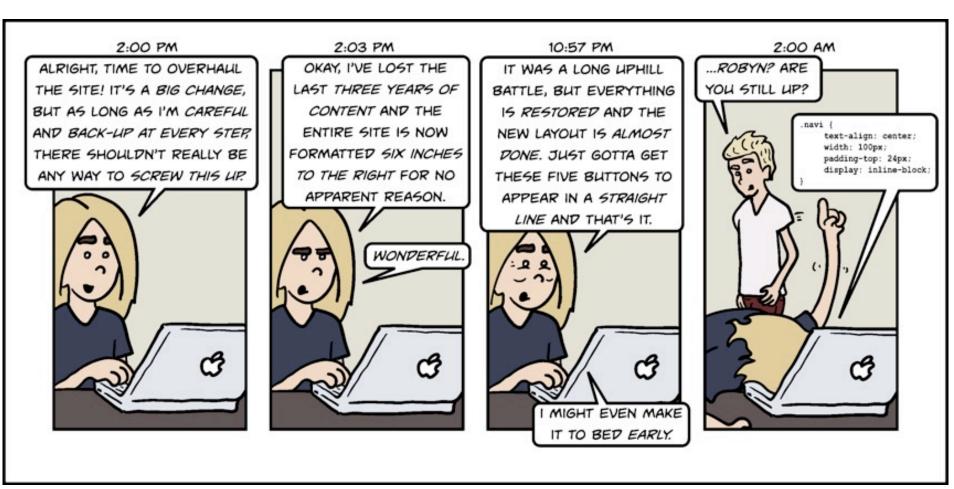
CSC 337



CSS Layout Rick Mercer

Basic CSS Layout

We used a bit of CSS layout techniques

```
float: left;
float: right;
```

We did not cover

```
position: absolute;
position: relative;
position: fixed;
```

The position property fixed

```
.aClass {
  position: fixed;
  right: 20%;
  top: 20%;
  border: solid;
```

Fixed 20% from the right
Fixed 20% from the top

property	value	description
position	static	default position
	relative	offset from its normal static position
	absolute	a fixed position within its containing element
	fixed	a fixed position within the browser window
top, bottom,	positions of box's corners	
left, right		

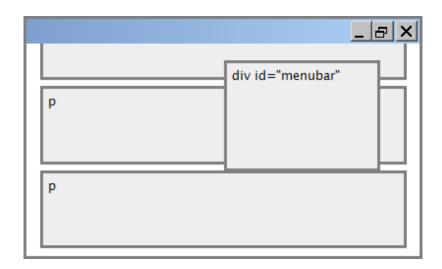
position: absolute

```
position: absolute;
left: 100px;
top: 20px;
border: solid;
100px from the left
10px from the top
```

- Removed from normal flow, like float
- Position relative the block element containing them
- Actual position determined by top, bottom left or right values

Fixed positioning

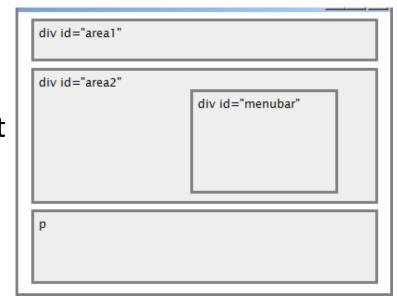
- removed from normal flow (like floating ones)
- positioned relative to the browser window
 - even when the user scrolls the window, element will remain in the same place



position: relative

```
#area2 { position: relative; }
```

- absolute-positioned elements are normally positioned at an offset from the corner of the overall web page
- to instead cause the absolute element to position itself relative to some other element's corner:
 - wrap the absolute element in another element whose position is relative



Alignment vs. float vs. position

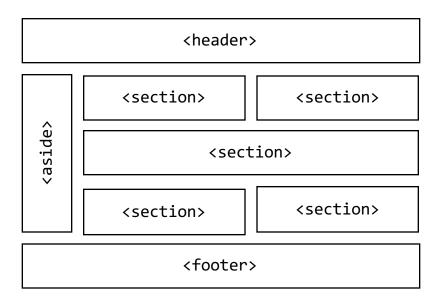
- if possible, lay out an element by aligning its content with text-align
 - it aligns the content within it (not the block itself)
- if alignment won't work, try floating the element
- if floating won't work, try positioning the element
 - absolute/fixed positioning are a last resort and should not be overused
- Better yet, use grid CSS

Grid Layout



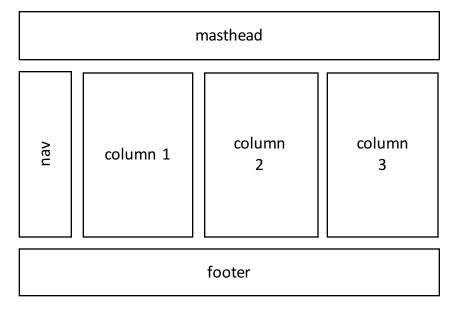
The Grid Layout Model

- The Grid Layout model uses CSS to structure content using rows and columns
- Grids are extremely flexible and provide an easier to use option for organizing content than HTML tables
- Most powerful layout system available in CSS



Grid layouts and Grid Items

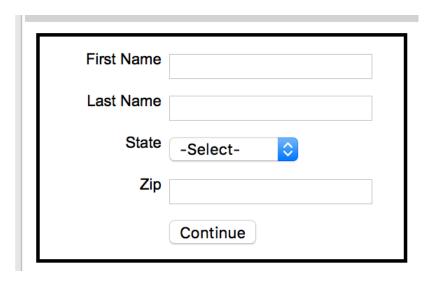
- Grid layouts are very similar to tables because they feature rows and columns
- They are best suited for more complex layouts
- The content in grid layouts are also modular, which allows you to move content from one part of the page to another



A simple form without grid

This form used this css file

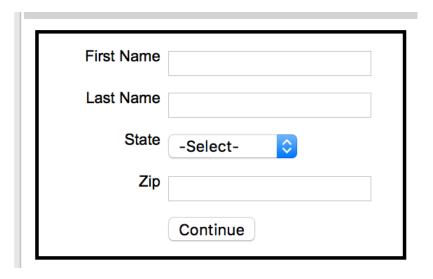
```
.section {
 width: 240px;
  height: 140px;
  padding: 10px;
 border: solid black 2pt;
  font-family: sans-serif;
}
.labels {
  float: left;
 width: 80px;
  height: 30px;
  font-family: Arial;
  font-size: 8pt;
  text-align: right;
```



```
.fields {
  float: right;
  width: 160px;
  height: 30px;
  font-family: Arial;
  font-size: 10pt;
}
```

display: grid;

```
form {
  display: grid;
  grid-template-columns:
      80px 140px;
.section {
   /* same */
.labels {
  grid-column: 1 / 2;
  font-family: Arial;
  font-size: 8pt;
  text-align: right;
```



```
.fields {
   grid-column: 2 / 2;
   height: 30px;
   font-family: Arial;
   font-size: 10pt;
}
```

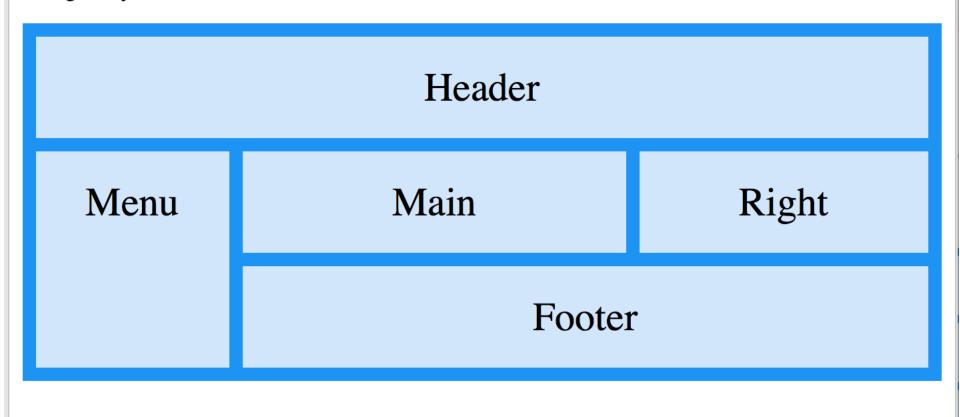
The Grid Layout Model

- CSS Grid Layout excels at dividing a page into major regions, or defining the relationship in terms of size, position, and layer, between parts of a control built from HTML primitives
- Like tables, grid layout enables an author to align elements into columns and rows
- Many more layouts are either possible or easier with CSS grid than they were with tables.
- A grid container's child elements could position themselves so they actually overlap and layer

An Abstract Example Layout w3Schools

Grid Layout

This grid layout contains six columns and three rows:



An Abstract Example Layout

```
<body>
.item1 { grid-area: header; }
.item2 { grid-area: menu; }
.item3 { grid-area: main; }
                                                   <h1>Grid Layout</h1>
.item4 { grid-area: right; }
.item5 { grid-area: footer; }
                                                   This grid layout contains
                                                    six columns and three rows:
.grid-container {
                                                   <div class="grid-container">
 display: grid;
                                                     <div class="item1">Header</div>
 grid-template-areas:
   'header header header header header'
                                                     <div class="item2">Menu</div>
                                                     <div class="item3">Main</div>
   'menu main main main right right'
                                                     <div class="item4">Right</div>
   'menu footer footer footer footer';
                                                     <div class="item5">Footer</div>
 grid-gap: 10px;
                                                   </div>
 background-color: #2196F3;
 padding: 10px;
                                                   </body>
                                                   </h+m1>
.grid-container>div {
 background-color: rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.8);
 text-align: center;
 padding:20px 0;
 font-size: 30px;
                       See another way to layout out divs
```

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_grid_item