# "**CSS Page Layouts 3**" (CPL 3) by James Williamson

\* Please watch this short video if you're using a Linkedin account, <http://goo.gl/AMVa6i>

## Working With Floats, (continued)

[Floating Inline Elements](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Floating-inline-elements/86003/97815-4.html) - 14:34

1) What does a **line box** do when it encounters a **floated** element?

**Answer: They shorten themselves, so that they can appear beside the floated element.**

2) What selector does the author use to style the **first letter of the first word** inside a **p** tag with a class of **dropcaps**?

**Answer: Possible to wrap that letter in a span tag**

3) [Critical Thinking] In this video the author creates a class named **more** and sets the **margin** property to **zero** then immediately sets the **margin-left** to **4em**. Why does the author write two consecutive and **potentially contradictory** declarations in the class?

**Answer: Because, the author want the price to show up on the right- hand side.**

[Two Column Floated Layouts](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Two-column-floated-layouts/86003/97816-4.html) - 8:17

4) On the **first** 2 column layout, why does the author set the **margin-left** of **660 pixels** to the class named **col2**?

**Answer: It’s two different column and the author wants to place the column 2 right underneath column 1.**

5) In the author’s **second** 2 column layout, what declaration does the author use on **col1** to create the **gutter**, or space between the columns?

**Answer: Margin-left.**

6) After the author shows the **second** 2 column layout, (both columns floated left) he says this version is susceptible to **column drop**. According to the author, when does column drop occur?

**Answer: content no longer fits within that spaces.**

7) [Critical Thinking] On the **third version** of 2 column layout, why does the author not need to set any margins to keep the columns apart?

**Answer: Because, the author’s going to take column 2 and instead of floating it to the left, going to float to the right.**

[Column Height Considerations](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Column-height-considerations/86003/97818-4.html) - 7:03

8) [True or False] The height of an element is set to **auto** by default.

**Answer: True.**

9) [True or False] If the height of an element is set to **auto** the contents of the element set the height.

**Answer: False.**

10) [Critical Thinking] In the video, the author tries to set a **height** of **100%** and tries to set the **body** to 100% as well, because each of the parent elements must be set to 100% to reach the bottom of the viewport. Why does this fail when he adds a great deal of content?

**Answer: The body is getting the height from the section, so it’s just saying be just as tall as the body. Which is fail the connection.**

[Creating Equal Height Columns](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Creating-equal-height-columns/86003/97819-4.html)- 10:42

11) When creating the **one true layout** two column layout with equal heights, the author sets a **padding-bottom** of **1000em** and a **margin-bottom** of **-1000em**, so the padding/margin is effectively below any possible content, and they effectively negate each other. What rule does he set on the **article** tag that wraps both?

**Answer: The author created another selector that’s an article selector. Also, used overflow:hidden**

12) [Critical Thinking] Why is the technique of showing visual columns called **faux columns**?

**Answer: Background of article wrapper that’s stretching down all the way to the footer, that is the reason of why called faux columns.**

## Positioning Elements

[Relative Positioning](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Relative-positioning/86003/97823-4.html) - 7:59

13) Of the 4 positioning properties described in this video, which **two** are considered **part of normal page flow**?

**Answer: Static and relative**

14) [True or False] Once an element is positioned, you can offset it from it’s normal position in the layout.

**Answer: True**

15) [True or False] When offsetting a positioned element, setting an offset of **right:10px;** is **the same** as setting an offset of **left:-10px;**

**Answer: False**

[Absolute Positioning](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Absolute-positioning/86003/97824-4.html) - 8:59

16) [True or False] When an element is **absolutely** positioned, it’s removed from normal flow, and the position of other elements are not affected by it.

**Answer: True.**

17) [Critical Thinking] When an element is absolutely positioned and it has an offset, it looks for the nearest containing element that has positioning. If it doesn’t find an element with positioning, what will it do?

**Answer: Trying to avoid the overlapping. So it might don’t get unwanted overlapping, be aware of it.**

18) The author shows how to set an **absolutely positioned** div offset from the **body** element. What change does he make to the body element to make this possible?

**Answer: Removed the one from the normal flow, so Two and Three, they don’t think it’s there anymore and they just moved up to occupy that empty space.**

[Fixed Positioning](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Fixed-positioning/86003/97825-4.html) - 4:23

19) **Fixed positioning** and absolute positioning have many similarities, for example both are out of flow of the normal document. However fixed positioning is different from absolute positioning in one important aspect. What is that?

**Answer: “Absolute positioning is always looking to the container elements to see who the nearest element, the nearest containing element has positioning is. But the fixed positioning doesn’t care about that at all; in fact, if I go back into my code and I go to container, and I say, position relative, save that and refresh, it has no affect” by author.**

[Controlling Stacking Order](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Controlling-stacking-order/86003/97826-4.html) - 8:51

20) [True or False] By default positioned elements are **stacked on top** of each other based on where they are in encountered in reverse order, where **the first element is stacked on top**.

**Answer: True.**

21) [Critical Thinking] When stacking positioned elements, **which goes on top**, the element with the **higher** z-index, or the **lower** z-index?

**Answer: higher z-index stack on top.**

22) [Critical Thinking] When 2 stacked items have the **same** z-index, what determines which one is seen stacked on top?

**Answer: Whatsoever, first z-index show first, and second z-index showed up right after the first z-index.**

23) [Critical Thinking] What happens to positioned elements which are given a **negative** z-index?

**Answer: If using negative z-index, it will move it down below elements that are considered in normal document flow.**

[Controlling Content Overflow](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Controlling-content-overflow/86003/97828-4.html)- 5:38

24) [True or False] When you have an element with a defined width and height, and the content no longer fits within that element, it is considered to be **overflow**.

**Answer: True.**

25) What is the purpose of setting **overflow:auto**?

**Answer: Author said that if you are 100% not sure about need scrollbars or not, use the auto. Moreover, author notify that, be aware of the fact adding the scrollbars is going to impact the width of the element slightly.**