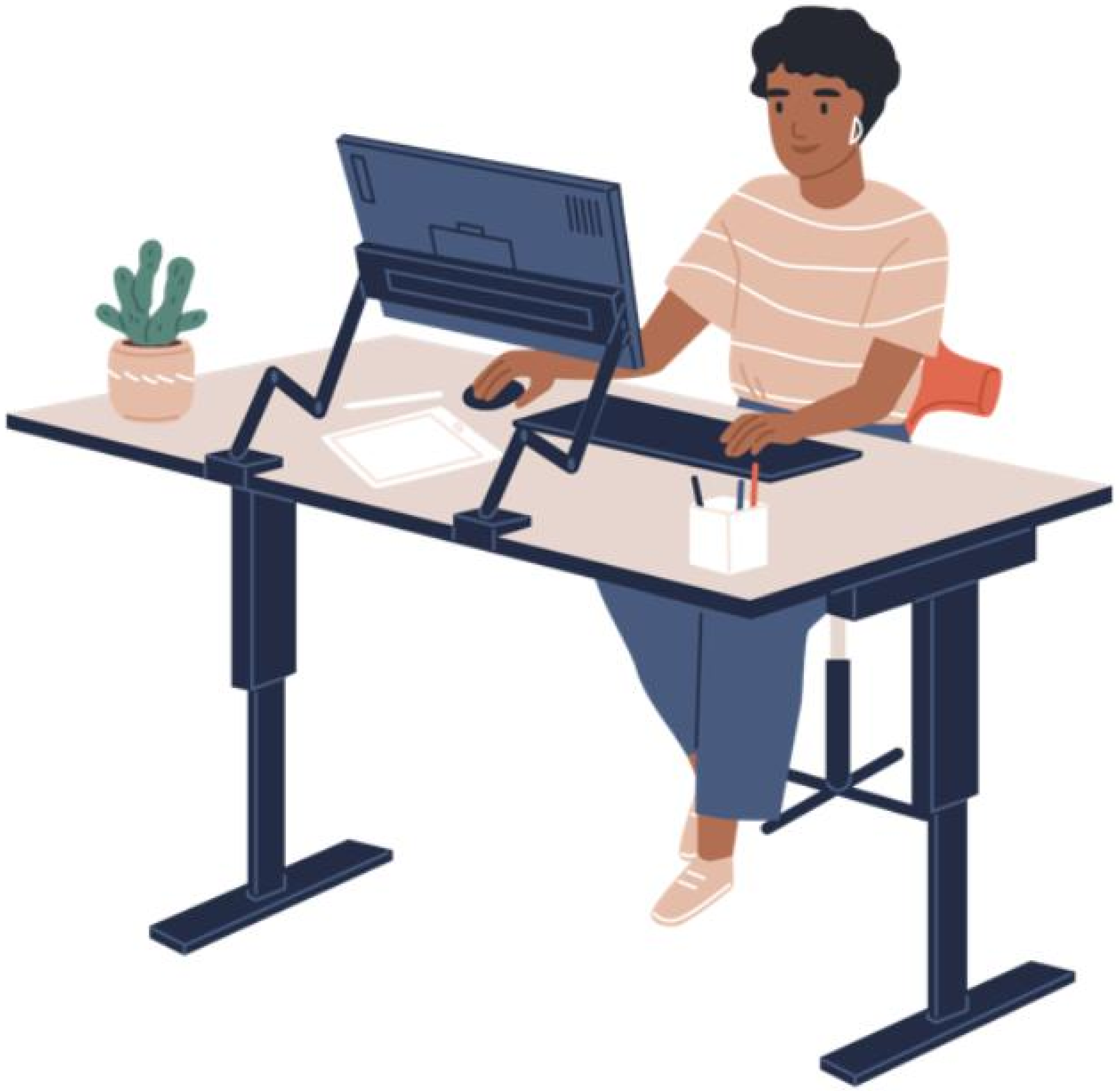
Slide Note

Learning Consolidation

Structure a Web Page Using CSS Floats



Menu

00:01:00:00:20

01/ 20

In this sprint, you learned to:

- Explain normal document flow
- Create multiple column layouts using floats
- Describe the relative and absolute positioning of CSS
- Use z-index and stack order to change the rendering order of HTML elements
- Make use of flexbox to create multiple column layouts

Slide Note

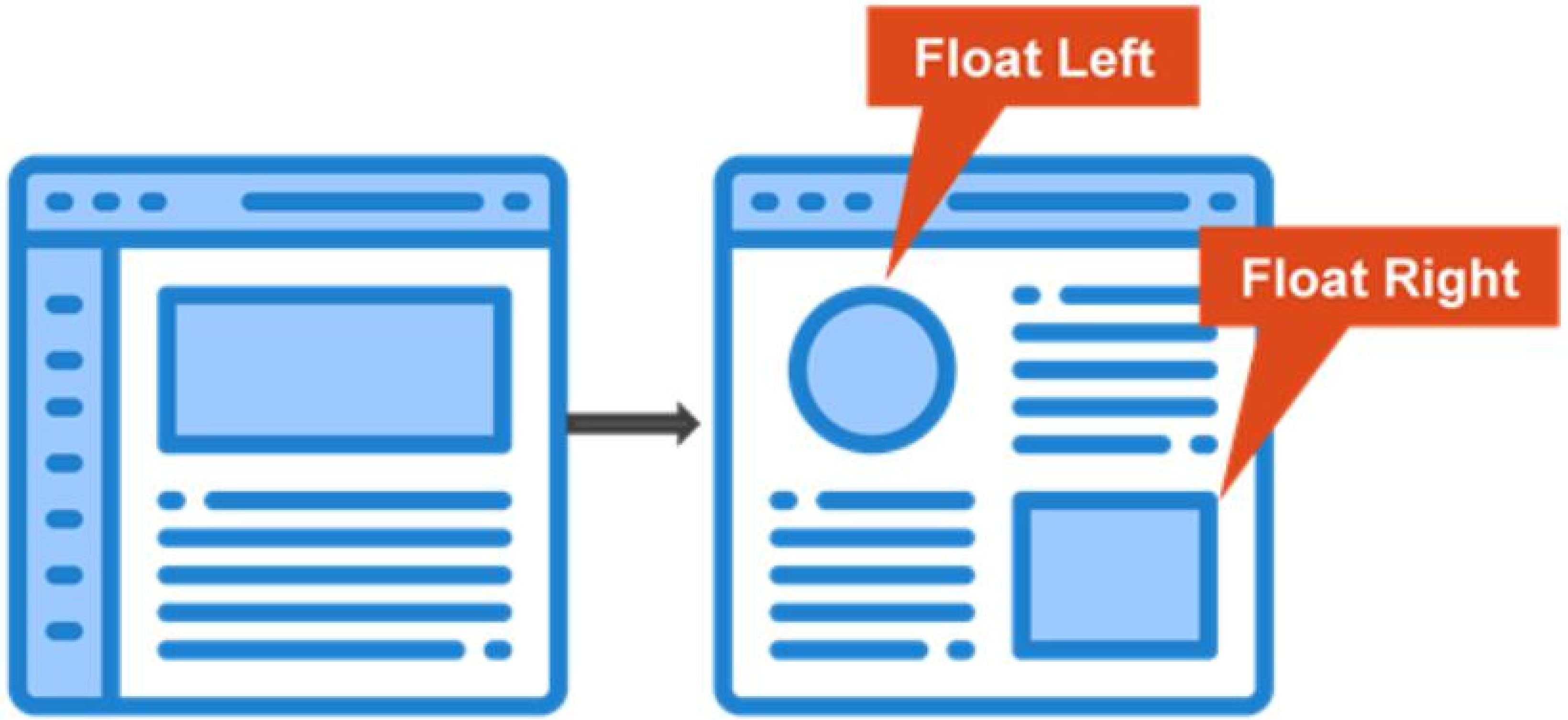
The float property was created to let web developers implement simple layouts involving an image floating inside a column of text, with the text wrapping around the left or right of it. This is similar to what you might get in a newspaper layout.

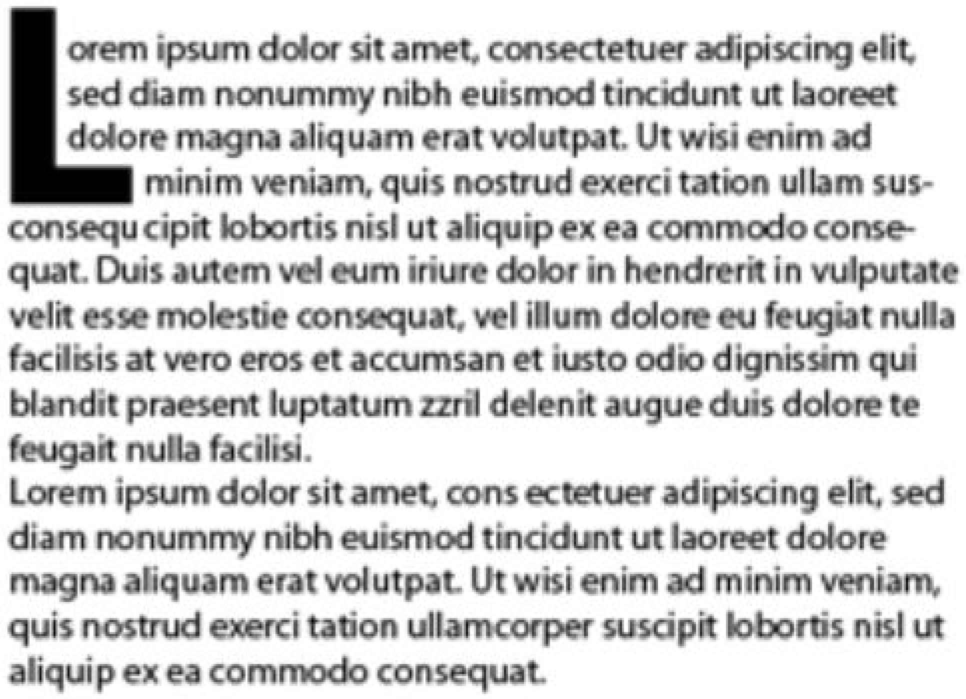
But web developers quickly realized that you could float anything, not just images. So, they use float broadened, for example, to create fun layout effects such as drop-caps.

Why Was CSS Floats Introduced?

CSS float property was introduced to implement simple layouts by having an image floating inside the column of a text, along with the text wrapping around the right or left of it.

The use of float is extended to create layout effects such as drop-caps.





Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullam susconsequ cipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis autem vel eum iriure dolor in hendrerit in vulputate velit esse molestie consequat, vel illum dolore eu feugiat nulla facilisis at vero eros et accumsan et iusto odio dignissim qui blandit praesent luptatum zzril delenit augue duis dolore te feugait nulla facilisi.
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, cons ectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Menu

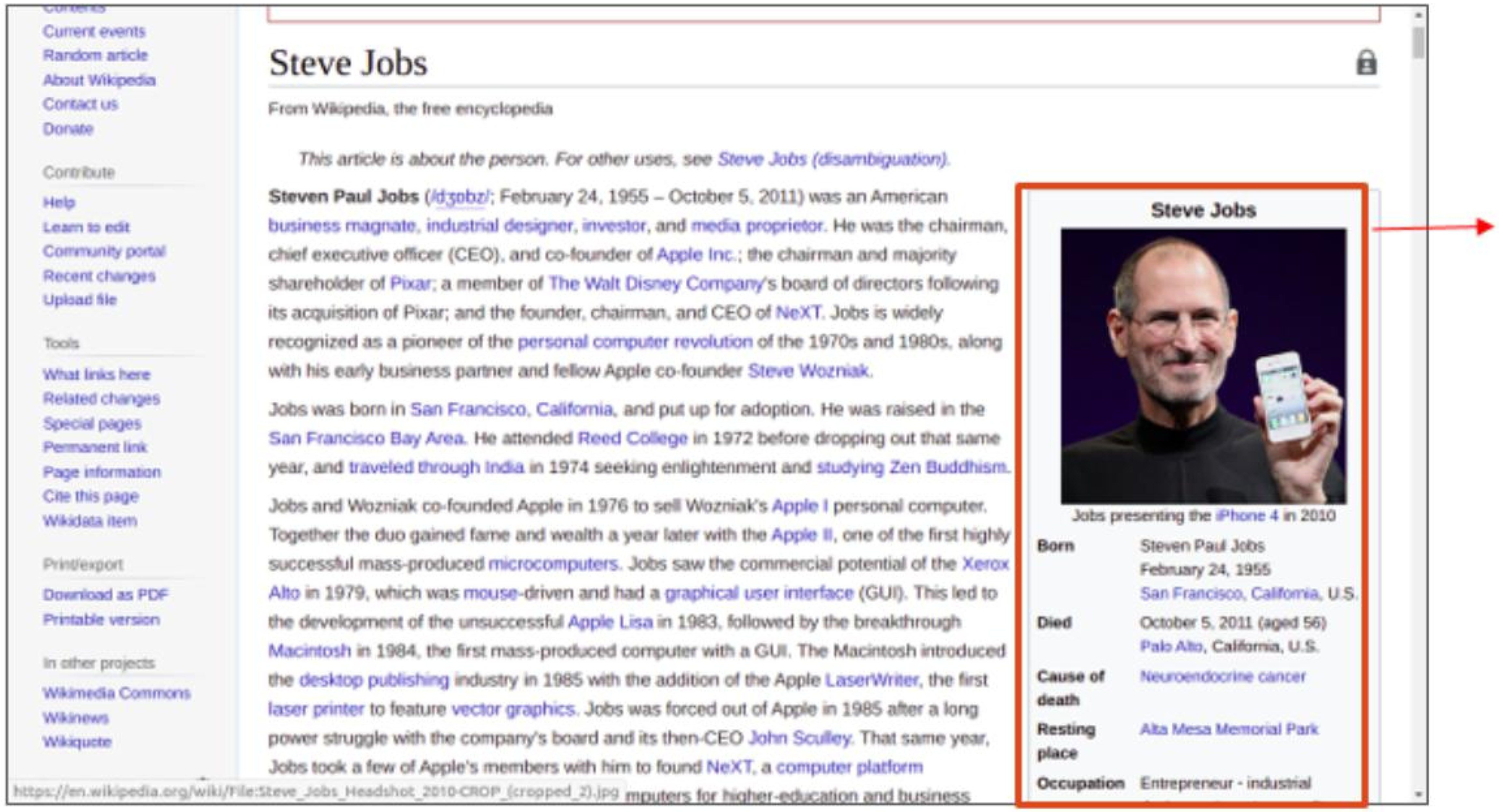
00:03 00:00:20

03/ 20

Slide Note

Sample Wikipedia web page where an image is floating to its main content.

CSS Float Used in Wikipedia Page



Contents
Current events
Random article
About Wikipedia
Contact us
Donate

Contribute

Help
Learn to edit
Community portal
Recent changes
Upload file

Tools

What links here
Related changes
Special pages
Permanent link
Page information
Cite this page
Wikidata item

Print/export

Download as PDF
Printable version

In other projects

Wikimedia Commons
Wikinews
Wikiquote

Steve Jobs

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the person. For other uses, see Steve Jobs (disambiguation).

Steven Paul Jobs (/dʒɒbz/; February 24, 1955 – October 5, 2011) was an American business magnate, industrial designer, investor, and media proprietor. He was the chairman, chief executive officer (CEO), and co-founder of Apple Inc.; the chairman and majority shareholder of Pixar; a member of The Walt Disney Company's board of directors following its acquisition of Pixar; and the founder, chairman, and CEO of NeXT. Jobs is widely recognized as a pioneer of the personal computer revolution of the 1970s and 1980s, along with his early business partner and fellow Apple co-founder Steve Wozniak.

Jobs was born in San Francisco, California, and put up for adoption. He was raised in the San Francisco Bay Area. He attended Reed College in 1972 before dropping out that same year, and traveled through India in 1974 seeking enlightenment and studying Zen Buddhism.

Jobs and Wozniak co-founded Apple in 1976 to sell Wozniak's Apple I personal computer. Together the duo gained fame and wealth a year later with the Apple II, one of the first highly successful mass-produced microcomputers. Jobs saw the commercial potential of the Xerox Alto in 1979, which was mouse-driven and had a graphical user interface (GUI). This led to the development of the unsuccessful Apple Lisa in 1983, followed by the breakthrough Macintosh in 1984, the first mass-produced computer with a GUI. The Macintosh introduced the desktop publishing industry in 1985 with the addition of the Apple LaserWriter, the first laser printer to feature vector graphics. Jobs was forced out of Apple in 1985 after a long power struggle with the company's board and its then-CEO John Sculley. That same year, Jobs took a few of Apple's members with him to found NeXT, a computer platform

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Steve_Jobs_Headshot_2010-CROP_(cropped_2).jpg mputers for higher-education and business

Steve Jobs

Jobs presenting the iPhone 4 in 2010

Born	Steven Paul Jobs February 24, 1955 San Francisco, California, U.S.
Died	October 5, 2011 (aged 56) Palo Alto, California, U.S.
Cause of death	Neuroendocrine cancer
Resting place	Alta Mesa Memorial Park
Occupation	Entrepreneur · industrial

Float Right

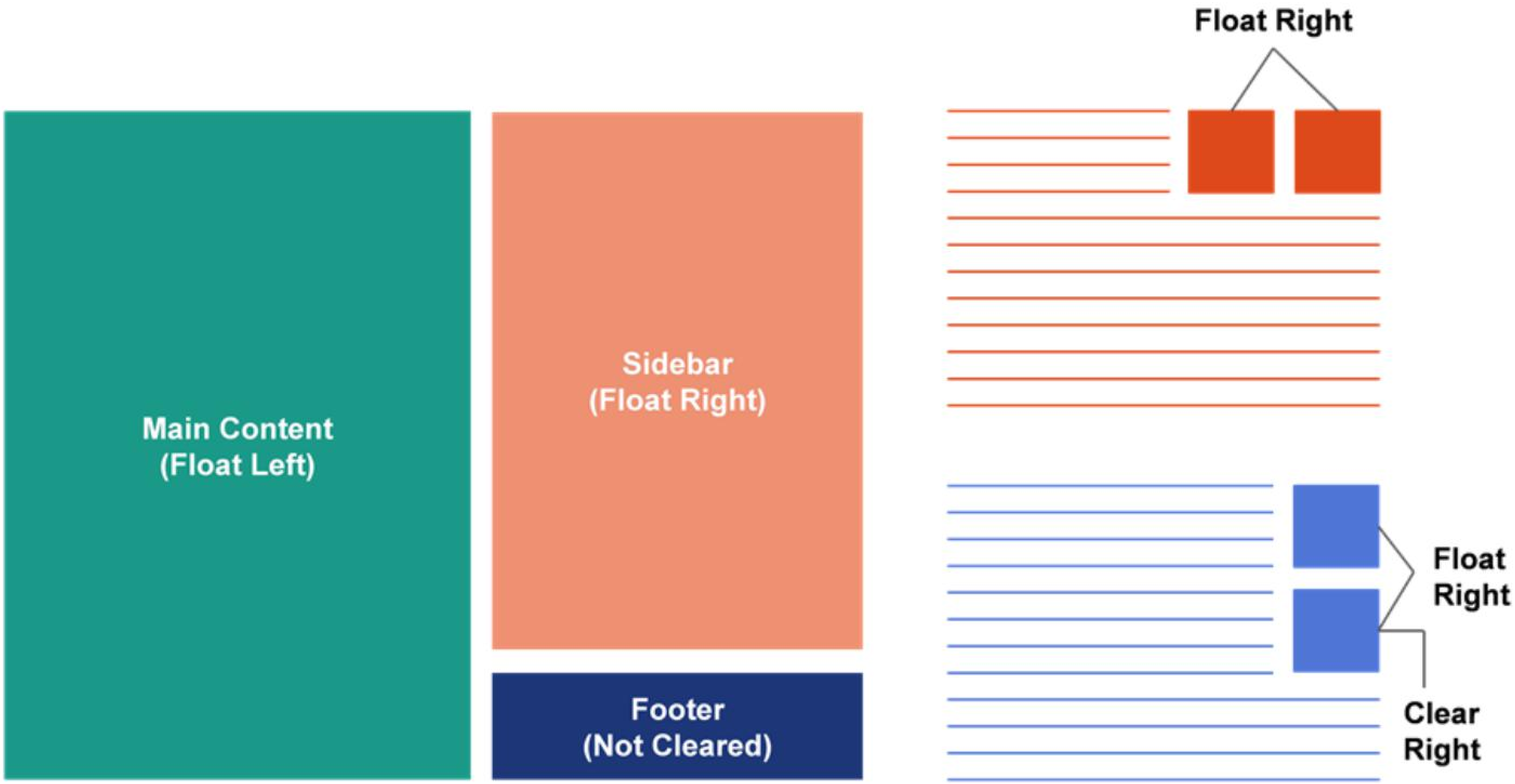
Source: CSS Solid

Slide Note

The Float element is taken out of the normal layout flow of the document and stuck to the left-hand side of its parent container (when CSS value is given as **left** for the float property)

Clearing floats – Clear property can be used to stop the following element from moving up.

Float and Clear Float



Slide Note

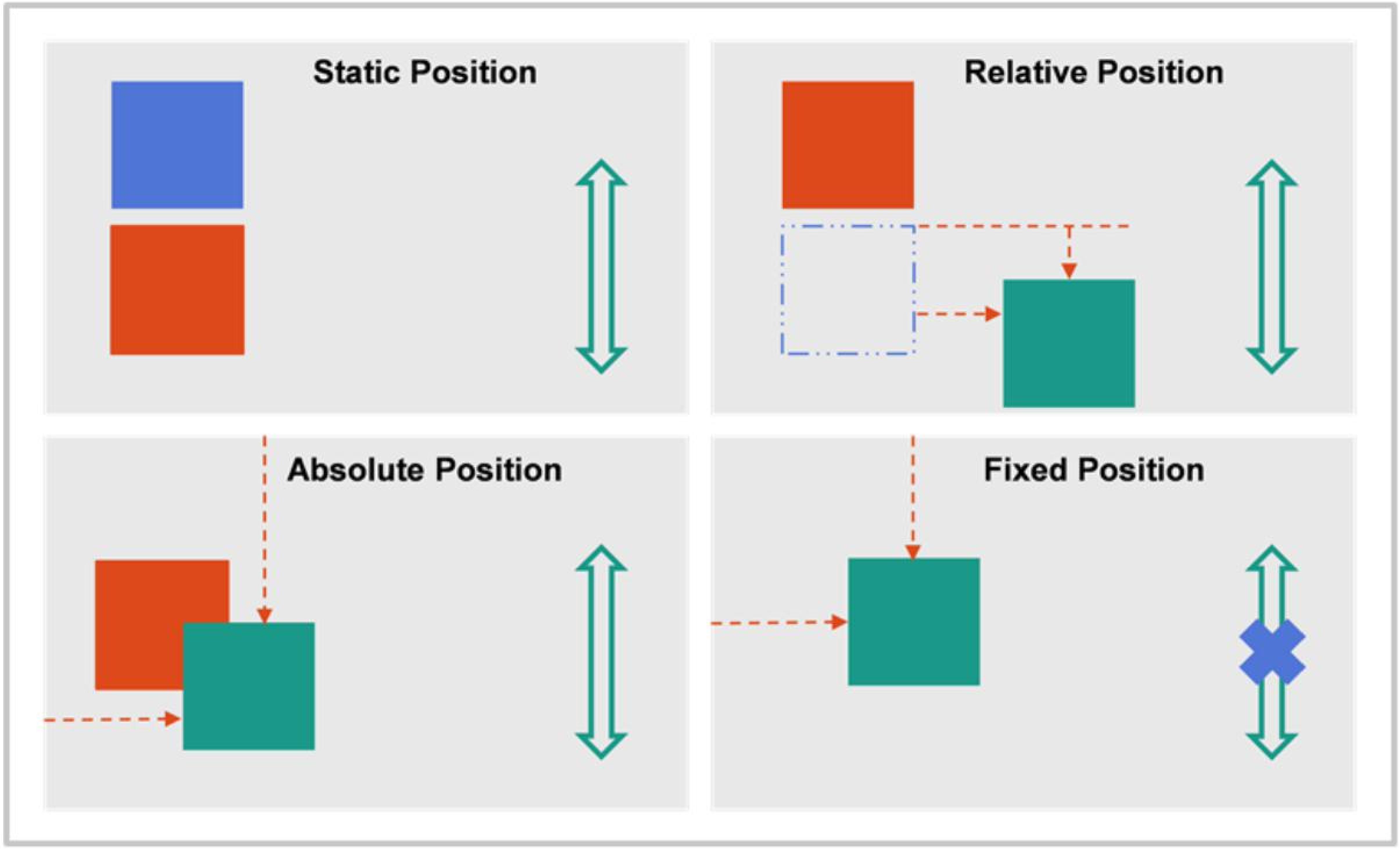
Static: This is the default position that every element gets. It means, the element is positioned according to the normal flow of the page.

Absolute: The element is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor. If it has no positioned ancestor, it uses the document body and moves along with page scrolling. They are removed from the normal flow and can overlap elements. Example: Caption on top of an image

Relative: This is similar to Static positioning, but once the positioned element has taken its place, the final position, including the overlap feature, can be modified.

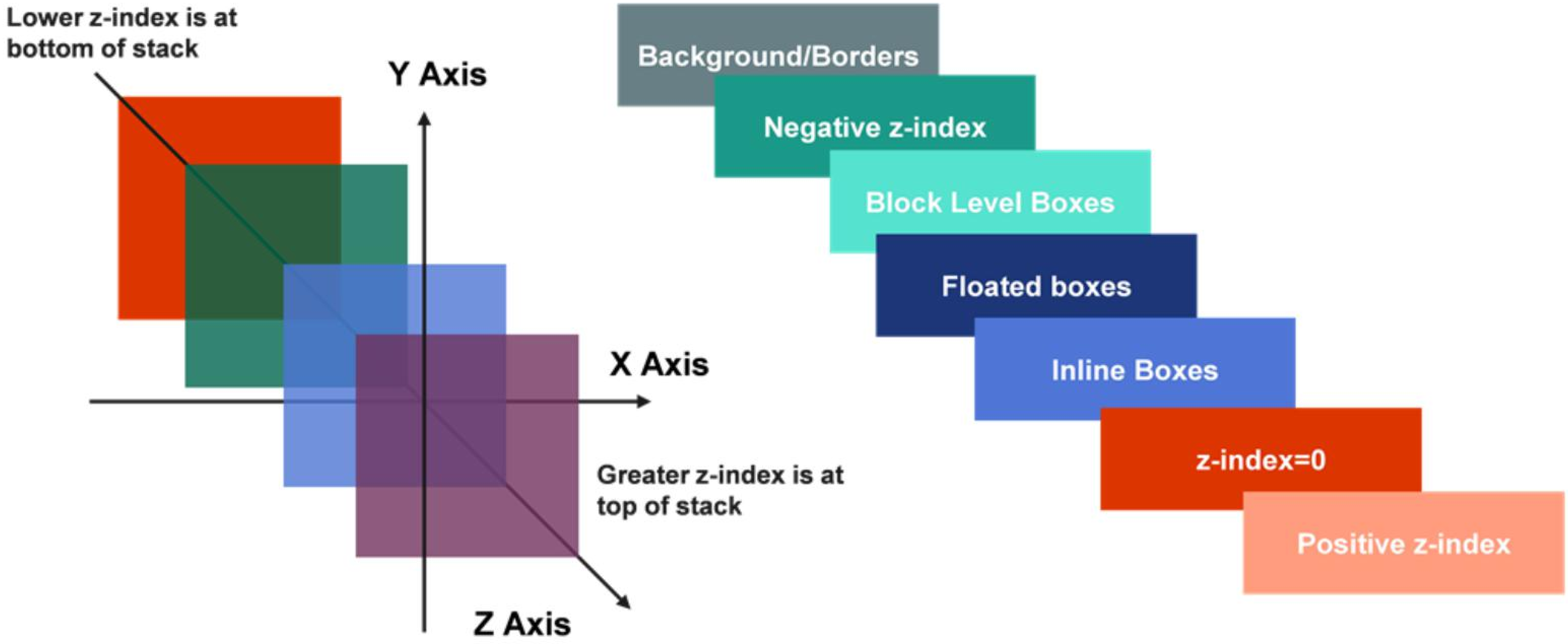
Fixed: Usually fixes an element in place relative to the visible portion of the viewport, so it always stays in the same place even while scrolling. The element is removed from the normal document flow, and no space is created for the element in the page layout. Example: Fixed Header

CSS Positions



z-index and Stack Order

We can change the stack order of an element using z-index property.



Lower z-index is at bottom of stack

Y Axis

X Axis

Z Axis

Greater z-index is at top of stack

Background/Borders

Negative z-index

Block Level Boxes

Floated boxes

Inline Boxes

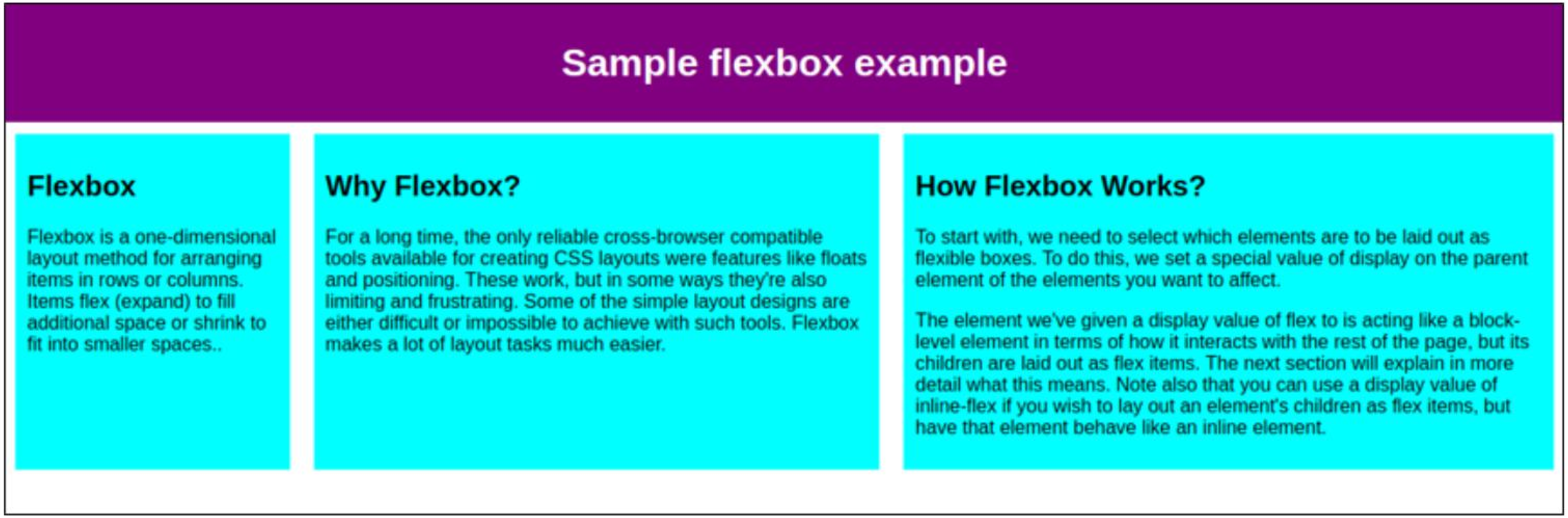
z-index=0

Positive z-index

Slide Note

The above is the output image for explaining flexbox layout.

Flexbox



Sample flexbox example

Flexbox

Flexbox is a one-dimensional layout method for arranging items in rows or columns. Items flex (expand) to fill additional space or shrink to fit into smaller spaces..

Why Flexbox?

For a long time, the only reliable cross-browser compatible tools available for creating CSS layouts were features like floats and positioning. These work, but in some ways they're also limiting and frustrating. Some of the simple layout designs are either difficult or impossible to achieve with such tools. Flexbox makes a lot of layout tasks much easier.

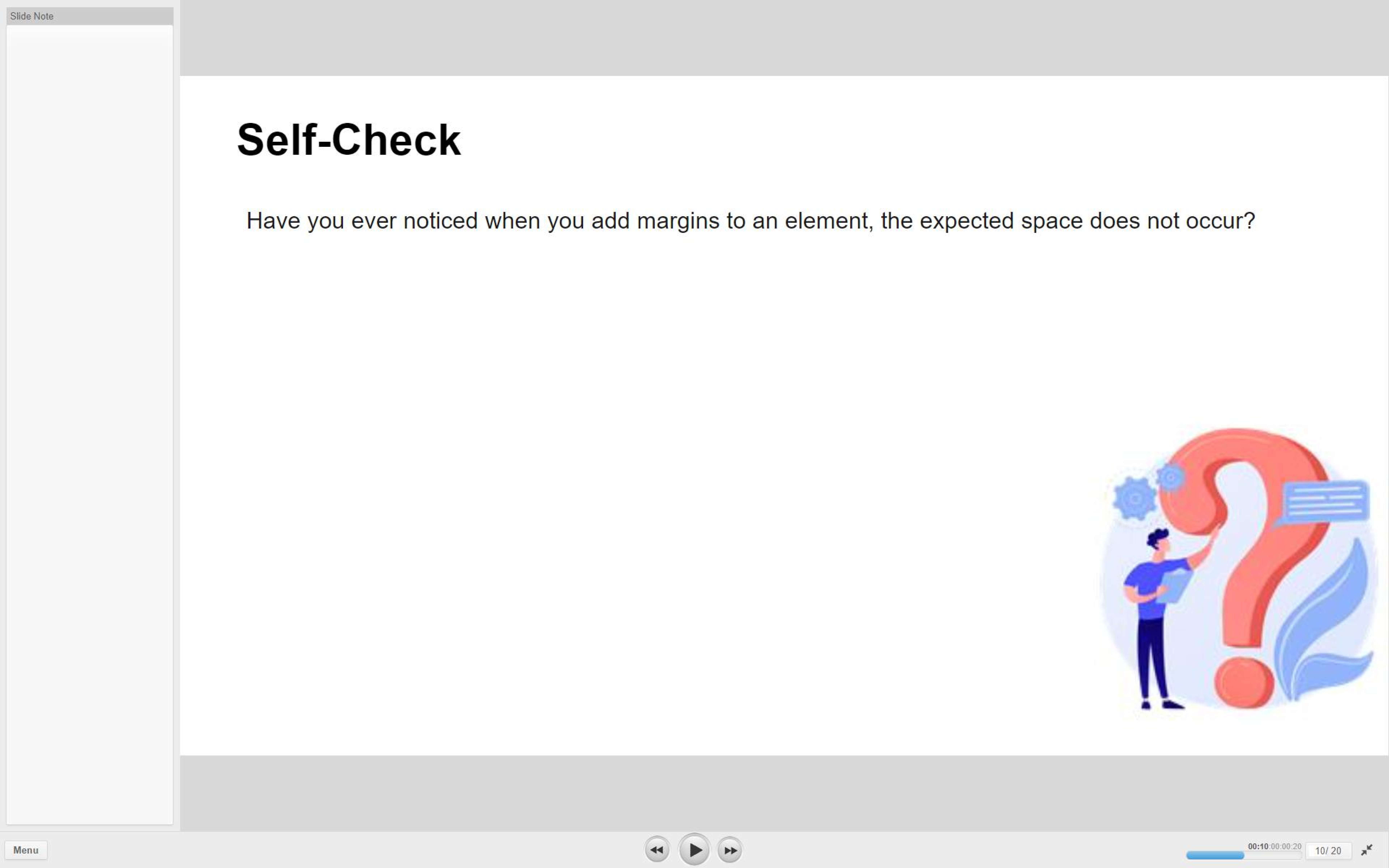
How Flexbox Works?

To start with, we need to select which elements are to be laid out as flexible boxes. To do this, we set a special value of display on the parent element of the elements you want to affect.

The element we've given a display value of flex to is acting like a block-level element in terms of how it interacts with the rest of the page, but its children are laid out as flex items. The next section will explain in more detail what this means. Note also that you can use a display value of inline-flex if you wish to lay out an element's children as flex items, but have that element behave like an inline element.

Useful Tips

- A float property does not work if the elements have **display: none;** property set.
- You should always set a width on floated items, otherwise, the results can be unpredictable.
- If the float property has inherit value, the element receives the float value from its parent.
- There is nothing like **float: center;** to make an element float to the center. However, we can achieve this by inputting display: flex; and justify-content: center.
- Adding a hidden element after the parent element method of .clearfix is preferred over setting the **overflow: auto;** method.



Self-Check

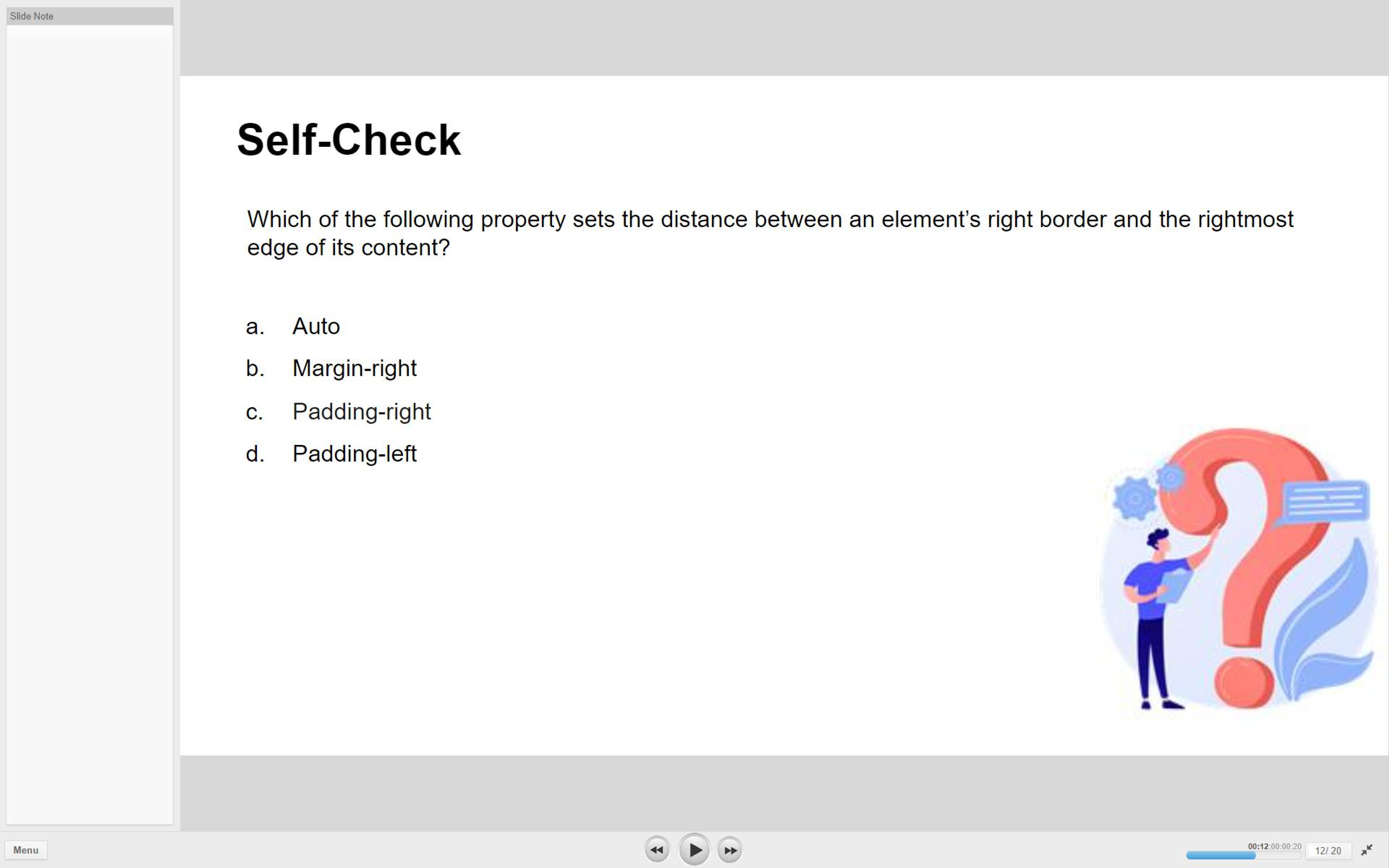
Have you ever noticed when you add margins to an element, the expected space does not occur?

Self-Check: Solution

Have you ever noticed when you add margins to an element, the expected space does not occur?

Correct Answer: It’s because of margin collapsing.

Explanation: When two elements have the margin set and the margins touch, the larger of the two remains, and the smaller one disappears.



Self-Check

Which of the following property sets the distance between an element’s right border and the rightmost edge of its content?

a. Auto

b. Margin-right

c. Padding-right

d. Padding-left

Self-Check: Solution

Which of the following property sets the distance between an element’s right border and the rightmost edge of its content?

a. Auto

b. Margin-right

c. **Padding-right**

d. Padding-left

Explanation: Padding is the property that sets the distance between an element border and its content. So, option C is the correct answer.

Self-Check

Which elements don't float even after setting them with the float property?

Self-Check: Solution

Which elements don't float even after setting them with the float property?

Answer: **The absolute and fixed positioned elements.**

Explanation: Absolute and fixed positioned elements are already taken away from the normal flow of the document.

Self-Check

Is there any other alternative to the clearfix hack?

Self-Check: Solution

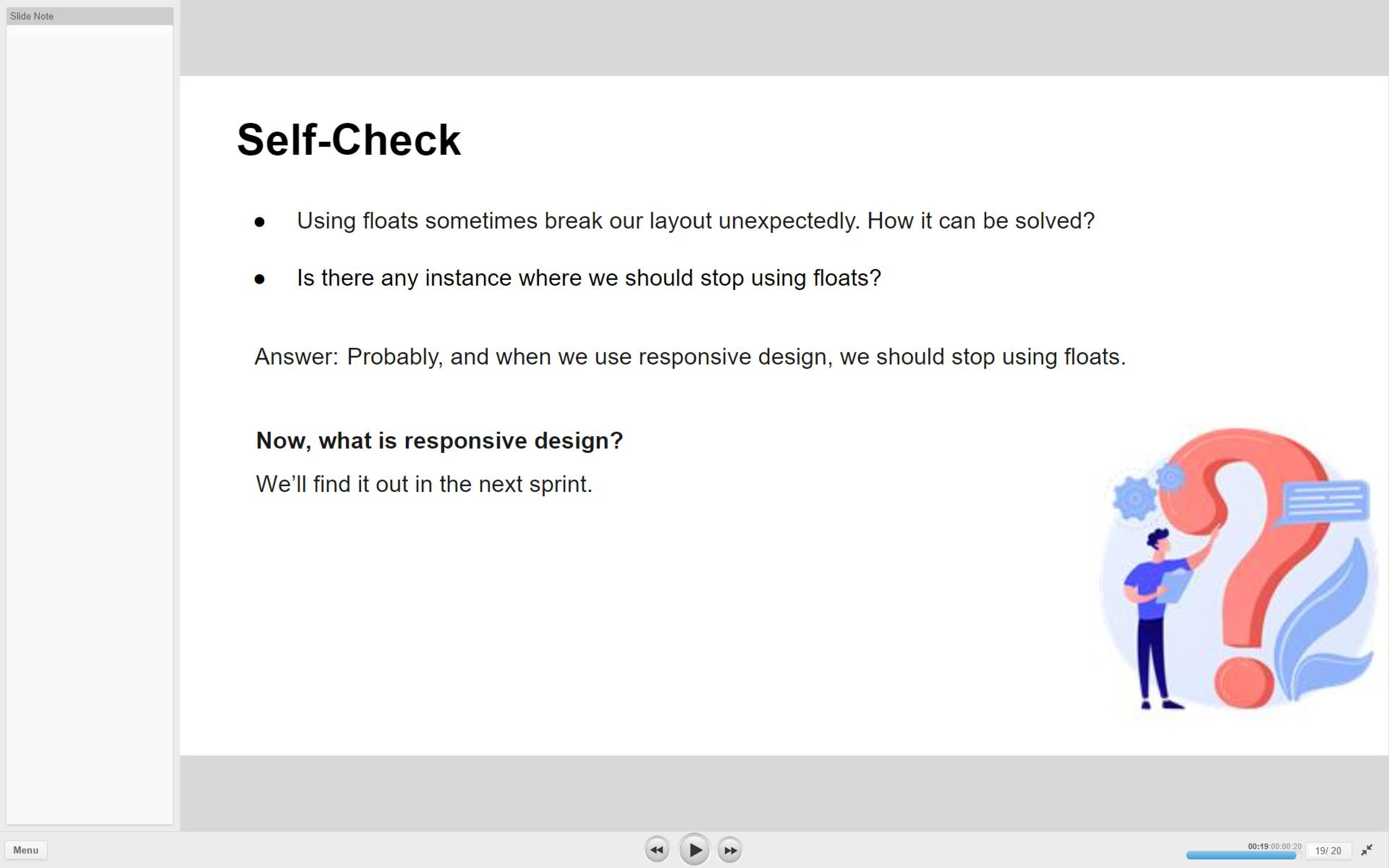
Is there any other alternative to the clearfix hack?

Answer: **Yes, you can achieve this by setting the wrapper’s overflow property to a value other than the visible.**

Slide Note

Self-Check

- Using floats sometimes break our layout unexpectedly. How can it be solved?
- Is there any instance where we should stop using floats?



Self-Check

- Using floats sometimes break our layout unexpectedly. How it can be solved?
- Is there any instance where we should stop using floats?

Answer: Probably, and when we use responsive design, we should stop using floats.

Now, what is responsive design?

We'll find it out in the next sprint.