

CSS 布局实例

设计一个文档的步骤

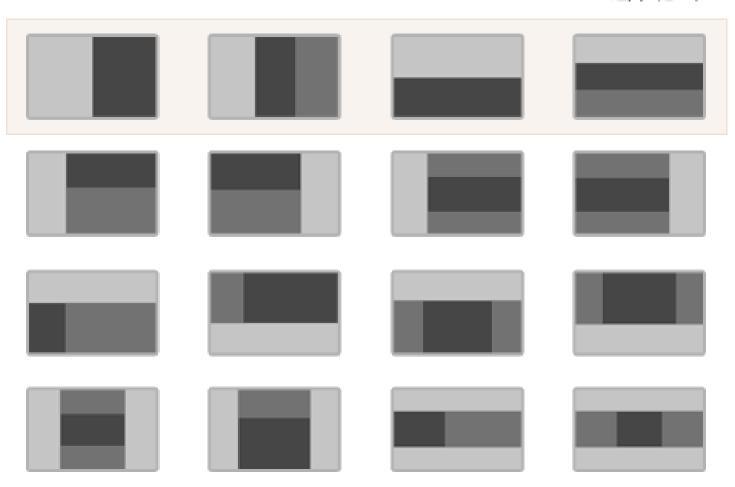
- 从考虑文档的结构开始
- 使用 <div> 按照内容进行分块
 - class和id的名字尽可能反映内容,而不是表现
- 尽可能选择反映结构的元素,如:
 - <h1>表示最高级别的标题
 - 和 表示列表
 - 只使用 table 存储表格数据,而不是布局排版
- 最后考虑布局,将每一块放到合适的位置

网页十六种基本布局

十六种常见布局形式

第一排是四个基本型,后三排是简单混合十二种

这四个是基本型



CSS 布局实例

Simple 2 column CSS layout, final layout 页眉 header Option 1 Option 2 Option 3 Option 4 Option 5 Column 1 Column 2 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer 456 Berea Street Home | Simple 2 column CSS layout | Developing with web standards index 导航栏 navigation bar adipiscing elit. Mauris vel magna. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Mauris vel magna. Mauris risus nunc, tristique varius, gravida in, lacinia vel, elit. Nam ornare, felis non faucibus molestie, nulla augue Link 2 adipiscing mauris, a nonummy diam ligula ut risus. Praesent varius. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et Link 3 magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Link 5
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http://sw.fzu.edu.cn/WebProgramming/class_samples/CSS/csslayout/456BereaStreet/

Step 1a. Basic structure

• 建立 HTML 文件基本结构

```
<div id="wrap">
  <div id="header"></div>
  <div id="nav"></div>
  <div id="main"></div>
  <div id="sidebar"></div>
  <div id="footer"></div>
</div>
```

Step 1a. Basic structure

• Why wrap?

• 我们经常会在 body 的里面,其他 div 的外面包一层 wrapper,可以方便我们对版面的宽度进行设置

• 同时又能为 body 指定一个背景图片

Step 1b. Basic structure

• 填充内容

```
<div id="wrap">
 <div id="header"><h1>Document Heading</h1></div>
 <div id="nav">
   ul>
     <a href="#">Option 1</a>
     <a href="#">Option 2</a>
   </div>
 <div id="main">
   <h2>Column 1</h2>
   Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit...
   </div>
```

Step 1b. Basic structure

```
<div id="sidebar">
   <h3>Column 2</h3>
   Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit...
   ul>
     <a href="#">Link 1</a>
     <a href="#">Link 2</a>
   </div>
 <div id="footer">
   Footer
 </div>
</div>
```

Step 2. 调整 html 元素

• 让内容与浏览器窗口的边框间没有距离

```
html, body {
    margin:0;
    padding:0;
    background:#a7a09a;
    color:#000;
}
```

有些浏览器错误地将body作为根元素,因此将html和body一并写上

Step 3. 主容器

• 让 #wrap "居中显示" , 并指定一个宽度

```
body {
  min-width:750px;
#wrap {
  background:#99c;
  margin:0 auto;
  width:750px;
```

Step 3. 主容器

为每个部分赋予不同 的背景色

方便调试,让我们排 版时能够清楚看到它 们的区域

```
#header {
  background:#ddd;
#nav {
  background:#c99;
#main {
  background:#9c9;
#sidebar {
  background:#c9c;
#footer {
  background:#cc9;
```

Step 4. 内容栏与边栏

- · 为了让它们并排显示,采用 float 方式排版
- 一个浮动到 left, 一个浮动到 right

```
#main {
   background:#9c9;
   float:left;
   width:500px;
  }
```

```
#sidebar {
   background:#c9c;
   float:right;
   width:250px;
}
```

Step 5. 让页脚下沉

• 用 clear:both; 让页脚的左右没有浮动元素

```
#footer {
    background:#cc9;
    clear:both;
    }
```

Step 6. 修正背景色

- 我们发现, sidebar 和 main 不等长
- 通过将 sidebar 的背景色设为和 wrap 一样来弥补

```
#sidebar {
    background:#99c;
    float:right;
    width:250px;
    }
```

Step 7. 让导航栏横向显示

• 修改 ul 和 li 的默认显示方式

```
#nav ul{
  margin:0;
  padding:0;
  list-style:none;
#nav li{
  display:inline;
  margin:0;
  padding:0;
```

li 默认是块元素,会产生换行; 通过 display:inline 将其变成内联元素, 就不会换行了

Step 8. 细节调整

```
#header h1 {
  padding:5px;
  margin:0;
#nav {
  background:#c99;
  padding:5px;
#main h2, #main h3, #main p {
  padding:0 10px;
```

```
#sidebar ul {
  margin-bottom:0;
#sidebar h3, #sidebar p {
  padding:0 10px;
#footer p {
  padding:5px;
  margin:0;
```

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divA

divC

divB

```
<div id="wrap">
  <div id="divA">
  </div>
  <div id="divB">
  </div>
</div>
<div id="divC">
</div>
```