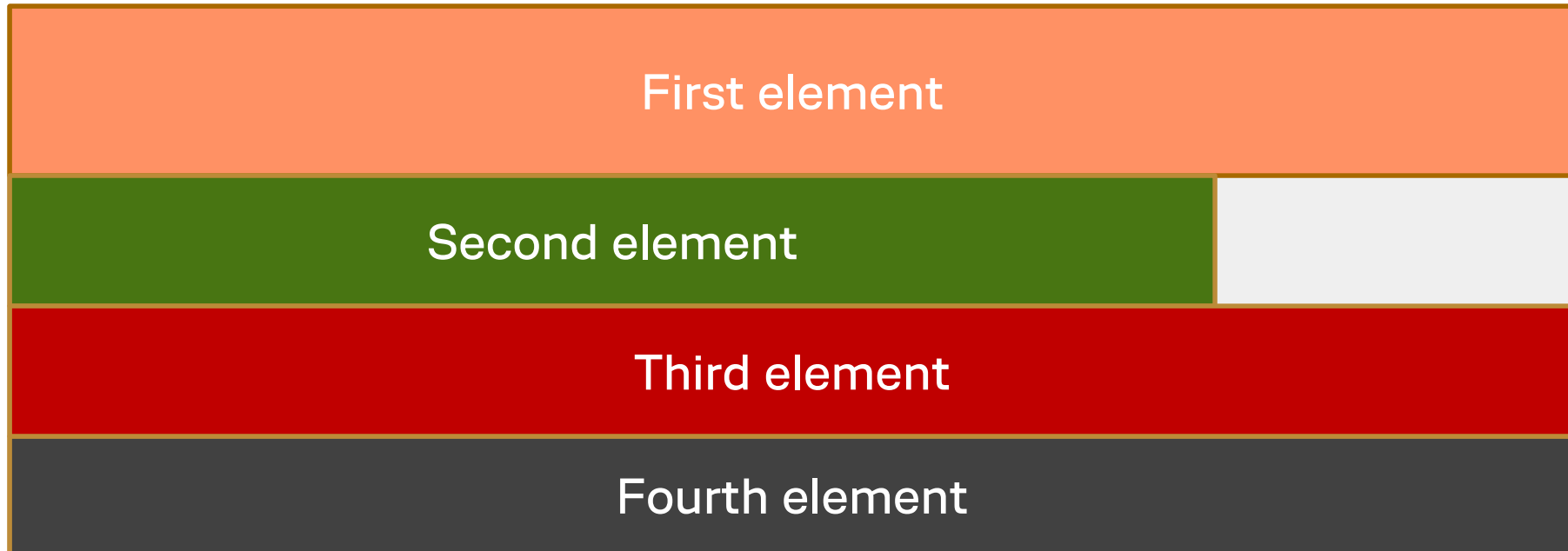– Values are auto, hidden, and scroll

The background does not extend as far as you'd expect.

overflow: auto; was applied to the div that contains the image and paragraph. Now the background extends and the h2 text displays AFTER the floated image.

Flow of Elements

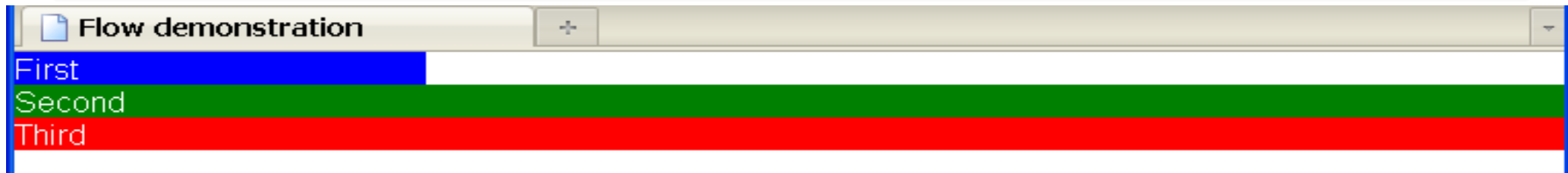– Elements are by default placed in the order they are defined in the source (HTML-document)

First element	
Second element	
Third element	
Fourth element	

- Elements are stacked by default

  - Can be changed by `position` and `float`

Flow

The HTML source:

```
<body>
  <div id="first">First</div>
  <div id="second">Second</div>
  <div id="third">Third</div>
</body>
```
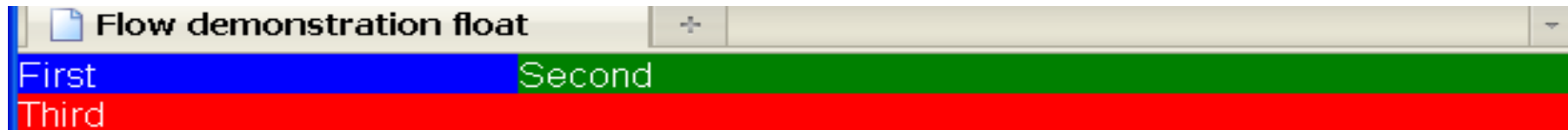
Flow demonstration

First
Second
Third

```
* { color: white; font-family: Arial, sans-serif;}
#first {background-color: blue; width: 200px;}
#second {background-color: green;}
#third {background-color: red;}
```

Flow 1 (Float)

The HTML source:

```
<body>
  <div id="first">First</div>
  <div id="second">Second</div>
  <div id="third">Third</div>
</body>
```


Flow demonstration float
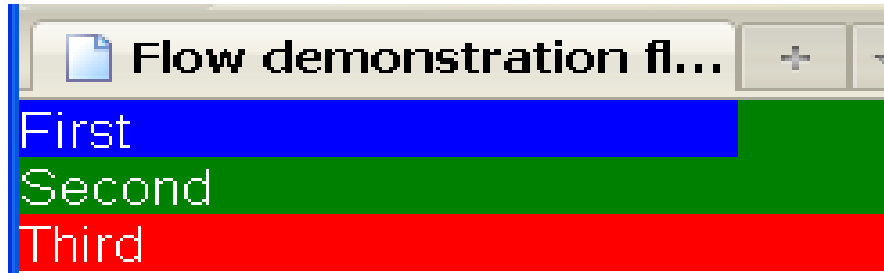First Second
Third

The Styles in style-sheet:

```
* { color: white; font-family: Arial, sans-serif;}
#first {background-color: blue; width: 200px; float: left }
#second {background-color: green;}
#third {background-color: red;}
```
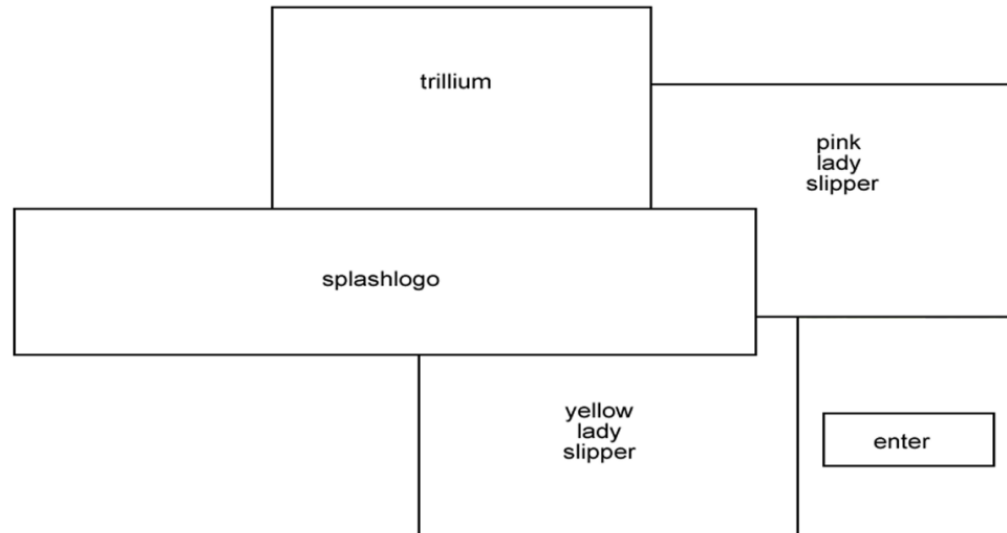
Flow 1 (Float) Problems

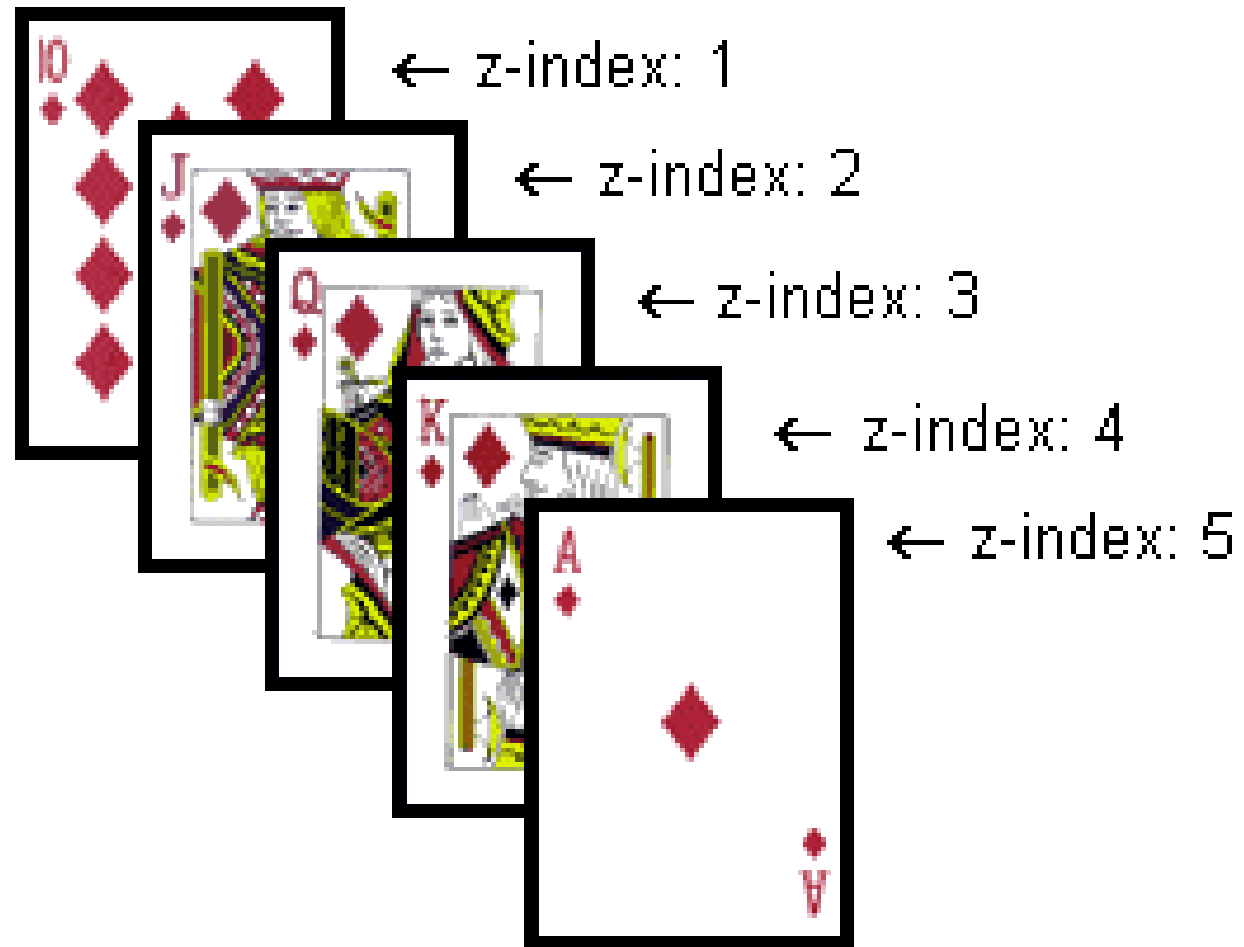– Browser window resized:

– More text added:

Z-Index Property

- Modifies the stacking order of elements on a Web page

- default `z-index` value is `"0"`

- Elements with higher `z-index` values will appear *stacked* on top of elements with lower `z-index`

- `z-index` only works on elements with the position property set to `absolute`, `relative` or `fixed`.

Z-index

← z-index: 1
← z-index: 2
← z-index: 3
← z-index: 4
← z-index: 5

Check Out

CSS Clear Property

- http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_clear.asp

CSS Overflow Property

- http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_overflow.asp

CSS Z-index Property

- http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_z-index.asp

Exercises

Sadly no more work on your Star Pizza site ☹

– Find the exercises on studienet (HTML and CSS file)
– Controlling layout (animal pictures and text)