Web Essentials





HTML Structuurelementen

(recap)

Semantische betekenis

- header
- footer
- nav
- main

- article
- section
- aside
- figure
- geschikt html element
 - h2, label, blockquote
 -

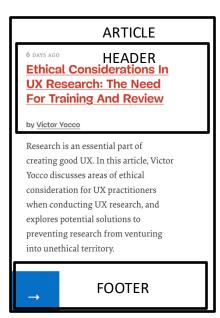
Enkel voor CSS layout

- div
- span

Op pagina niveau

<header></header>		
<nav></nav>	••••••••••	
<main></main>	***************************************	<aside></aside>
<article></article>		
<footer></footer>		

op een lager level

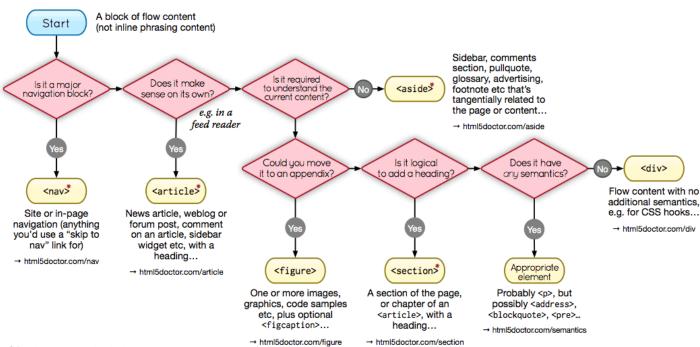




html5 Doctor HTML5 Element Flowchart

Sectioning content elements and friends

By @riddle & @boblet www.html5doctor.com



*Sectioning content element

These four elements (and their headings) are used by HTML5's outlining algorithm to make the document's outline → html5doctor.com/outline



Positioning

static

relative

absolute

fixed

Lorem Ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit.

The paragraphs appear one after the other, vertically down the page.

Lorem Ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut.

Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nist ut aliquip ex ea. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit.

The second paragraph has been pushed down and right from where it would otherwise have been in normal flow.

Lorem Ipsum dolc Consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et

dolore magna aliqua.

Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut

aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit.

The heading is positioned to the top right, and the paragraphs start at the top of the screen (as if the heading were not there).

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmo dolorer Lorem Ipsum

Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

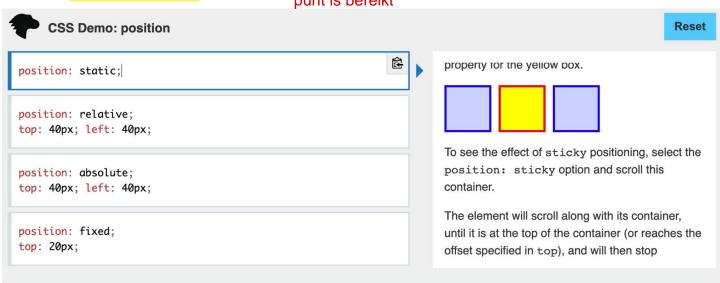
Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit.

The heading has been placed in the center of the page and 25% from the top of the screen. (The rest appears in normal flow.)

POSITION

- position: static
- position: absolute
- position: relative
- position: fixed
- position: sticky

Element zijn positie behoudt, zelfs wanneer je scrolt, totdat een bepaald punt is bereikt



POSITION DETAILS

- Offset
 - top: value
 - left: value
 - right: value
 - bottom: value
- width
- height
- stacking order
 - z-index

OVERLAPPENDE ELEMENTEN Z-INDEX

```
CSS
chapter-15/z-index.html
     h1 {
                                                                                                                                                                                                             RESULT WITHOUT Z-INDE
           position: fixed:
           top: Opx:
                                                                                                                                                The thort wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "last loof") as well as the "bone 
The production of the Birtycling a cobbiesther roads of the day made for an 
as a boarms and and indoor fiding academies, similar to roller rinks,
           left: Opx;
                                                                                                                                                         In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. (Prior to this, metallurgy was not advanced enough to provide metal which was strong enough to make small, light parts out of, 1 the pedals were attached directly to the front wheel with no freewheeling mechanism. Solic rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front
           margin: Opx;
                                                                                                                                                          wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.
           padding: 10px;
                                                                                                                                                         The front wheels became larger and larger as makers realized that the larger the wheel, the farther you
                                                                                                                                                          could travel with one rotation of the pedals. For that reason, you would purchase a wheel as large as your
           width: 100%:
                                                                                                                                                          leg length would allow. This machine was the first one to be called a bicycle ("two wheel"). These bicycles
                                                                                                                                                          enjoyed a great popularity during the 1880s among young men of means. (They cost an average worker
                                                                                                                                                          six month's pay.)
           background-color: #efefef:
                                                                                                                                                          Because the rider sot on high shous the center of would, if the food wheel was stonned by a stone or not in
           z-index: 10:}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                       RESULT WITH Z-INDEX
           position: relative;
           top: 70px;
                                                                                                                                                 The Evolution of the Bicycle
           left: 70px;}
                                                                                                                                                          the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since it's wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an
                                                                                                                                                          extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks,
                                                                                                                                                          could be found in large cities.
                                                                                                                                                          In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. (Prior to this, metallurgy was not advanced enough to provide
                                                                                                                                                          metal which was strong enough to make small, light parts out of.) The pedals were attached directly to the
                                                                                                                                                          front wheel with no freewheeling mechanism. Solic rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front
                                                                                                                                                          wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.
                                                                                                                                                          The front wheels became larger and larger as makers realized that the larger the wheel, the farther you
                                                                                                                                                          could ravel with one rotation of the pedals. For that reason, you would purchase a wheel as large as your
```



CSS FLEXBOX

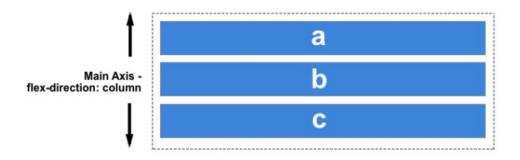
- LAYOUT IN ÉÉN DIMENSIE
 - ofwel horizontaal (row)
 - ofwel vertikaal (column)
- veel controle over uitlijning van inhoud
 - zowel horizontaal & vertikaal
- Eenvoudig om volgorde van inhoud te wijzigen

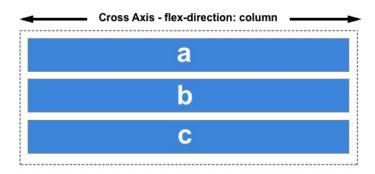
ROW AXIS

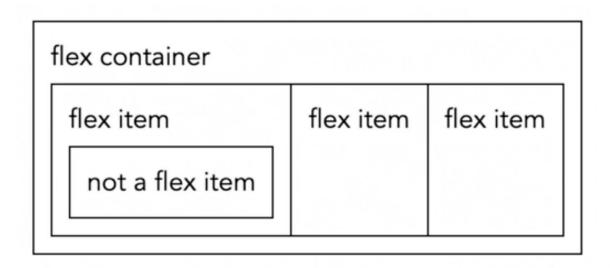




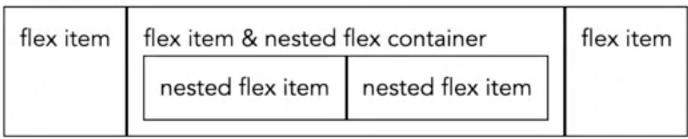
COLUMN AXIS







flex container



FLEXBOX PROPERTIES

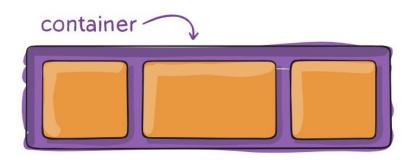
FOR THE PARENT

- **display: flex** | inline-flex
- flex-direction
- flex-wrap
- flex-flow
- justify-content
- align-items
- align-content
- gap row-gap | column-gap

FOR CHILDREN

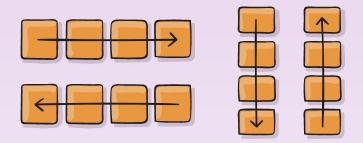
- flex-grow
- flex-shrink
- flex-basis
- flex
- align-self
- order

PROPERTIES FOR THE PARENT (flex container)



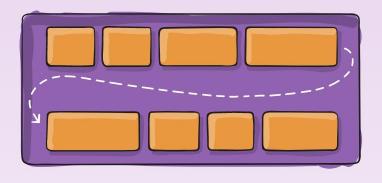
```
.container {
  display: flex; /* or inline-flex */
}
```

flex-direction



```
.container {
  flex-direction: row | row-reverse | column |
  column-reverse;
}
```

flex-wrap



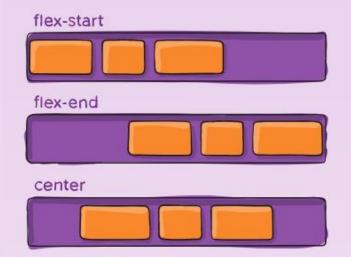
```
.container {
  flex-wrap: nowrap | wrap | wrap-reverse;
}
```

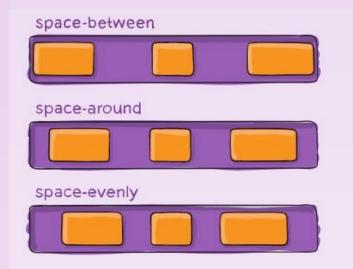
flex-flow

This is a shorthand for the flex-direction and flex-wrap properties, which together define the flex container's main and cross axes. The default value is row nowrap

```
.container {
  flex-flow: column wrap;
}
```

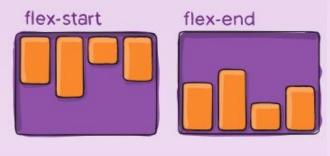
justify-content

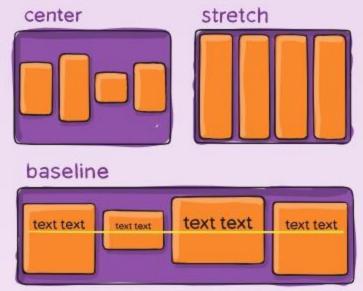




```
.container {
  justify-content: flex-start | flex-end | center |
  space-between | space-around | space-evenly;
}
```

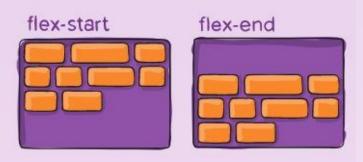
align-items

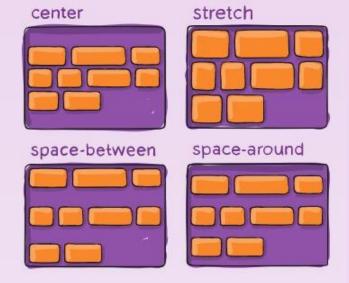




```
.container {
   align-items: flex-start | flex-end | center |
   stretch | baseline;
}
```

align-content





```
.container {
   align-items: flex-start | flex-end | center |
   stretch | space-between | space-around;
}
```

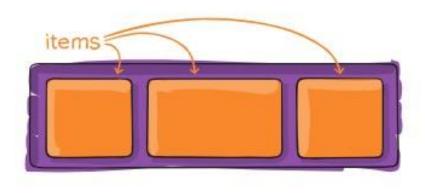
gap, row-gap, column-gap gap: 10px gap: 30px gap: 10px 30px

```
.container {
   display: flex;
   ...
   gap: 10px;
   gap: 10px 20px; /* row-gap column gap */
   row-gap: 10px;
   column-gap: 20px;
}
```

Enkel **tussen** de flex-items niet er rond

Het is eigenlijk een *minimum gap* als er b.v. justify-content: space-between is gebruikt kan de werkelijke gap groter zijn

PROPERTIES FOR THE CHILDREN (flex items)



flex-grow

```
.item {
  flex-grow: 4; /* default 0 */
}
```

flex-shrink

This defines the ability for a flex item to shrink if necessary.

```
.item {
  flex-shrink: 3; /* default 1 */
}
```

4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

flex-basis

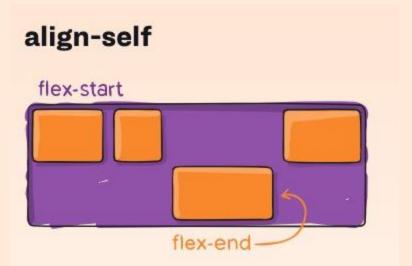
This defines the default size of an element before the remaining space is distributed. It can be a length (e.g. 20%, 5rem, etc.) or a keyword.

```
.item {
  flex-basis: number | auto; /* default auto */
}
```

flex

This is the shorthand for flex-grow, flex-shrink and flex-basis combined. The second and third parameters (flex-shrink and flex-basis) are optional. The default is 0 1 auto, but if you set it with a single number value, it's like 1 0.

```
.item {
  flex: <'flex-grow'> <'flex-shrink'> <'flex-basis'>
}
```



```
.item {
  align-self: auto | flex-start | flex-end |
  center | baseline | stretch;
}
```

order

