

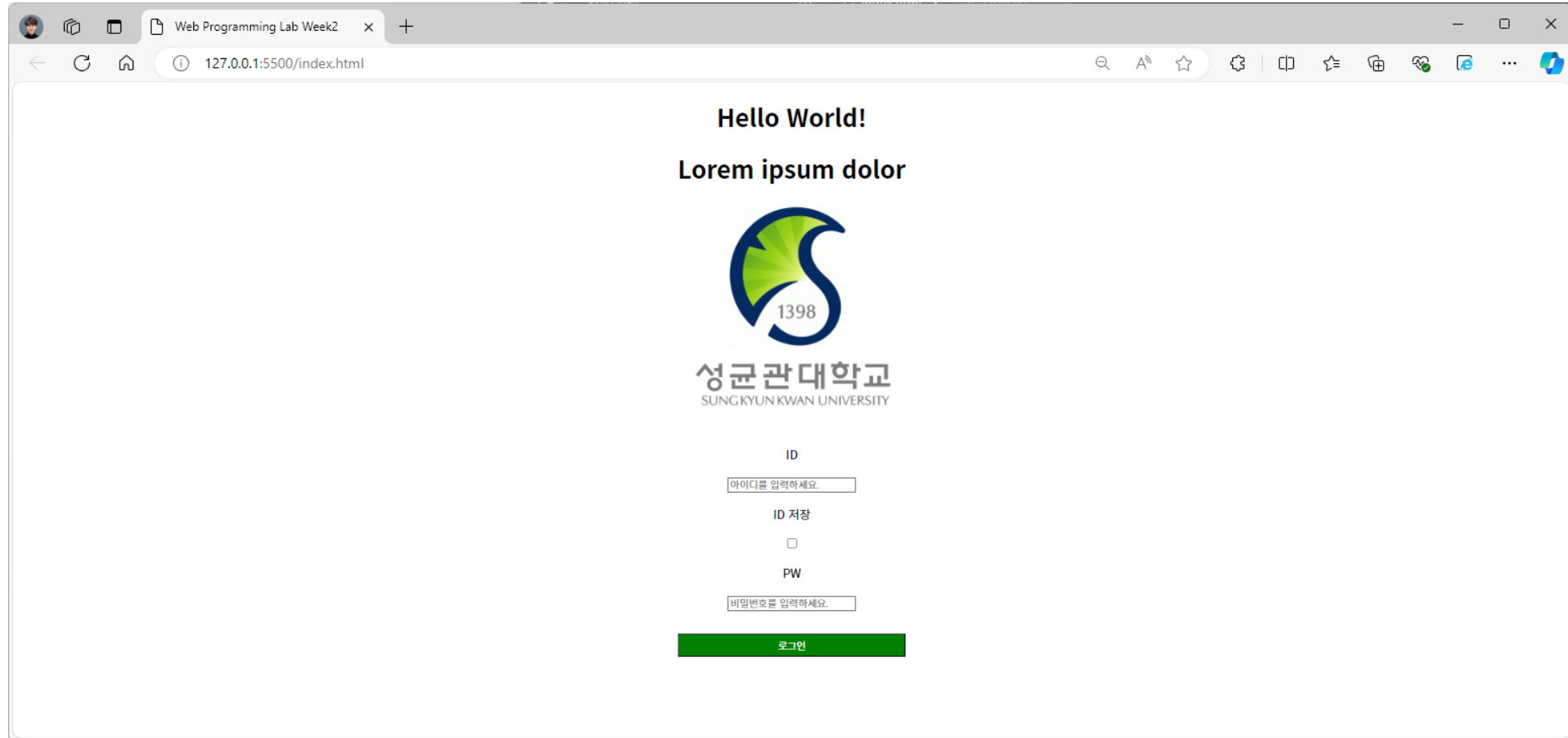
Web Programming Lab

HTML & CSS

Week 3



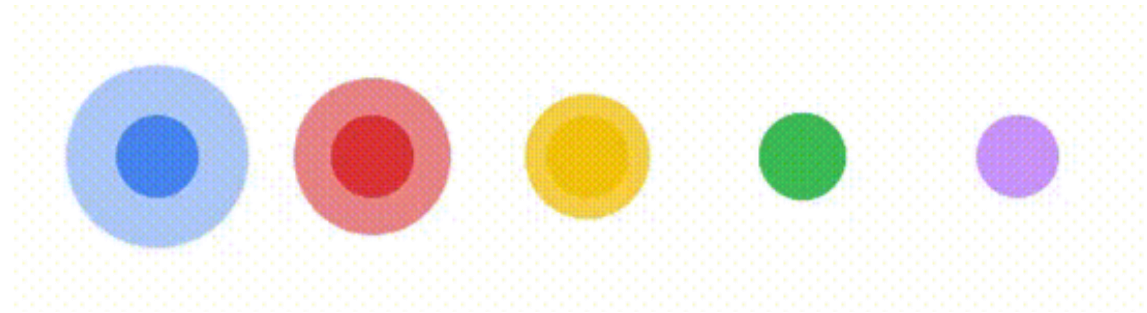
Week 2 Result





Contents

- **Box Model**
 - Margin and Padding
- **CSS Layout**
- **Element Positioning**
- **CSS Flexible Box Layout**



Box Model

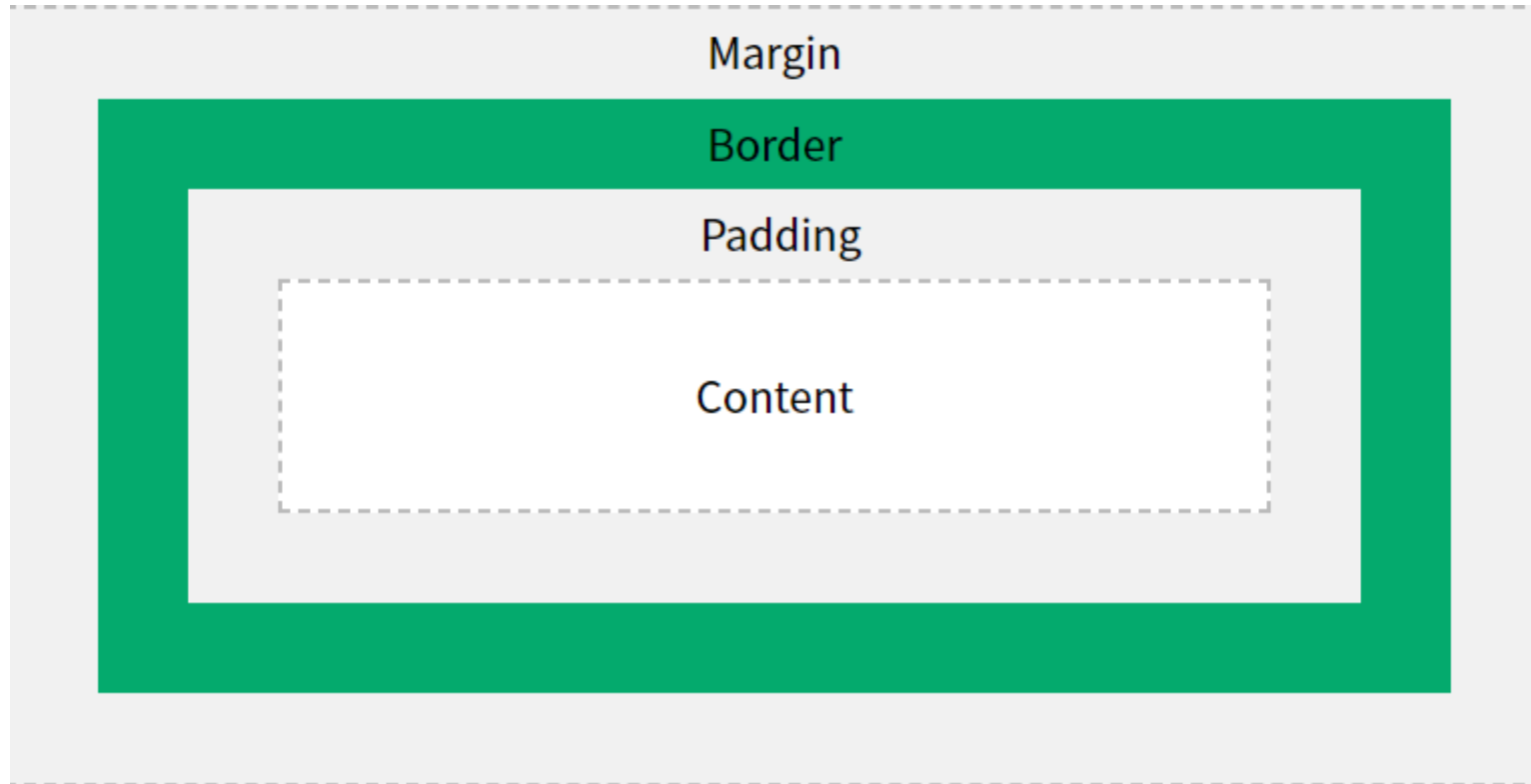


Box Model

- ◉ Content : Text and images appear
- ◉ Padding : The area around the content. Padding is transparent
- ◉ Border : The border around the padding and contents. Affected by the border color of the box
- ◉ Margin : Area around the border. Margin is transparent



Box Model

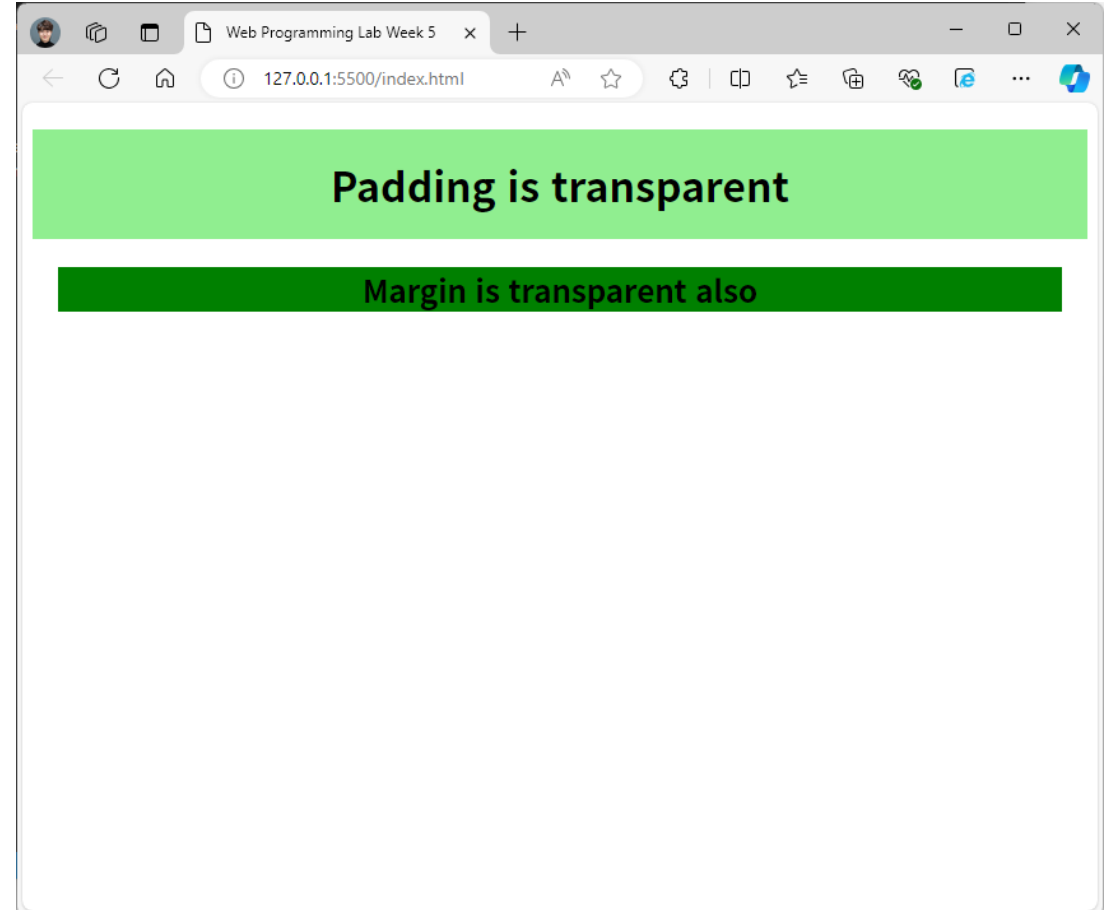




Box Model

<index.html>

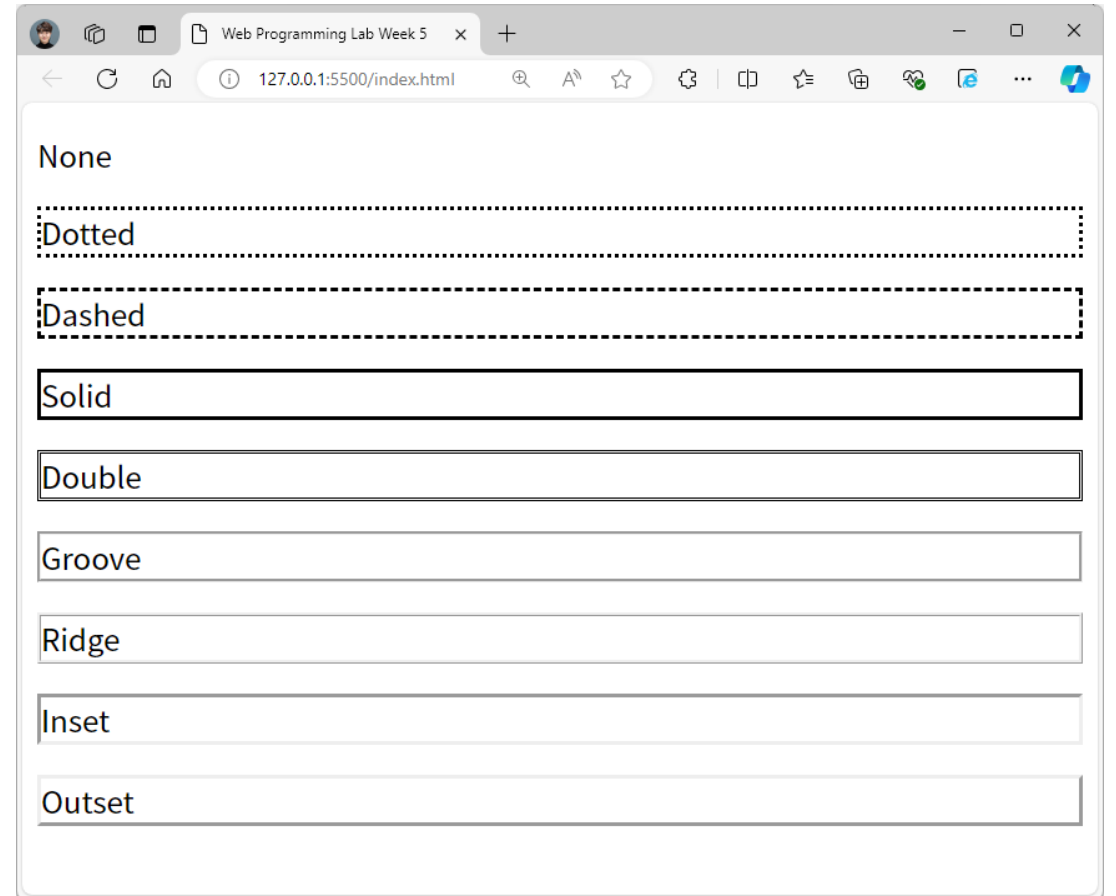
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
  <style>
    h1 {
      padding : 20px;
      background-color: lightgreen;
    }
    h2 {
      margin: 20px;
      background-color: green;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1><center>Padding is transparent</center></h1>
  <h2><center>Margin is transparent also</center></h2>
</body>
```





Borderline Style

- border-style : none
- border-style : dotted
- border-style : dashed
- border-style : solid
- border-style : double
- border-style : groove
- border-style : ridge
- border-style : inset
- border-style : outset





Borderline Style

<index.html>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
  <title>Web Programming Lab Week 5</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <p id="one">box 1</p>
  <p id="two">box 2</p>
  <p id="three">box 3</p>
</body>
```

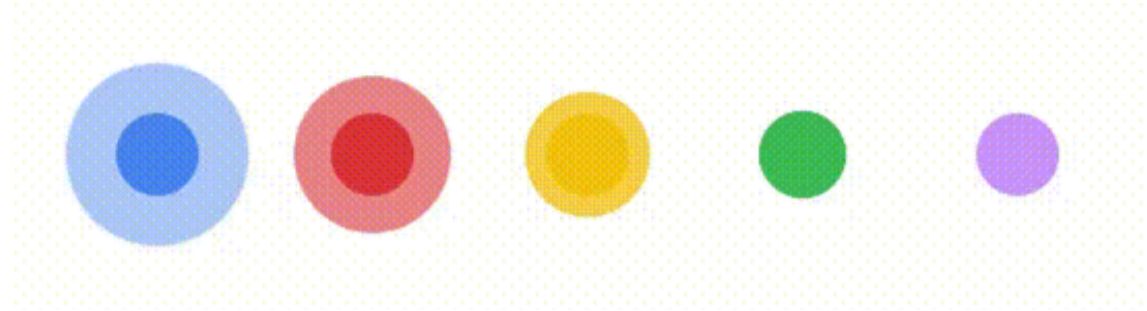
<style.css>

```
body {
  display: flex;
}
p {
  width : 50px; height : 50px;
  margin : 10px;
  padding : 10px;
  background-color: orange;
}
#one {
  border : medium none black;
}
#two {
  border : 4px solid black;
}
#three {
  border : 10px dotted black;
}
```



Borderline Style

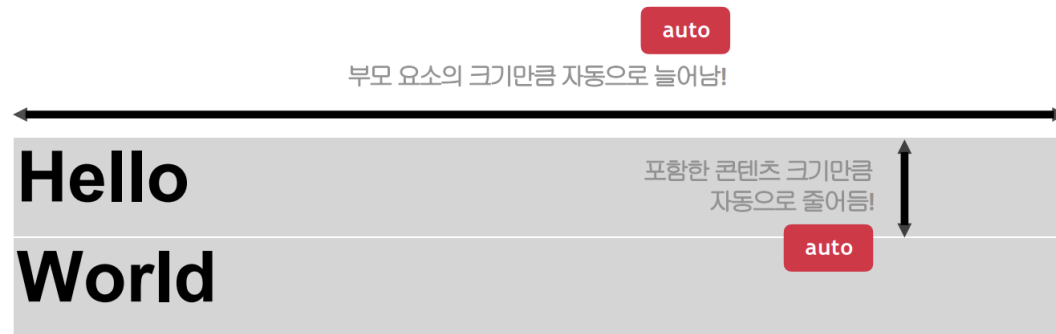




CSS Layout

◎ Block and Inline Element

Block Element



Inline Element





Block Element

- Form in which a line break occurs by default and the width of the area becomes the entire width of the upper area
- tag : <h1>, <p>, , , <table>, <blockquote>, <pre>, <div>, <form>, <header>, <nav>





Inline Element

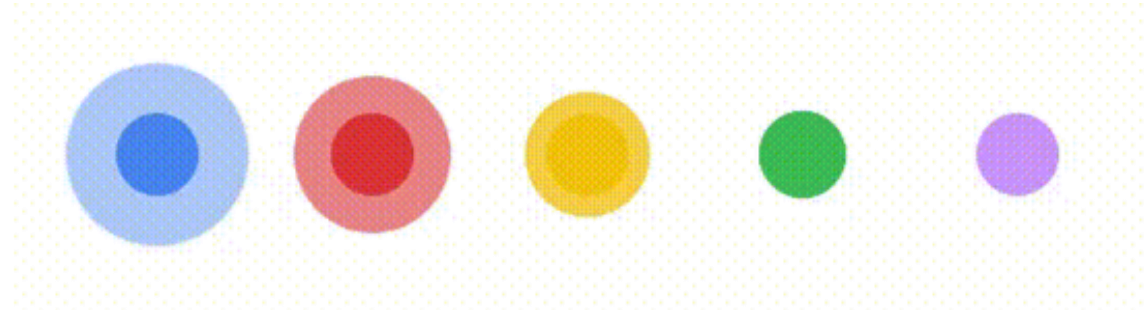
- Opposite of the block element, with no line breaks
- tag : <a>, , , , ,
, <input>





Display Property

- If the display property is set to block, it is arranged like a block element
- If you set the display property to inline, it will be laid out like an inline element
- How to use the display property
 - display: block
 - display: inline
 - display: flex
 - display: none
 - Not considered to be missing



Element Positioning



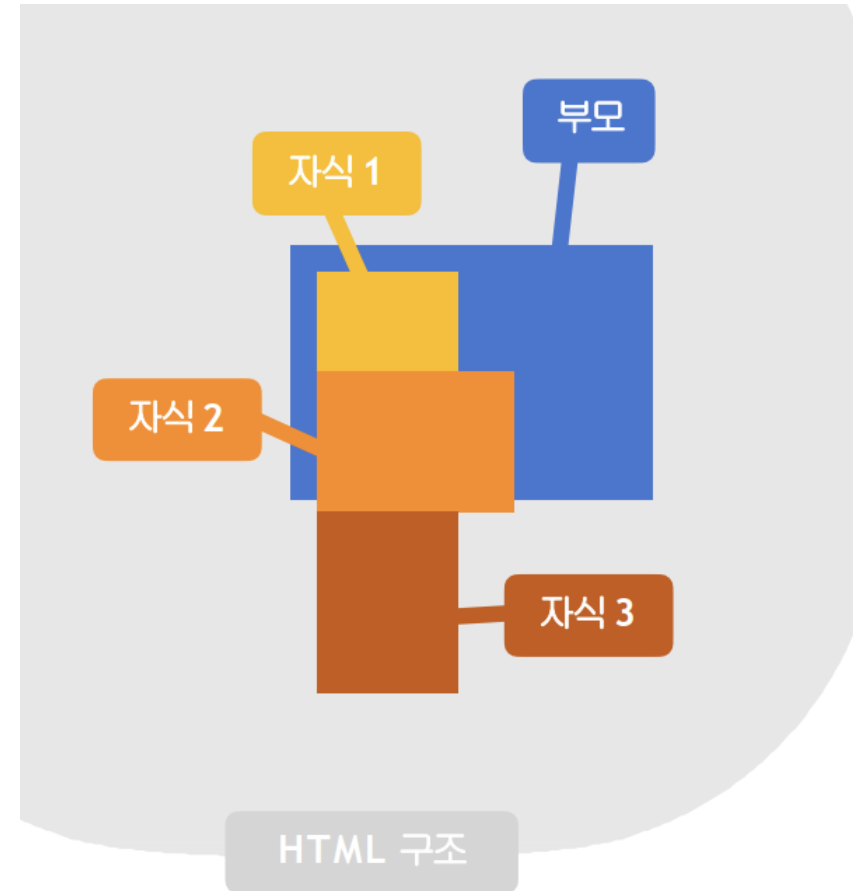
Position Property

- Static positioning
 - ◉ HTML elements are positioned static by default
- Relative positioning
 - ◉ An element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its normal position
- Absolute positioning
 - ◉ An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor
- Fixed positioning
 - ◉ An element with position: fixed; is positioned relative to the viewport



Static Positioning

- Block elements are stacked up and down like a box, and inline elements are arranged in a row
- This property is always placed according to the basic flow of the page
 - ◉ This property is not affected by the top, bottom, left and right properties





Static Positioning

<index.html>

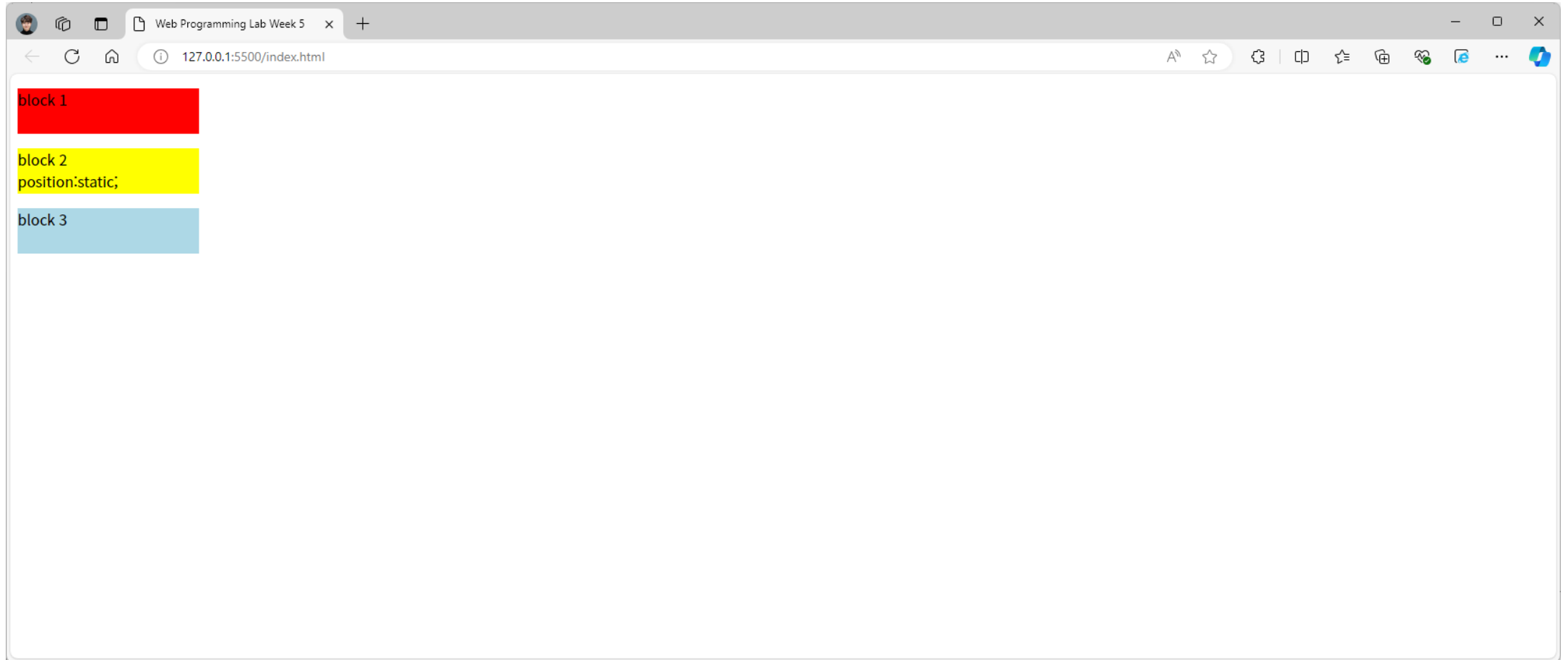
```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet"
href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <p id="one">block 1</p>
  <div id="two">block 2<br>
position:static;</div>
  <p id="three">block 3</p>
</body>
```

<style.css>

```
#one {
  background-color: red;
  width: 200px;
  height: 50px;
}
#two {
  background-color: yellow;
  position: static;
  width: 200px;
  height : 50px;
}
#three {
  background-color: lightblue;
  width: 200px;
  height: 50px;
}
```



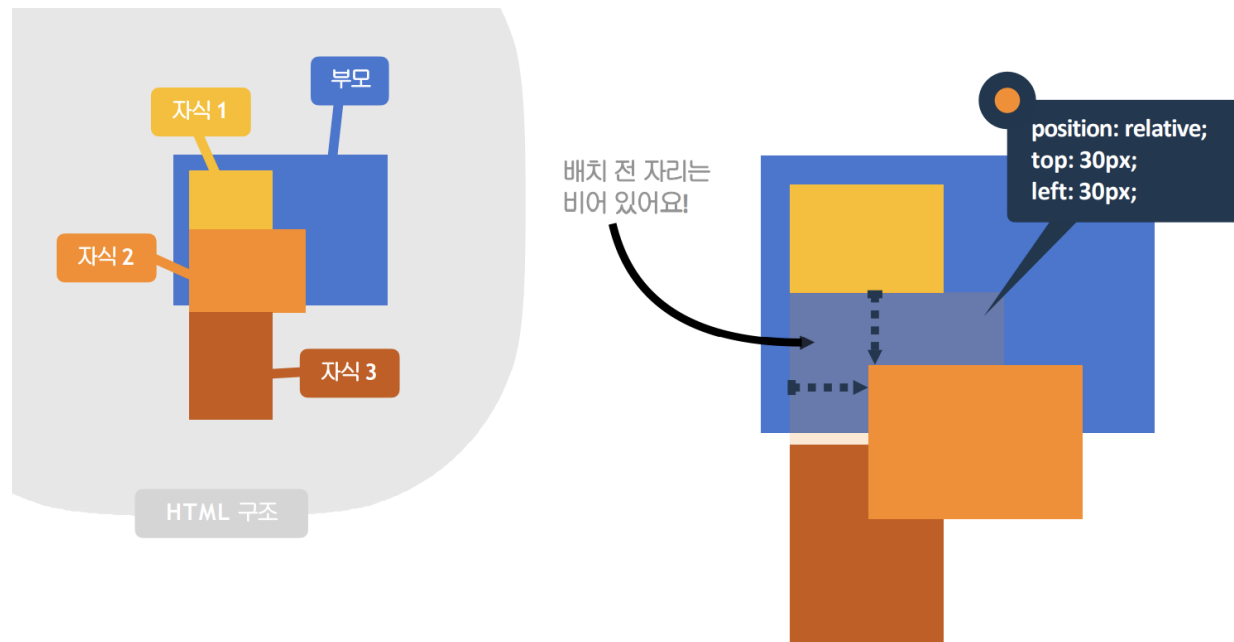
Static Positioning





Relative Positioning

- Setting a relatively positioned element will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position





Relative Positioning

<index.html>

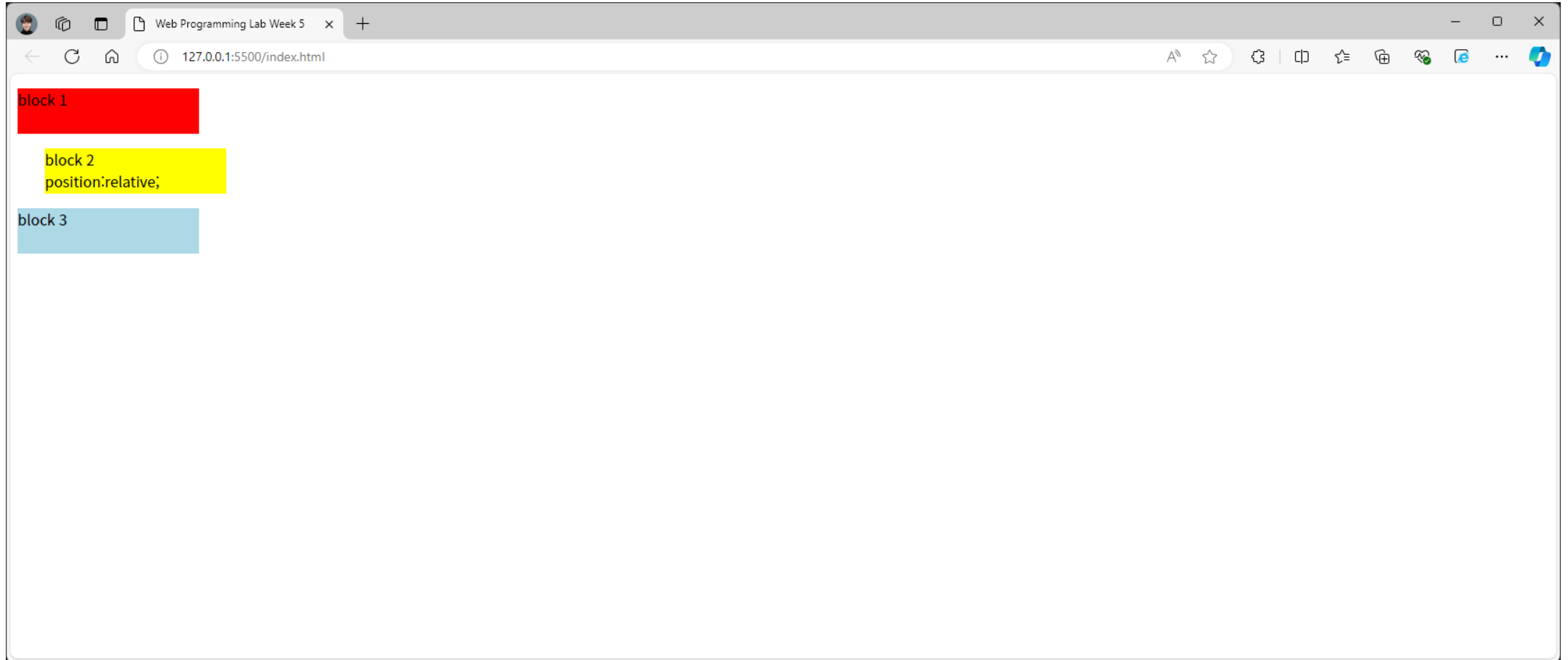
```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet"
href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <p id="one">block 1</p>
  <div id="two">block 2<br>
position:relative;</div>
  <p id="three">block 3</p>
</body>
```

<style.css>

```
#one {
  background-color: red;
  width: 200px;
  height: 50px;
}
#two {
  background-color: yellow;
  position: relative;
  left : 30px;
  width: 200px;
  height : 50px;
}
#three {
  background-color: lightblue;
  width: 200px;
  height: 50px;
}
```



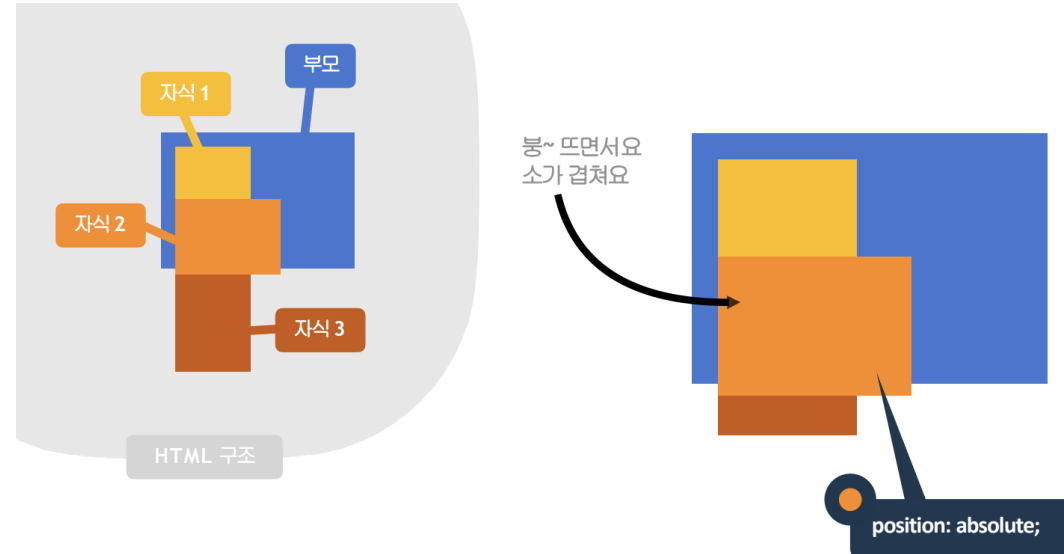
Relative Positioning





Absolute Positioning

- Located at the top, left, bottom, right in the starting position relative to the entire page
- It is positioned relative to the parent element that has a non-static position





Absolute Positioning

<index.html>

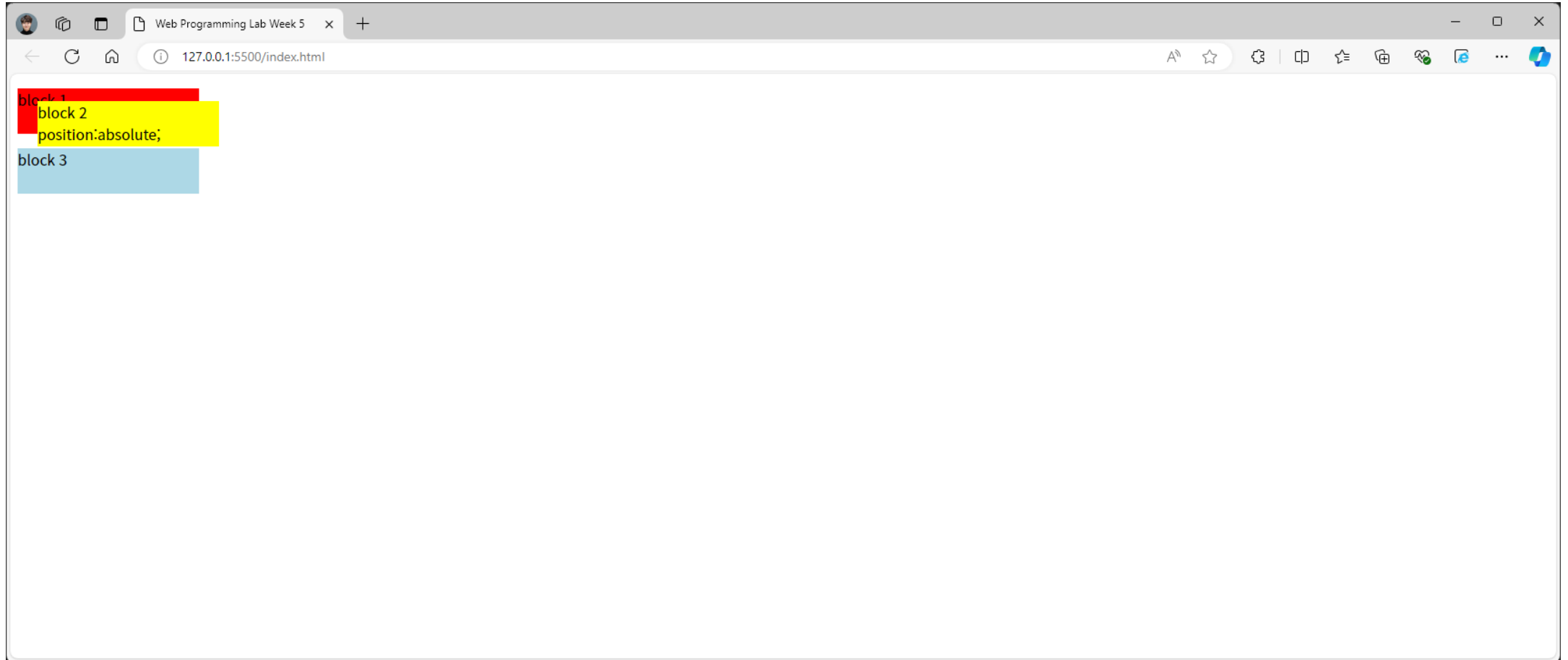
```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet"
href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <p id="one">block 1</p>
  <div id="two">block 2<br>
position:absolute;</div>
  <p id="three">block 3</p>
</body>
```

<style.css>

```
#one {
  background-color: red;
  width: 200px;
  height: 50px;
}
#two {
  background-color: yellow;
  position: absolute;
  top : 30px;
  left : 30px;
  width: 200px;
  height : 50px;
}
#three {
  background-color: lightblue;
  width: 200px;
  height: 50px;
}
```



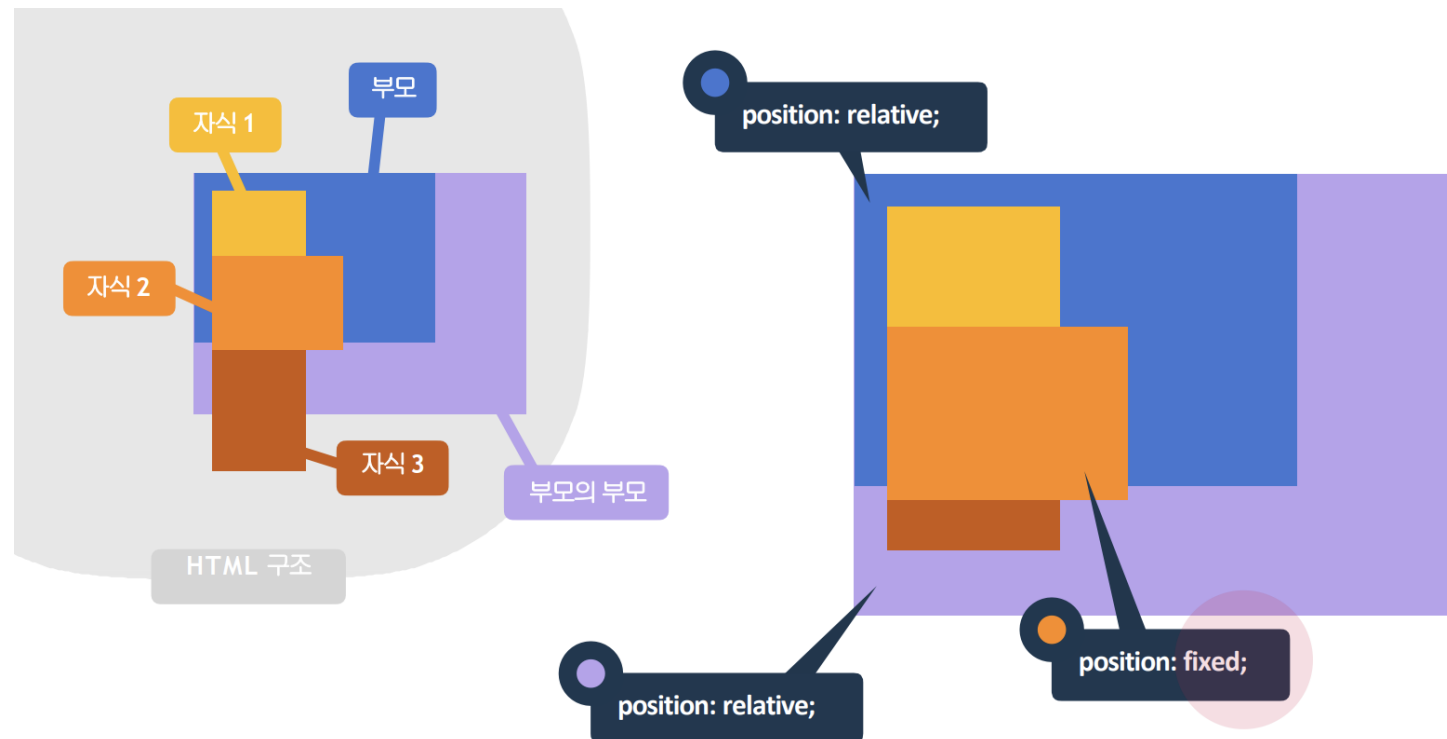
Absolute Positioning





Fixed Positioning

- Positioning elements relative to the browser window
- Window does not move when scrolling





Fixed Positioning

<index.html>

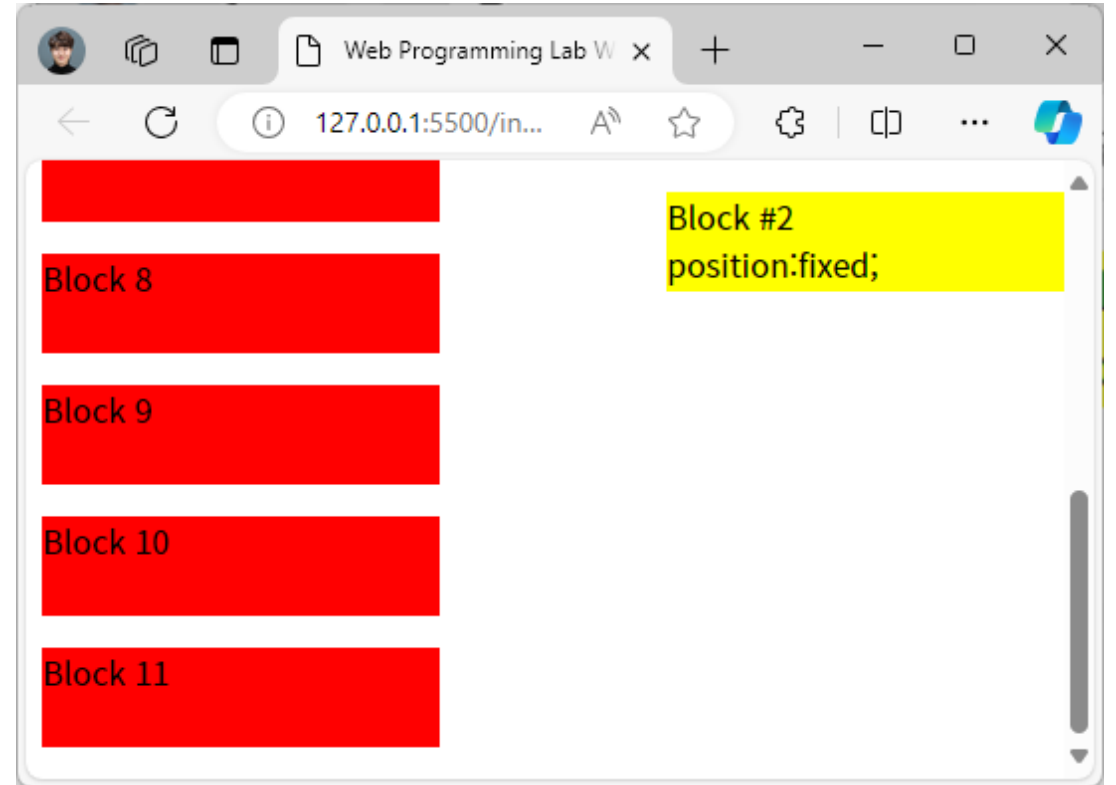
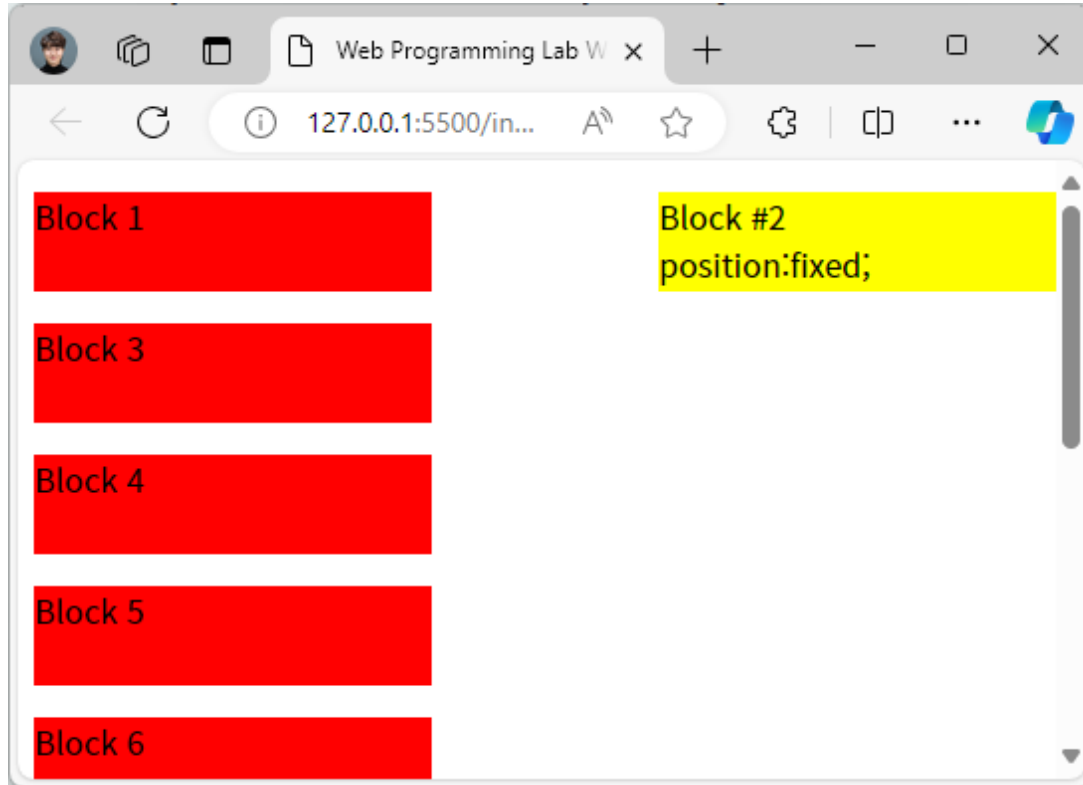
```
<body>
  <p>Block 1</p>
  <p id="two">Block #2<br>position:fixed;</p>
  <p>Block 3</p>
  <p>Block 4</p>
  <p>Block 5</p>
  <p>Block 6</p>
  <p>Block 7</p>
  <p>Block 8</p>
  <p>Block 9</p>
  <p>Block 10</p>
  <p>Block 11</p>
</body>
```

<style.css>

```
p {
  background-color: red;
  width: 200px;
  height: 50px;
}
#two {
  background-color: yellow;
  position: fixed;
  top : 0px;
  right : 0px;
  width: 200px;
  height : 50px;
}
```



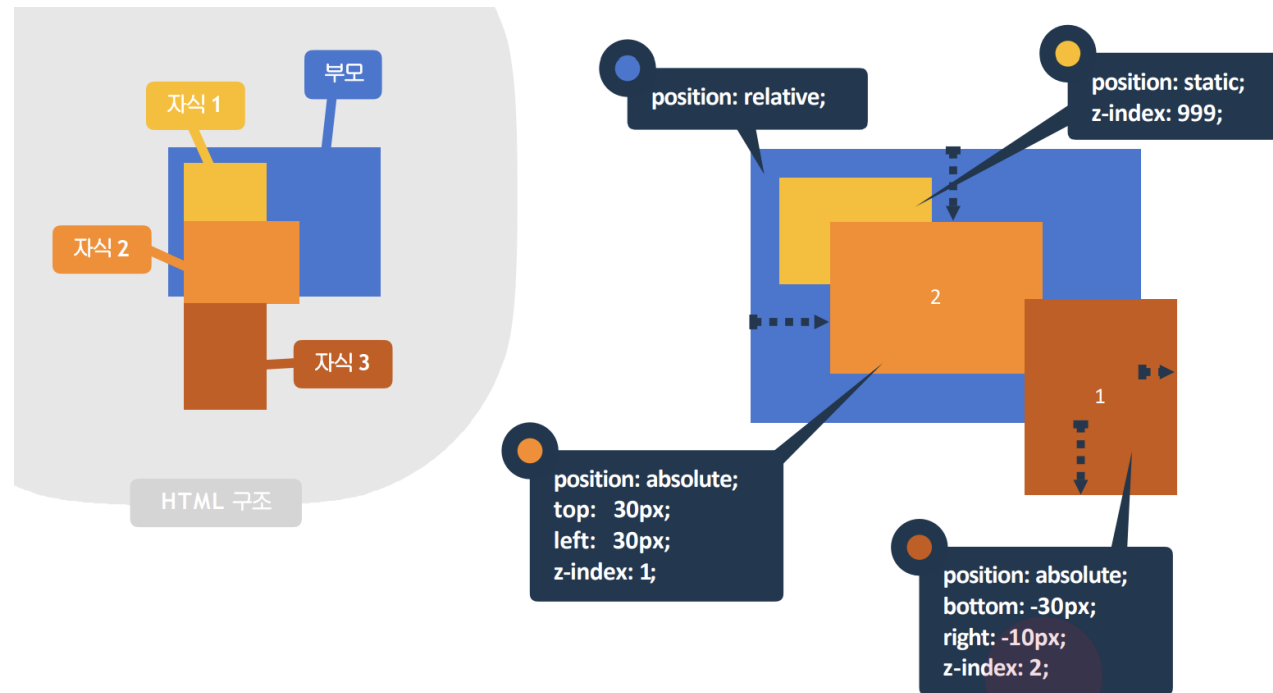
Fixed Positioning





z-index

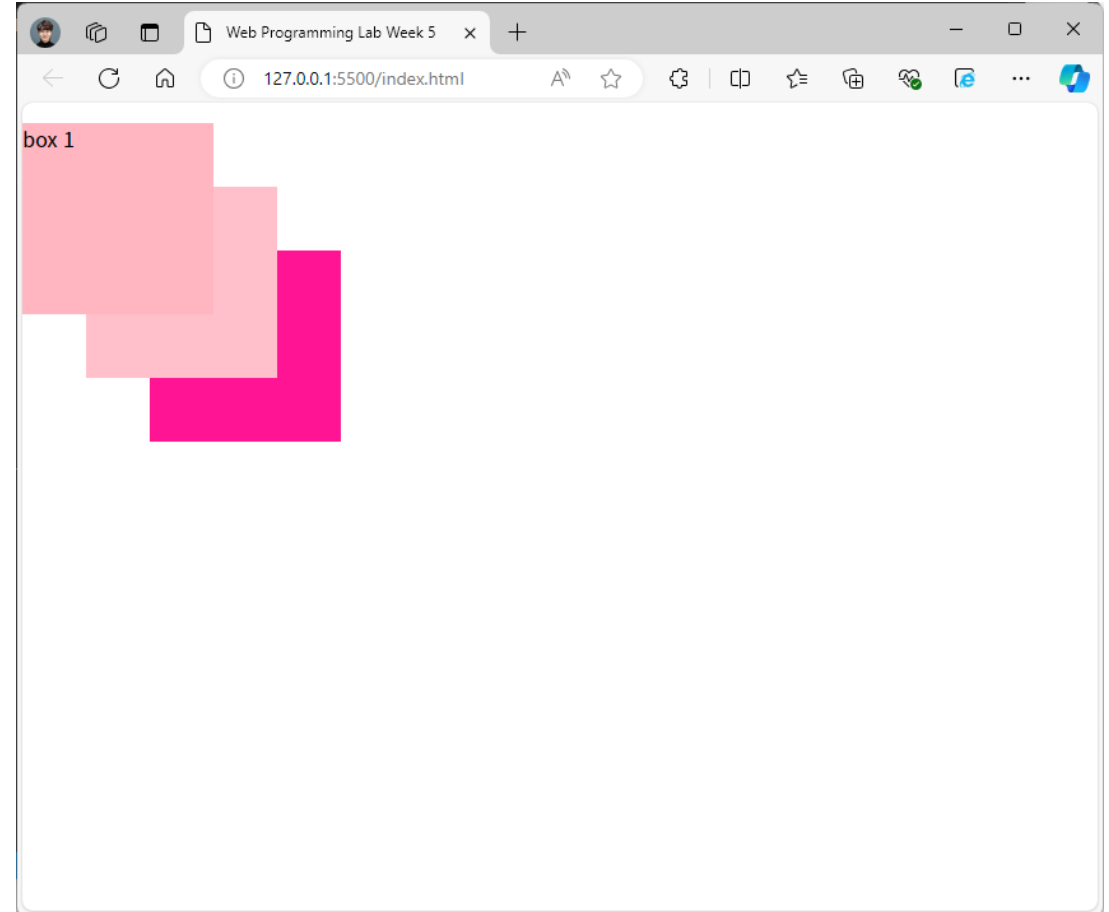
- Determines the order in which objects appear before and after
- Only works on elements with the position attribute applied

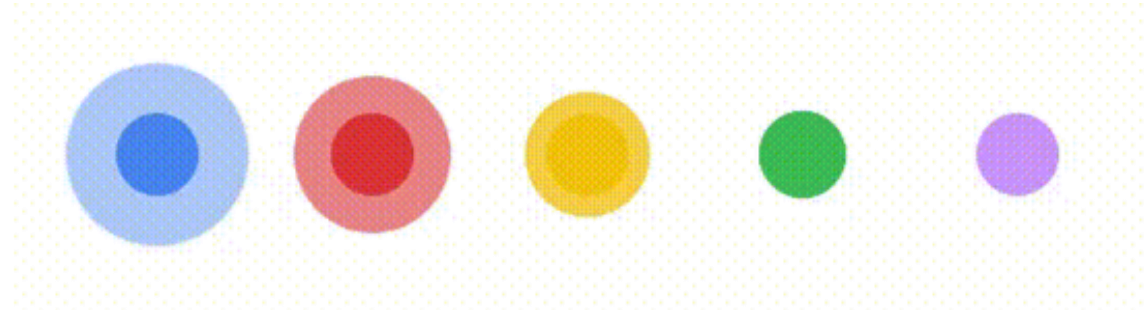




z-index

```
#box1 {  
    position: absolute; top: 0px; left: 0px;  
    width : 150px; height : 150px;  
    background : lightpink;  
    z-index: 200;  
}  
#box2 {  
    position: absolute; top: 50px; left: 50px;  
    width : 150px; height : 150px;  
    background : pink;  
    z-index: 100;  
}  
#box3 {  
    position: absolute; top: 100px; left: 100px;  
    width : 150px; height : 150px;  
    background : deeppink;  
    z-index: 0;  
}
```





CSS Flexible Box Layout



CSS Flexible Box Layout Module

- Offers powerful features for creating flexible responsive layouts

The screenshot displays the FC Barcelona website's layout, which is a practical application of the CSS Flexible Box Layout Module. The main header includes navigation links for 'FIRST TEAM', 'CLUB', 'ESPAL BARÇA', 'BARÇA TEAMS', 'TICKETS & MUSEUM', 'SHOP', and 'CULERS'. Below the header is a large hero image of a match with the headline 'BARÇA 6-0 VALENCIA: SHEER BRILLIANCE'. Underneath the hero image is a grid of three featured content items: 'HIGHLIGHTS | FC Barcelona v Valencia', 'Lewy, 150 games and a brace', and 'Bernal back after 383 days'. The right side of the image shows the DevTools CSS panel, highlighting the 'content-hero-featured__list' class. The CSS rules for this class are:

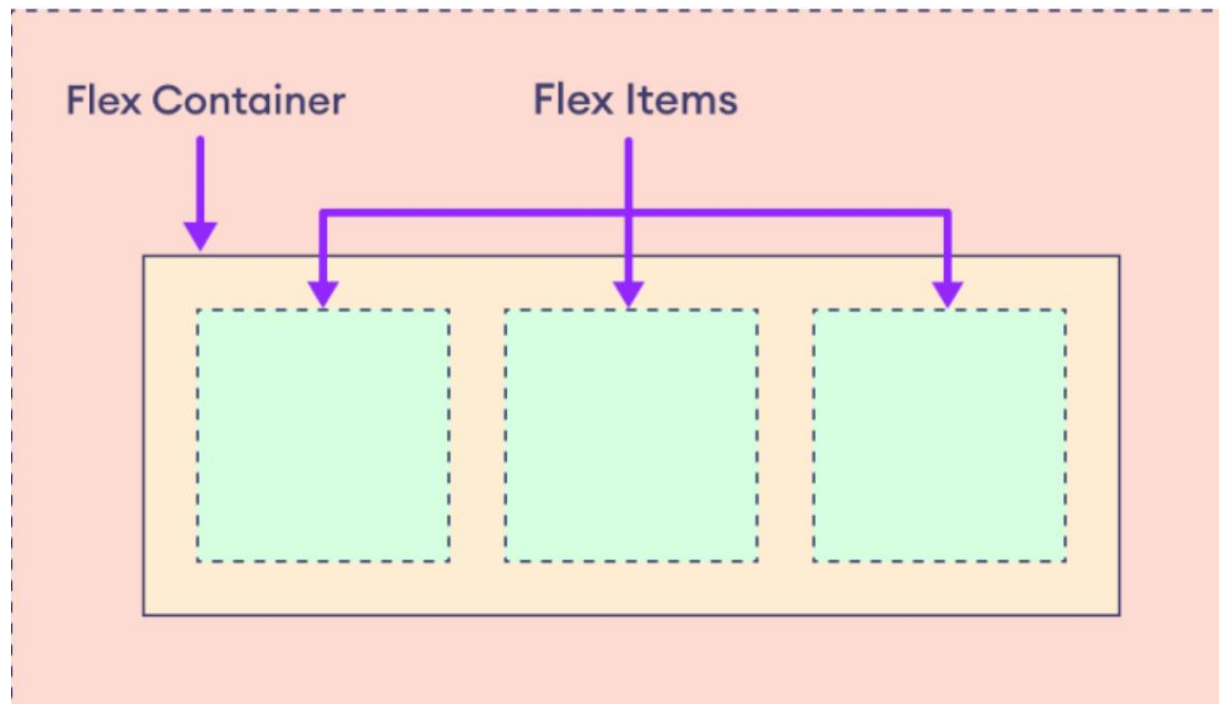
```
content-hero-featured__list {  
  display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;  
  margin: 1rem auto 0;  
  justify-content: center;  
  padding: 0 3rem;  
}
```

The 'box-sizing' property is set to 'border-box'. The 'div' element is also styled with 'display: block', 'unicode-bidi: isolate', and 'font-weight: 400'. The 'body' element is styled with 'font-family: fcb-regular, Arial, Helvetica Neue, Helvetica, sans-serif', 'font-size: 1.4rem', and 'transition: background .4s ease-in; -moz-osx-font-smoothing: auto; -webkit-font-smoothing: antialiased;'. The 'div' element is also styled with 'display: block', 'unicode-bidi: isolate', and 'font-weight: 400'.



Flexbox Containers and Flexbox Items

- The elements within a flex container are referred to as flex items
- Any element can be set as a flex container using `display: flex` declaration





Defining a Flexbox Container

- Any element can be set as a flex container using `display: flex` declaration
- The target HTML element becomes a flexbox container

`<index.html>`

```
<div class="container">  
    ...  
</div>
```

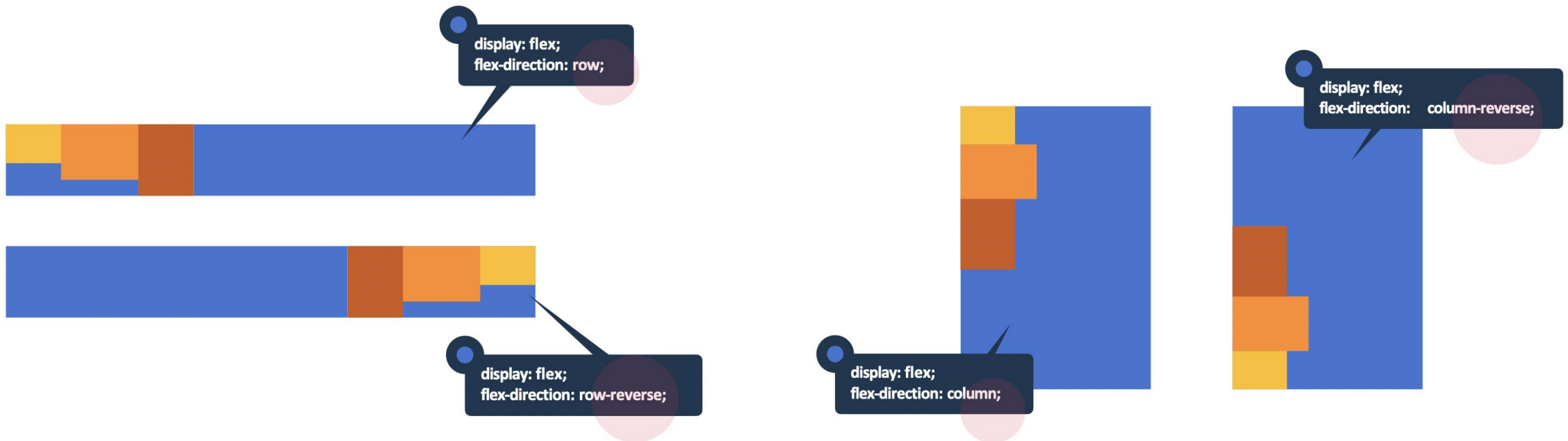
`<style.css>`

```
.container {  
    display : flex;  
}
```



Setting Flexbox Container Layout

- flex-direction defines the layout orientation of flexbox items
- flex-direction : row / column / row-reverse / column-reverse





Flexbox Example

<index.html>

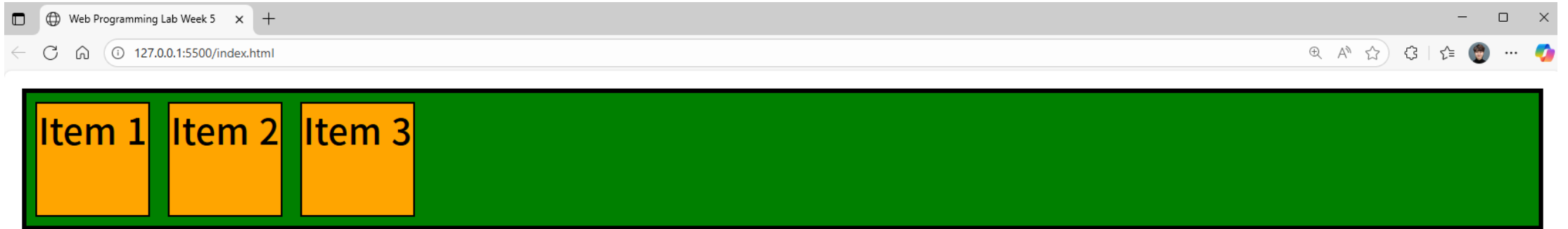
```
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <p id="one">Item 1</p>
    <p id="two">Item 2</p>
    <p id="three">Item 3</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

<style.css>

```
.container {
  display : flex;
  border : 2px solid black;
  background-color : green;
}
p {
  width : 50px;
  height : 50px;
  text-align : center;
  border : 1px solid black;
  background-color : orange;
  margin : 4px;
}
```



Flexbox Example





flex-direction

<index.html>

```
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <p id="one">Item 1</p>
    <p id="two">Item 2</p>
    <p id="three">Item 3</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

<style.css>

```
.container {
  display : flex;
  flex-direction : column;
  border : 2px solid black;
  background-color : green;
}
p {
  width : 50px;
  height : 50px;
  text-align : center;
  border : 1px solid black;
  background-color : orange;
  margin : 4px;
}
```



flex-direction



flex-wrap / align-content

<index.html>

```
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <p id="one">Item 1</p>
    <p id="two">Item 2</p>
    <p id="three">Item 3</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

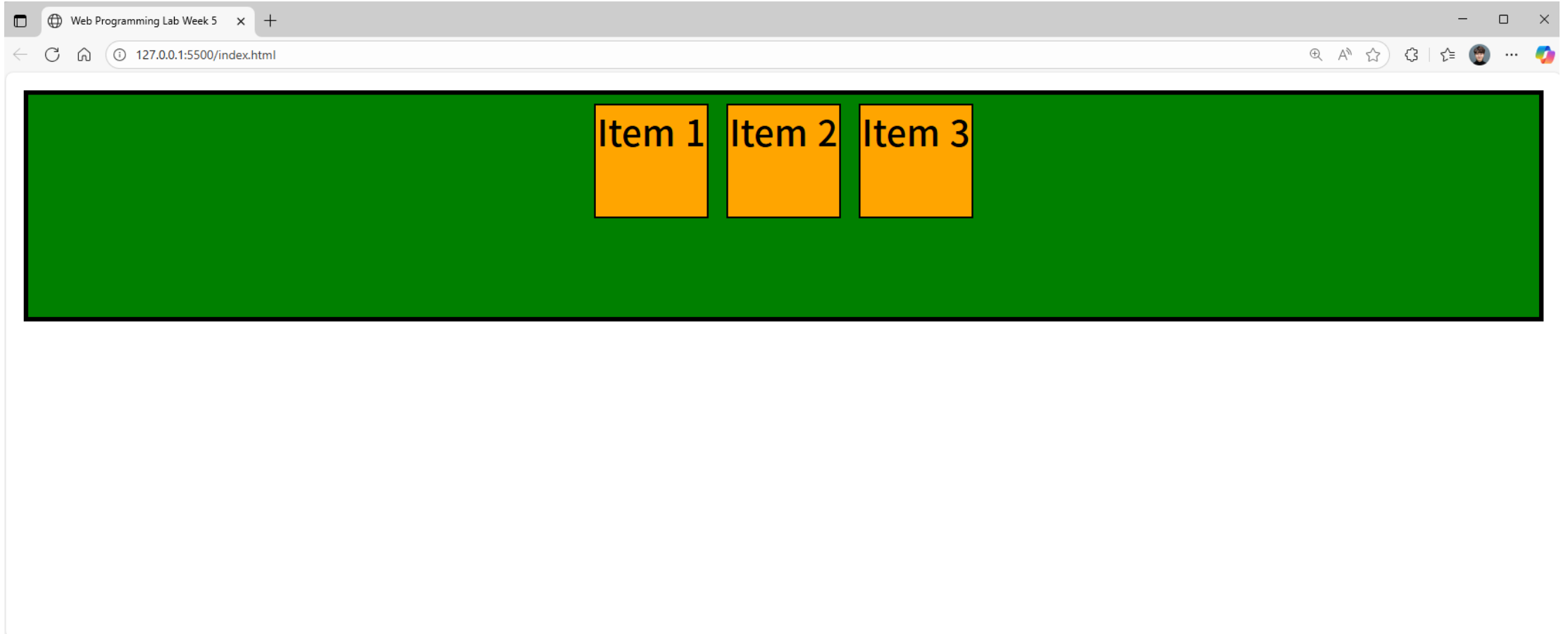
<style.css>

```
.container {
  display : flex;
  height : 100px;
  flex-direction : column;
  flex-wrap : wrap; align-content: center;
  border : 2px solid black;
  background-color : green;
}

p {
  width : 50px;
  height : 50px;
  text-align : center;
  border : 1px solid black;
  background-color : orange;
  margin : 4px;
}
```



flex-wrap / align-content





align-items

<index.html>

```
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <p id="one">Item 1</p>
    <p id="two">Item 2</p>
    <p id="three">Item 3</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

<style.css>

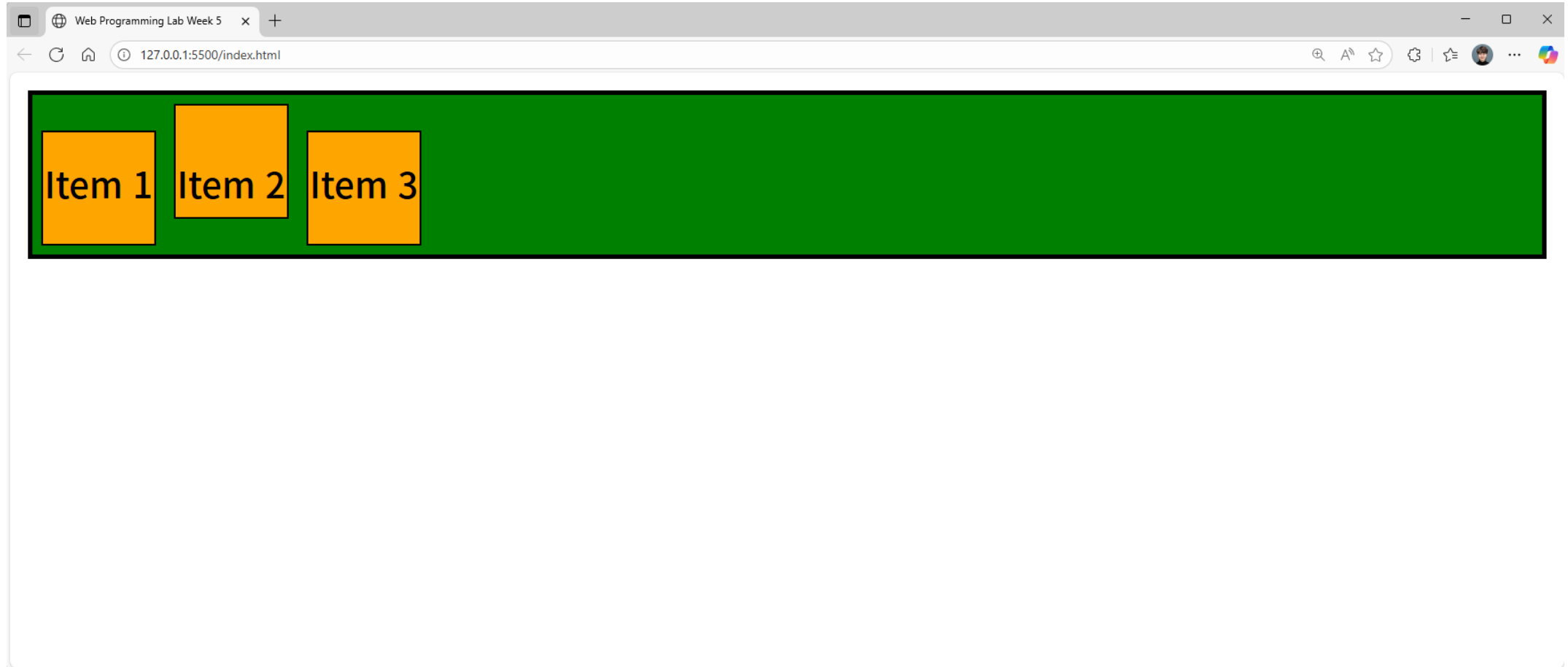
```
.container {
  display : flex;
  align-items: baseline;
  border : 2px solid black;
  background-color : green;
}

p {
  width : 50px;
  height : 50px;
  text-align : center;
  border : 1px solid black;
  background-color : orange;
  margin : 4px;
  line-height : 46px;
}

#two {
  line-height : 70px;
}
```



align-items





flex-grow

<index.html>

```
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <p id="one">Item 1</p>
    <p id="two">Item 2</p>
    <p id="three">Item 3</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

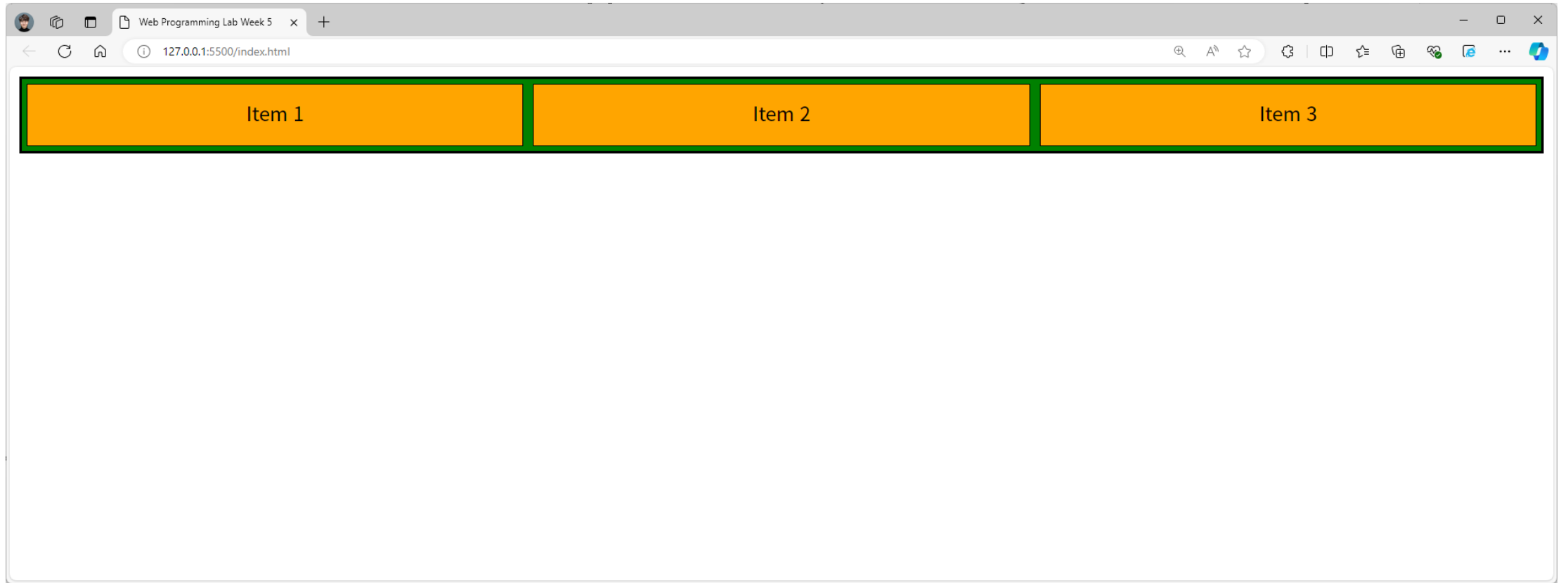
<style.css>

```
.container {
  display : flex;
  border : 2px solid black;
  background-color : green;
}

p {
  width : 50px;
  height : 50px;
  text-align : center;
  border : 1px solid black;
  background-color : orange;
  margin : 4px;
  flex-grow : 1;
}
```



flex-grow





Modifying Week2 Login Page

- We will not contain HTML & CSS code in this lab material
- Let's implement together

