

Exercise 17

A PEEK INTO CSS POSITIONING

You've seen how we can use CSS to affect the styling of elements, with things like font-family, text-align, and color. That's cool, but we can do more. We can actually affect where HTML elements appear on the page. This aspect of CSS is often referred to as CSS positioning. It's a broad topic — one that's best approached gradually, learning a little each time you approach it. Here's our initial approach.

Run the repl for **Exercise 17**. Now compare that with what we want to end up with for this exercise:

Products	You	r Cart
Red widget	12.95 2 Red v	vidgets 25.90
Blue widget	9.95 1 Blue	widget 9.95
Green widget	14.95	

In a previous exercise, I mentioned that all HTML elements have two types of display properties naturally. *Block-level* elements (such as , <div>, and the <h1-6> elements) automatically start themselves on a new line. *Inline* elements (such as and <output>) snuggle themselves against the previous element.

This presents us with our first problem: we have two <div>s: one with an id of products, the other with an id of cart that we want next to each other, even though their natural display type is block-level. Luckily, we can redefine this display property of an element with this CSS property:

```
The available values for "display" are "block", "inline", and "inline-block". I might have used "inline" but for one problem: inline does not permit me to set the width of an element, which I'll want to do. "inline-block" gives us the display characteristics of inline elements — with some added flexibility.
```

```
#products {
    display: inline-block;
}
```

```
#cart {
  display: inline-block;
}
```

☐ Go ahead and try this in your index.css.

I'm sure there are CSS masters who write flawless code the first time. I'm not one of them. For me, CSS takes a good deal of trial-and-error, aided by frequent calls to Google. One thing I do to help me as I bungle my way to a solution is to define an outline for elements so that I can see where they sit on the page.

☐ Try adding this to #products and #cart CSS: outline: 1px solid red.

Products	Your Cart	
Red widget	2	
12.95	Red widgets	
Blue widget	25.90	
9.95	1	
Green widget	Blue widget	
14.95	9.95	

- □ I know I want the products to be wider than the cart. I can set this with the width property. I set the width of #products to 300px and the width of #cart to 200px. Try those values. Feel free to change them.
- □ Back to the HTML. Inside of the <div>s with a class of product, we have two elements, one with a class of description and the other with a class of price. elements have a natural display property of block. Since we want them next to each other, change the display to inline-block.
- Run the repl. I've got a problem. Although the two elements now align vertically, the #products and #cart <div>s are vertically aligned on the bottom. I want them aligned on the top. A quick consult with Google and I find there's a vertical-align property I can use.

```
☐ vertical-align: top.
```

And that fixes it!

Products	Your Cart
Red widget 12.95	2 Red widgets
Blue widget 9.95	25.90
Green widget 14.95	1 Blue widget 9.95

- □ Looking at Products, I want the description and price to be in nice columns, instead of mushed up against each other. Use the width property to fix this.
- □ Looks better, but we're used to see prices being *right*-aligned. You've used the text-align property in a previous exercise. Use it here to right-align prices.
- ☐ Much better! Now, using what we've just done with products as a pattern, fix the cart so that it looks like my initial screenshot above.

NOTE

You might think I'm being self-deprecating when it comes to CSS. Surely, you can't be a successful, professional programmer and still be relying on Google so much? I assure you there's no false humility at play. In fact, successful, professional programmers use Google a *lot*. Humans aren't great at keeping reams of information in their heads. Google is. (Just don't tell anyone. We wouldn't want to break the spell...)