HTML&CSS

design and build websites

CHAPTER 15

LAYOUT

KEY CONCEPTS IN POSITIONING ELEMENTS

BUILDING BLOCKS

BLOCK LEVEL

Lorem Ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam sodales pretium ipsum. Etiam ut enim augue. Etiam mi tortor, pulvinar at dictum faucibus, mollis eget nunc. Morbi justo velit, rutrum vel placerat in, adipiscing vitae sapien.

- Duis in erat neque.
- Pellentesque habitant morbi
- Praesent ac condimentum neque

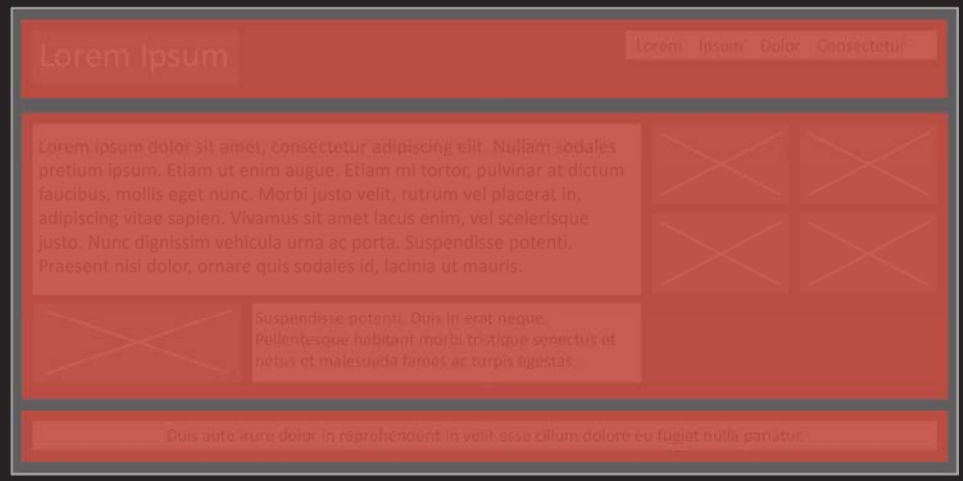
INLINE

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam sodales **pretium ipsum**. Etiam ut enim augue. Etiam mi tortor, pulvinar at dictum faucibus, mollis eget nunc. Morbi justo velit, rutrum vel placerat in, adipiscing vitae sapien.

spendisse potenti. Duis in erat neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas.

KEY CONCEPTS IN POSITIONING ELEMENTS

CONTAINING ELEMENTS



CONTROLLING THE POSITION OF ELEMENTS

NORMAL FLOW

Lorem Ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam sodales pretium ipsum. Etiam ut enim augue. Etiam mi tortor, pulvinar at dictum faucibus, mollis eget nunc.

Morbi justo velit, rutrum vel placerat in, adipiscing vitae sapien. Vivamus sit amet lacus enim, vel scelerisque justo. Nunc dignissim vehicula urna ac porta. Suspendisse potenti.

Praesent nisi dolor, ornare quis sodales id, lacinia ut mauris.

CONTROLLING THE POSITION OF ELEMENTS

RELATIVE POSITIONING

Lorem Ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam sodales pretium ipsum. Etiam ut enim augue. Etiam mi tortor, pulvinar at dictum faucibus, mollis eget nunc.

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CONTROLLING THE POSITION OF ELEMENTS

RELATIVE POSITIONING

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Praesent nisi dolor, ornare quis sodales id, lacinia ut mauris.

CONTROLLING THE POSITION OF ELEMENTS

ABSOLUTE POSITIONING

Lorem Ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam sodales pretium ipsum. Etiam ut enim augue. Etiam mi tortor, pulvinar at dictum faucibus, mollis eget nunc.

Morbi justo velit, rutrum vel placerat in, adipiscing vitae sapien. Vivamus sit amet lacus enim, vel scelerisque justo. Nunc dignissim vehicula urna ac porta. Suspendisse potenti.

Praesent nisi dolor, ornare quis sodales id, lacinia ut mauris.

CONTROLLING THE POSITION OF ELEMENTS

ABSOLUTE POSITIONING

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, cons Lorem Ipsum
elit. Nullam sodales pretium ipsu
augue. Etiam mi tortor, pulvinar at dictum faucibus, mollis eget nunc.

Morbi justo velit, rutrum vel placerat in, adipiscing vitae sapien. Vivamus sit amet lacus enim, vel scelerisque justo. Nunc dignissim vehicula urna ac porta. Suspendisse potenti.

Praesent nisi dolor, ornare quis sodales id, lacinia ut mauris.

CONTROLLING THE POSITION OF ELEMENTS

FIXED POSITIONING

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam sodales pretium ipsum. Etiam ut enim augue. Etiam Lorem Ipsum dictum faucibus, mollis eget nu

Morbi justo velit, rutrum vel placerat in, adipiscing vitae sapien. Vivamus sit amet lacus enim, vel scelerisque justo. Nunc dignissim vehicula urna ac porta. Suspendisse potenti.

Praesent nisi dolor, ornare quis sodales id, lacinia ut mauris.

CONTROLLING THE POSITION OF ELEMENTS

FIXED POSITIONING

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam sodales pretium ipsum. Etiam ut enim augue. Etiam mi tortor, pulvinar at dictum faucibus, mollis eget nunc.

Morbi justo v Lorem Ipsum at in, adipiscing vitae sapien. Vivamus sit amet lacus enim, vel scelerisque justo. Nunc dignissim vehicula urna ac porta. Suspendisse potenti.

Praesent nisi dolor, ornare quis sodales id, lacinia ut mauris.

CONTROLLING THE POSITION OF ELEMENTS

FLOATING ELEMENTS

Lorem Ipsum rem ipsum dolor sit amet, nsectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam dales pretium ipsum. Etiam ut enim gue. Etiam mi tortor, pulvinar at dictum faucibus, mollis eget nunc.

Morbi justo velit, rutrum vel placerat in, adipiscing vitae sapien. Vivamus sit amet lacus enim, vel scelerisque justo. Nunc dignissim vehicula urna ac porta. Suspendisse potenti.

Praesent nisi dolor, ornare quis sodales id, lacinia ut mauris.

NORMAL FLOW
position: static

CSS

```
body {
 width: 750px;
 font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
 color: #665544;}

h1 {
 background-color: #efefef;
 padding: 10px;}

p {
 width: 450px;}
```

RESULT

The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to 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.

RELATIVE POSITIONING
position: relative

CSS

```
p.example {
  position: relative;
  top: 10px;
  left: 100px;}
```

RELATIVE POSITIONING
position: relative

CSS

```
p.example {
  position: relative;
  top: 10px;
  left: 100px;}
```

RELATIVE POSITIONING
position: relative

CSS

```
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ABSOLUTE POSITIONING
position: absolute

CSS

```
h1 {
 position: absolute;
 top: 0px;
 left: 500px;
 width: 250px;}

p {
 width: 450px;}
```

ABSOLUTE POSITIONING
position: absolute

CSS

```
h1 {
 position: absolute;
 top: 0px;
 left: 500px;
 width: 250px;}

p {
 width: 450px;}
```

ABSOLUTE POSITIONING
position: absolute

CSS

```
h1 {
 position: absolute;
 top: 0px;
 left: 500px;
 width: 250px;}

p {
 width: 450px;}
```


ABSOLUTE POSITIONING
position: absolute

CSS

```
h1 {
 position: absolute;
 top: 0px;
 left: 500px;
 width: 250px;}

p {
 width: 450px;}
```

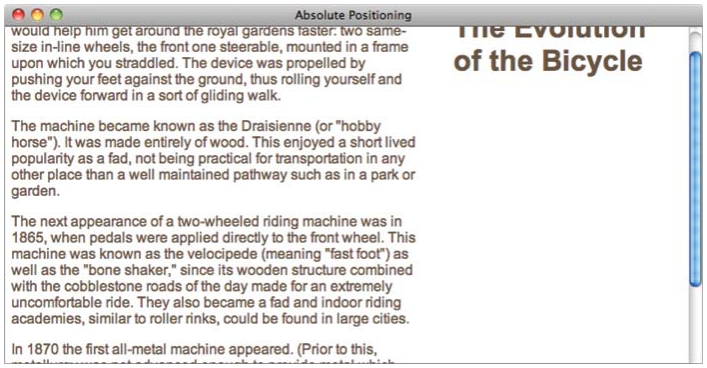

ABSOLUTE POSITIONING
position: absolute

CSS

```
h1 {
 position: absolute;
 top: 0px;
 left: 500px;
 width: 250px;}

p {
 width: 450px;}
```


RESULT



FIXED POSITIONING
position: fixed

CSS

```
h1 {
 position: fixed;
 top: 0px;
 left: 0px;
 padding: 10px;
 margin: 0px;
 width: 100%;
 background-color: #efefef;}

p.example {
 margin-top: 100px;}
```


FIXED POSITIONING
position: fixed

CSS

```
h1 {
 position: fixed;
 top: 0px;
 left: 0px;
 padding: 10px;
 margin: 0px;
 width: 100%;
 background-color: #efefef;}

p.example {
 margin-top: 100px;}
```

FIXED POSITIONING
position: fixed

CSS

```
h1 {
 position: fixed;
 top: 0px;
 left: 0px;
 padding: 10px;
 margin: 0px;
 width: 100%;
 background-color: #efefef;}

p.example {
 margin-top: 100px;}
```

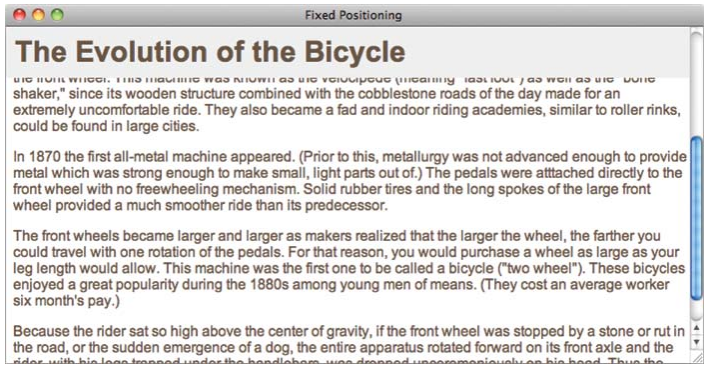
FIXED POSITIONING
position: fixed

CSS

```
h1 {
 position: fixed;
 top: 0px;
 left: 0px;
 padding: 10px;
 margin: 0px;
 width: 100%;
 background-color: #efefef;}

p.example {
 margin-top: 100px;}
```

RESULT



OVERLAPPING ELEMENTS
z-index

CSS

```
h1 {
 position: fixed;
 top: 0px; left: 0px;
 margin: 0px; padding: 10px;
 width: 100%;
 background-color: #efefef;
 z-index: 10;}

p {
 position: relative; top: 70px;
 left: 70px;}
```

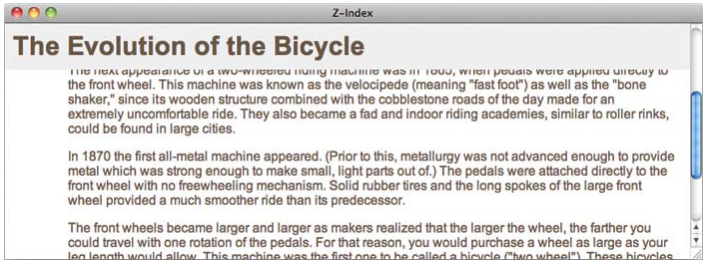

OVERLAPPING ELEMENTS
z-index

CSS

```
h1 {
 position: fixed;
 top: 0px; left: 0px;
 margin: 0px; padding: 10px;
 width: 100%;
 background-color: #efefef;
 z-index: 10;}

p {
 position: relative; top: 70px;
 left: 70px;}
```


RESULT



FLOATING ELEMENTS
float

CSS

```
blockquote {
 float: right;
 width: 275px;
 font-size: 130%;
 font-style: italic;
 font-family: Georgia, Times, serif;
 margin: 0px 0px 10px 10px;
 padding: 10px;
 border-top: 1px solid #665544;
 border-bottom: 1px solid #665544;}
```


FLOATING ELEMENTS
float

CSS

```
blockquote {
 float: right;
 width: 275px;
 font-size: 130%;
 font-style: italic;
 font-family: Georgia, Times, serif;
 margin: 0px 0px 10px 10px;
 padding: 10px;
 border-top: 1px solid #665544;
 border-bottom: 1px solid #665544;}
```


FLOATING ELEMENTS
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```
blockquote {
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 width: 275px;
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 font-style: italic;
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 padding: 10px;
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 border-bottom: 1px solid #665544;}
```


RESULT

The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

"Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep your balance you must keep moving." - Albert Einstein

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to 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.

USING FLOAT TO PLACE ELEMENTS SIDE-BY-SIDE

CSS

```
body {
 width: 750px;
 font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
 color: #665544;}
p {
 float: left;
 width: 230px;
 margin: 5px;
 padding: 5px;
 background-color: #efefef;}
```

USING FLOAT TO PLACE ELEMENTS SIDE-BY-SIDE

CSS

```
body {
 width: 750px;
 font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
 color: #665544;}
p {
 float: left;
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 margin: 5px;
 padding: 5px;
 background-color: #efefef;}
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USING FLOAT TO PLACE ELEMENTS SIDE-BY-SIDE

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body {
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 font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
 color: #665544;}
p {
 float: left;
 width: 230px;
 margin: 5px;
 padding: 5px;
 background-color: #efefef;}
```

RESULT

The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster.

The device know as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse") was made of wood, and propelled by pushing your feed on the ground in a gliding movement.

It was not seen a suitable for any place other than a well maintained pathway.

In 1865, the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") attached pedals to the front wheel, but its wooden structure made it extremely uncomfortable.

In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. The pedals were atttached directly to the front wheel.

Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

CLEARING FLOATS
clear

CSS

```
p {
 width: 230px;
 float: left;
 margin: 5px;
 padding: 5px;
 background-color: #efefef;}

.clear {
  clear: left;}
```

CLEARING FLOATS
clear

CSS

```
p {
 width: 230px;
 float: left;
 margin: 5px;
 padding: 5px;
 background-color: #efefef;}

.clear {
  clear: left;}
```

RESULT

The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster.

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Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

PARENTS OF FLOATED ELEMENTS: PROBLEM
PROBLEM

CSS

```
div {
 border: 1px solid #665544;}
```

RESULT

The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster.

The device know as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse") was made of wood, and propelled by pushing your feed on the ground in a gliding movement.

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In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. The pedals were atttached directly to the front wheel.

Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

PARENTS OF FLOATED ELEMENTS: SOLUTION
SOLUTION

CSS

```
div {
  border: 1px solid #665544;
  overflow: auto;
  width: 100%;}
```


PARENTS OF FLOATED ELEMENTS: SOLUTION
SOLUTION

CSS

```
div {
  border: 1px solid #665544;
  overflow: auto;
  width: 100%;}
```

PARENTS OF FLOATED ELEMENTS: SOLUTION
SOLUTION

CSS

```
div {
  border: 1px solid #665544;
  overflow: auto;
  width: 100%;}
```

RESULT

The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster.	The device know as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse") was made of wood, and propelled by pushing your feed on the ground in a gliding movement.	It was not seen a suitable for any place other than a well maintained pathway.
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CREATING MULTI-COLUMN LAYOUTS WITH FLOAT

CSS

```
.column1of2 {
 float: left;
 width: 620px;
 margin: 10px;}

.column2of2 {
 float: left;
 width: 300px;
 margin: 10px;}
```

CREATING MULTI-COLUMN LAYOUTS WITH FLOAT

CSS

```
.column1of2 {
 float: left;
 width: 620px;
 margin: 10px;}

.column2of2 {
 float: left;
 width: 300px;
 margin: 10px;}
```

CREATING MULTI-COLUMN LAYOUTS WITH FLOAT

CSS

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.column1of2 {
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CREATING MULTI-COLUMN LAYOUTS WITH FLOAT

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```

RESULT

The Evolution of the Bicycle

The First Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

Further Innovations

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to 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. Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

Bicycle Timeline

- 1817: Draisienne
- 1865: Velocipede
- 1870: High-wheel bicycle
- 1876: High-wheel safety
- 1885: Hard-tired safety
- 1888: Pneumatic safety

THREE COLUMNS

CSS

```
.column1of3, .column2of3, .column3of3 {
  width: 300px;
  float: left;
  margin: 10px;}
```

RESULT

The Evolution of the Bicycle

The First Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

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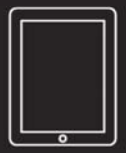
- 1865: Velocipede
- 1870: High-wheel bicycle
- 1876: High-wheel safety
- 1885: Hard-tired safety
- 1888: Pneumatic safety

SCREEN SIZE & RESOLUTION

iPhone 4
Size: 3.5 inches
Resolution: 960 x 640 pixels

SCREEN SIZE & RESOLUTION



iPad 2
Size: 9.7 inches
Resolution: 1024 x 768 pixels

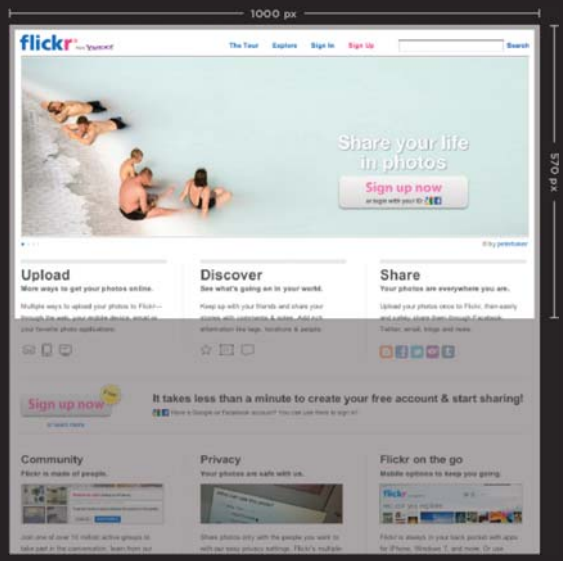
SCREEN SIZE & RESOLUTION

13" MacBook
Size: 13.3 inches
Resolution: 1280 x 800 pixels

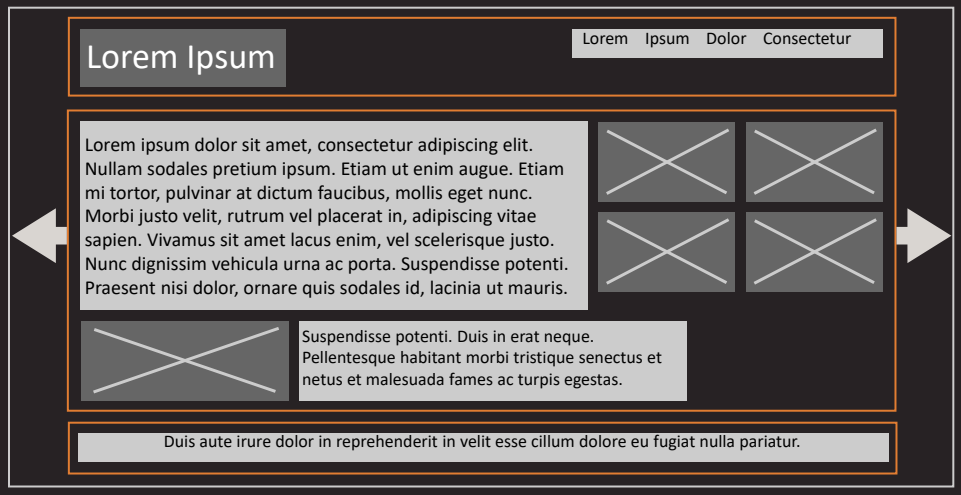
SCREEN SIZE & RESOLUTION

27" iMac
Size: 27 inches
Resolution: 2560 x 1440 pixels

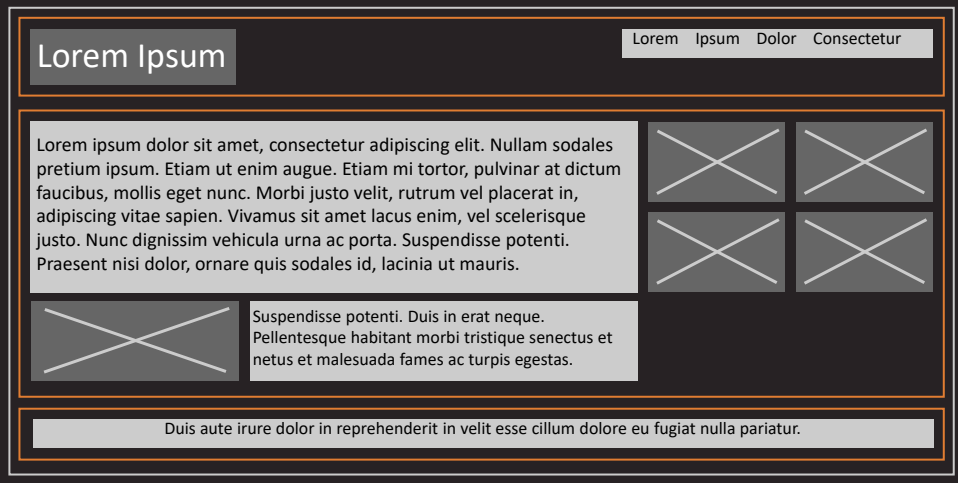
PAGE SIZES



FIXED WIDTH LAYOUTS



LIQUID LAYOUTS



FIXED WIDTH LAYOUT

CSS

```
body {
 width: 960px;
 margin: 0 auto;}

.column1, .column2, .column3 {
 background-color: #efefef;
 width: 300px;
 float: left;
 margin: 10px;}
```

FIXED WIDTH LAYOUT

CSS

```
body {
 width: 960px;
 margin: 0 auto;}

.column1, .column2, .column3 {
 background-color: #efefef;
 width: 300px;
 float: left;
 margin: 10px;}
```

RESULT

LIQUID LAYOUT

CSS

```
body {
 width: 90%;
 margin: 0 auto;}

.column1, .column2, .column3 {
 width: 31.3%;
 float: left;
 margin: 1%;}
.column3 {
 margin-right: 0%;}
```

LIQUID LAYOUT

CSS

```
body {
 width: 90%;
 margin: 0 auto;}

.column1, .column2, .column3 {
 width: 31.3%;
 float: left;
 margin: 1%;}
.column3 {
 margin-right: 0%;}
```

RESULT

Logo

Home Products Services About Contact

Feature

Column One

Column Two

Column Three

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LAYOUT GRIDS

WHO USES THEM

Long tradition of use in print design

More recently became very popular for web designers too

WHAT THEY DO

Help make pages look professional

Help designers position items on each page

Set consistent proportions between items

CONTINUITY

Grids help create continuity between:

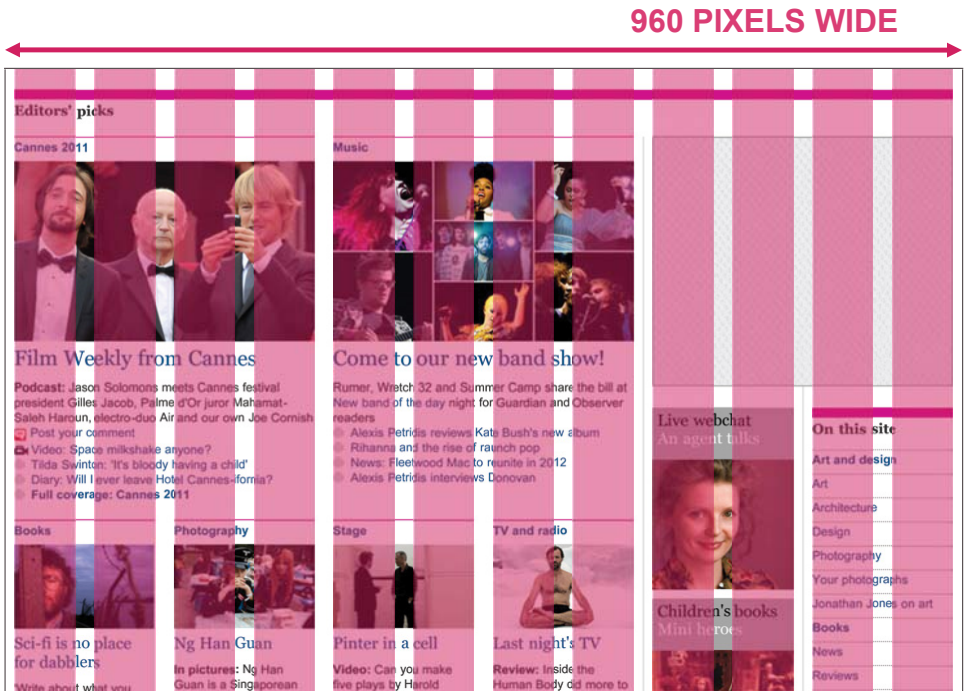
Different pages
New content
Multiple designers

Helps users predict where info will be on a page

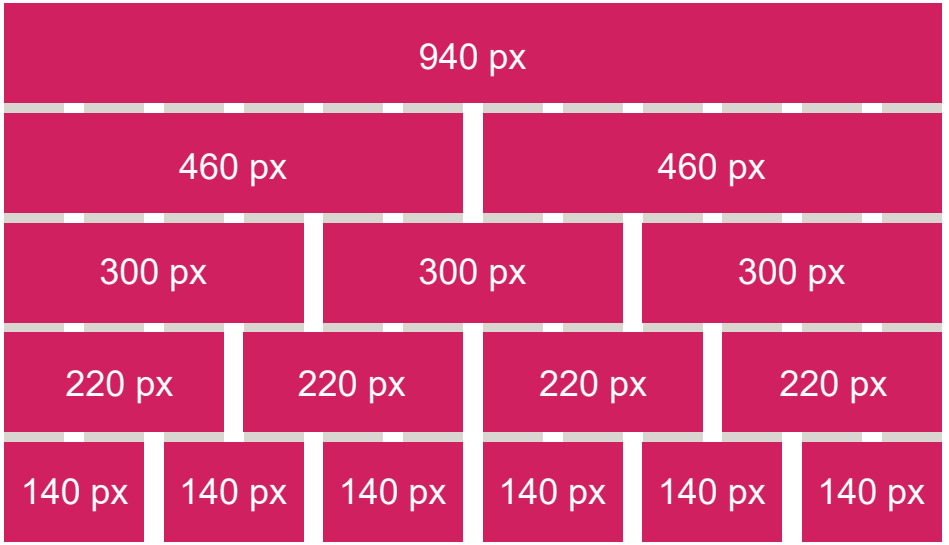
EXAMPLE GRID

960 PIXELS WIDE

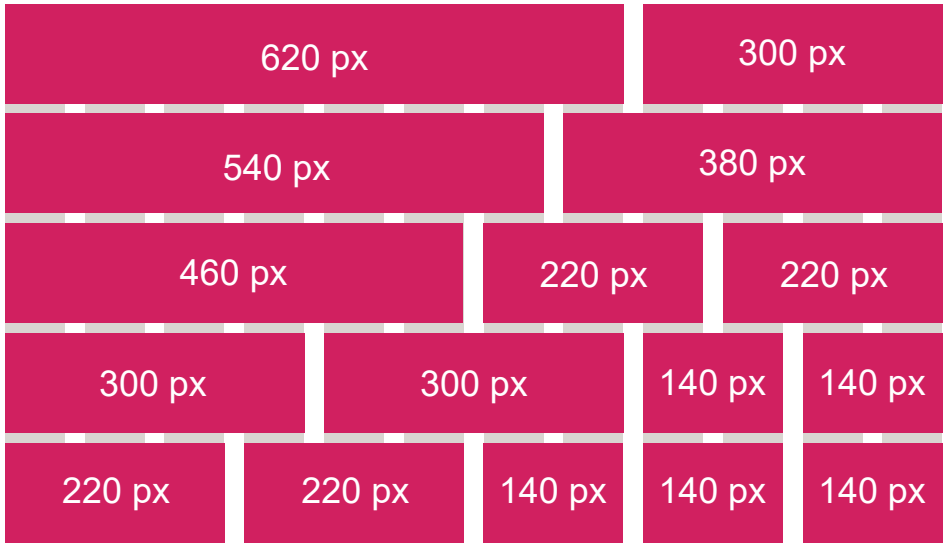
EXAMPLE GRID



POSSIBLE LAYOUTS IN 960px GRID (12 COLUMNS)



COMBINATIONS USING 960 PIXEL GRID (12 COLUMNS)



CSS FRAMEWORKS

WHAT THEY DO

Provide CSS for common tasks

Layout grids
Styling forms
Print-friendly pages

ADVANTAGES

Saves you repeating the same code

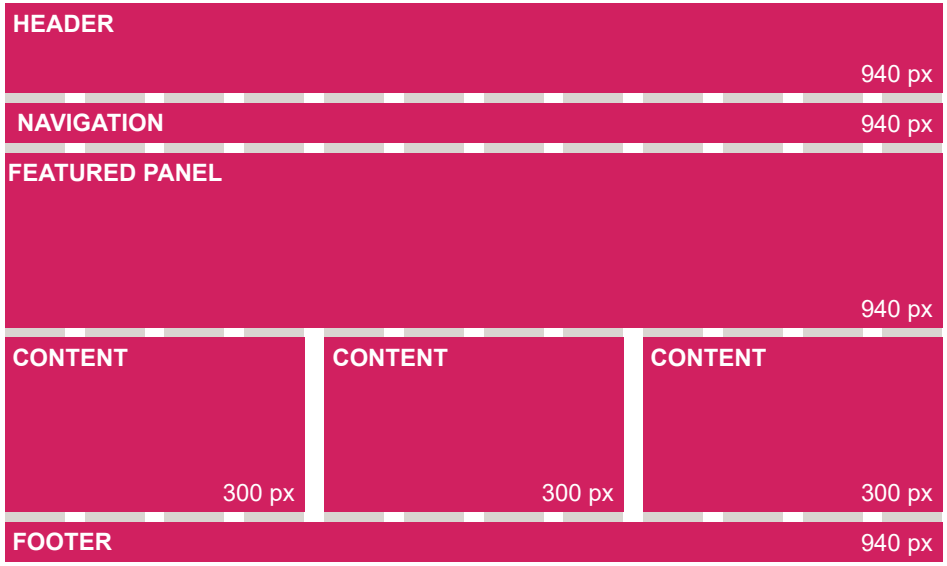
Have been tested across multiple browsers

DISADVANTAGES

Often require class names in the HTML

To satisfy wide requirements will contain unused styles (bloat)

POSSIBLE LAYOUTS IN 960px GRID (12 COLUMNS)



SAMPLE GRID LAYOUT

HTML

```
<head>
 <title>Grid Layout</title>
 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
  href="css/960_12_col.css" />
</head>
<body>...
 <div id="feature" class="grid_12">
  <p>Feature</p>
 </div>
 <div class="article grid_4">Col 1</div>
 <div class="article grid_4">Col 2</div>
 <div class="article grid_4">Col 3</div>
```

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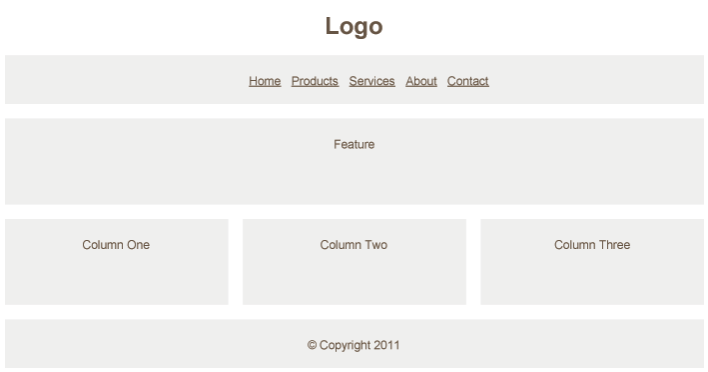
 <div class="article grid_4">Col 2</div>
 <div class="article grid_4">Col 3</div>
```

SAMPLE GRID LAYOUT

CSS

```
*{
 color: #665544; text-align: center;}
 font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
#nav, #feature, .article, #footer {
  background-color: #efefef;
  margin-top: 20px;
  padding: 10px 0px 5px 0px;}
#feature, .article {
  height: 100px;}
li {
  display: inline;
  padding: 5px;}
```

RESULT



MULTIPLE STYLE SHEETS @import

CSS

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
      href="css/styles.css" />

@import url("tables.css");
@import url("typography.css");

body {
  color: #666666;
  background-color: #f8f8f8;
  text-align: center;}
...
```

MULTIPLE STYLE SHEETS @import

CSS

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
      href="css/styles.css" />

@import url("tables.css");
@import url("typography.css");

body {
  color: #666666;
  background-color: #f8f8f8;
  text-align: center;}
...
```

MULTIPLE STYLE SHEETS <link>

HTML

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
      href="css/site.css" />

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
      href="css/tables.css" />

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
      href="css/typography.css" />
```

SUMMARY

`<div>` elements are often used as containing elements to group together sections of a page.

SUMMARY

Browsers display pages in normal flow unless you specify relative, absolute, or fixed positioning.

SUMMARY

The `float` property moves content to the left or right of the page and can be used to create multi-column layouts. (Floated items require a defined width.)

SUMMARY

Pages can be fixed width or liquid (stretchy) layouts.

SUMMARY

Designers often keep pages 960-1000 pixels wide, and indicate what the site is about within the top 600 pixels (to demonstrate its relevance without scrolling).

SUMMARY

Grids help create designs that look professional and are flexible.

SUMMARY

CSS Frameworks provide rules for common tasks.

SUMMARY

You can include multiple CSS files in one page.