

# Relative Layout

By: Mosh Hamedani

## Exercise

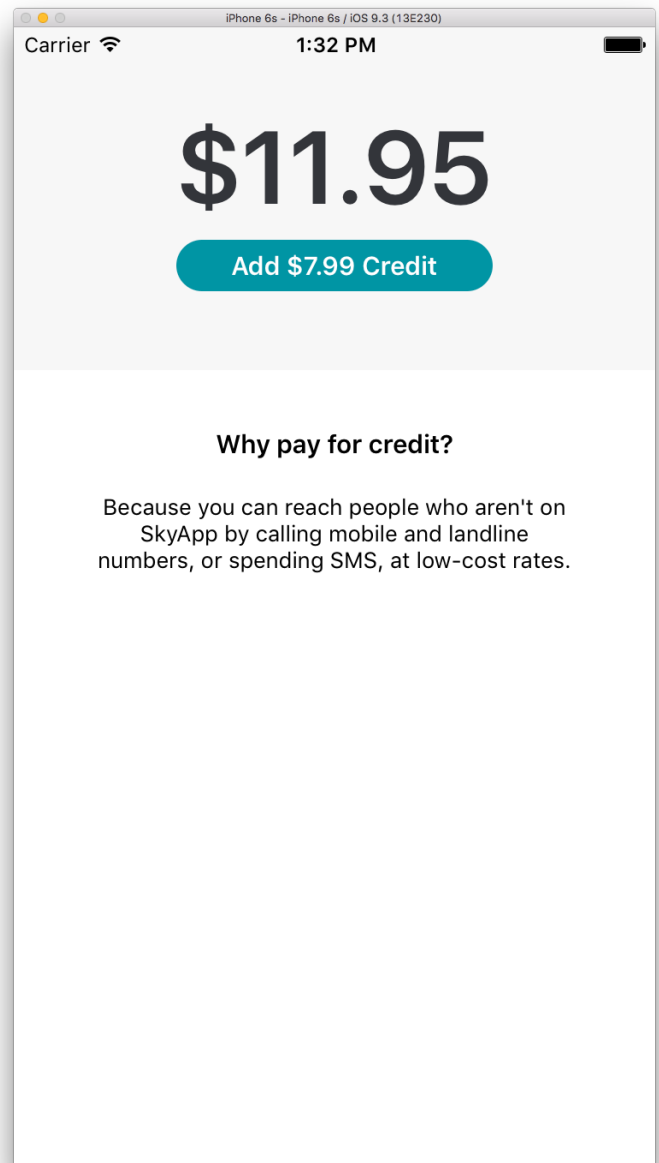
Quite often, you can interchange between absolute or relative layout.

Consider the UI from the last exercise. Earlier, we set the height of the banner to about a third (0.3) of the page height, and the y coordinate of the StackLayout that contains the description to half of the page height.

So, the space between the banner and the description is 0.2 of the page height. The bigger the device, the more space between these two elements.

Sometimes this may be perfectly fine, but other times you may want to keep this space fixed. So, let's imagine we want the description to be always 30 units below the banner. Now, it's better to implement this UI using RelativeLayout.

- **Banner**
  - `BackgroundColor = "#f7f7f7"`
  - Should take 1/3 of the page height.
- **\$11.95 label**
  - `TextColor = "#33353a"`
  - `FontSize = "60"`
  - `FontAttributes = "Bold"`



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- **Button**
  - `BackgroundColor = "#1695A3"`
  - `BorderRadius = "15"`
  - `HeightRequest = "30"`
  - `FontSize = "15"`
  - `FontAttributes = "Bold"`
- **StackLayout that contains the description**
  - Should be 30 units below the parent.
- **"Why pay for credit" label**
  - `FontSize = "15"`
  - `FontAttributes = "Bold"`
- **Description label**
  - `FontSize = "13"`