CSS Layout

By Olga Komar

Flow of HTML

A browser will render the elements of an HTML document from left to right, top to bottom, in the same order as they exist in the document. CSS has properties that change how a browser *positions* elements.

- position
- display
- z-index
- float
- clear

Positioning Properties

Absolute

Detached from the flow of the page. Other items don’t see it and behave as if it doesn’t exists.

Relative

Placed relatively to its current position in the flow. Main purpose is to set a new point of reference for absolutely positioned elements nested inside.

Fixed

Locked on the screen. Not scrolling.

Statis

Position property does nothing without offset properties:

1. top - moves the element down.
2. bottom - moves the element up.
3. left - moves the element right.
4. right - moves the element left.

Hints

- ➔ Try to avoid setting height in CSS
- ➔ The *float* property and *absolute* or *fixed* positioning can't work together on the same element
- ➔ A tag is positioned relative to the browser window if it has an *absolute* position and it's not inside any other tag that has either absolute, relative, or fixed
- ➔ positioning applied to it.
- ➔ A tag is positioned relative to the edges of another element if it's inside another tag with absolute, relative, or fixed positioning.
- ➔ Set *left* and *right* values to 0 to take the entire width of the parent

Steps before start

Check content

Mobile first

Start with a sketch

Identify boxes

Visibility tools

visibility: hidden;

display: none;

opacity: 0;

Self studying

1. Guide to Flexbox
2. Flex Frog Game

Hometask

Text could be generated on Lorem Ipsum;

Create markup for the screen on the left using float.

Another clear winner from the transition to low carbon energy systems is lithium. It's already established as the battery of choice for electric vehicles. While the search for renewable energy's holy grail – a cheap efficient battery that can store excess electricity produced by intermittent sources such as wind farms and solar panels – may yet give lithium another boost. At present Australia has managed to become the world's largest producer despite the fact its lithium is made mined from ore – a more expensive process than extracting it from the lithium-heavy salt brines found in the lithium triangle. That's because historically Australian has been more welcoming to lithium investors than Chile, which treats the white metal differently to copper, Argentina or Bolivia. Now that's starting to change, with Argentina in particular receiving a mix of international investment.

> *"judging from the desperation in Latin American gold juniors investors are likely to get more for their money at the moment..."*

Above ground risk

Mining investors judge potential projects on 'above ground' and 'below ground' risk. Latin America's geology means it has plenty of exciting mining projects yet the above ground risks have often made it difficult them difficult to realise. Latin America was blighted by political instability ever since independence, with frequent periods of military rule and most countries only returning to democracy within the last 40 years.

> *"Those costly lessons have taught mining companies that they need to get community relations right..."*

Not only are miners becoming more adept at handling these issues, there are also signs that most Latin American states are improving their ability to regulate this complex transaction between investors and the citizens. The Fraser Institute is a Canadian think tank that publishes a global ranking of mining jurisdictions. It judges both the mineral endowment and the policy framework to score the overall attractiveness for investors. Latin America and the Caribbean was the