Page layout

Web development I: Front-end engineering

Page layout strategies



Fixed layouts stay at a specific pixel width regardless of the size of the browser window or text size

Fluid (or liquid) layouts resize proportionally when the browser window resizes

Elastic layouts resize proportionally based on the size of the text

Hybrid layouts combine fixed and scalable areas

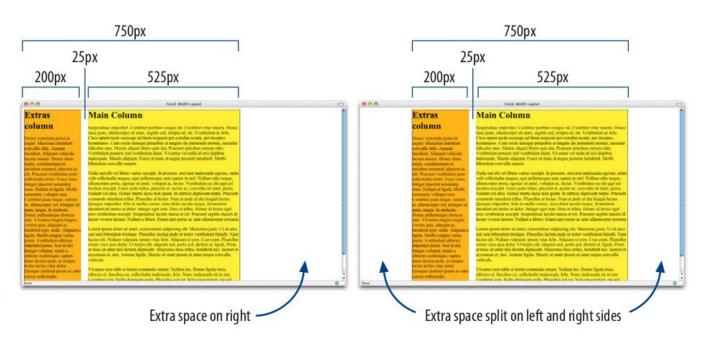
Fixed layouts



```
#wrapper {width: 750px;
  position: absolute;
  margin-left: auto;
  margin-right: auto;
  border: 1px solid black;
  padding: 0px;}

#extras {position: absolute;
  top: 0px;
  left: 0px;
  width: 200px;
  background: orange; }

#main {margin-left: 225px;
  background-color: yellow;}
```



Fixed layouts



Advantages:

Predictable layout

Better control over line length

Easier to design and produce

Disadvantages:

Horizontal scrolling on small screens

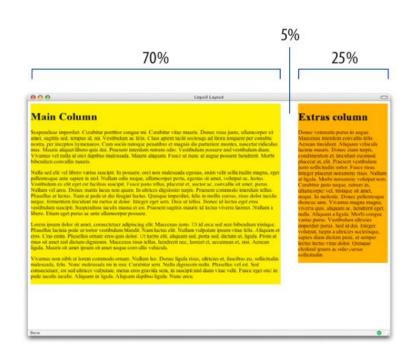
Lots of whitespace on large screens

Short line lengths at large text sizes

Not user-controllable

Fluid layouts







```
div#main {
    width: 70%;
    margin-right: 5%;
    float: left;
    background: yellow;
    }

div#extras {
    width: 25%;
    float: left;
    background: orange;
    }
```

Fluid layouts



Advantages:

Follow the nature of the Web

Avoid potentially empty spaces.

Users can control the width of content

No horizontal scrollbars

Disadvantages:

On large screens, line lengths can get very long

Less predictable: elements may be too spread out or too cramped

More difficult to achieve whitespace

More complex calculation of measurements

Elastic layouts





Elastic layouts



Advantages:

Consistent layout while flexible text sizes

Better control over line lengths

Disadvantages:

Rescaling of media is more challenging

On large screens, window width might exceed device width

More complicated to create than fixed-width layouts

Hybrid layouts







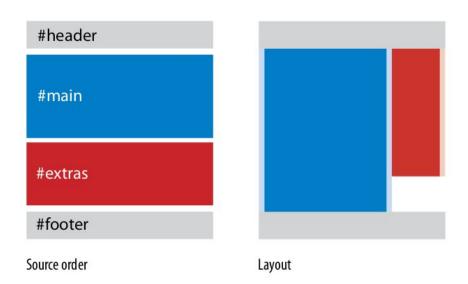
```
div#main {
    width: auto;
    position: absolute;
    top: 0;
    left: 225px;
    background: yellow; }

div#extras {
    width: 200px;
    position: absolute;
    top: 0;
    left: 0;
    background: orange; }
```



Two columns, fluid layout

```
#main { float: left; width: 60%; }
#extras { float: left; width: 25%; }
#footer { clear: left; }
```

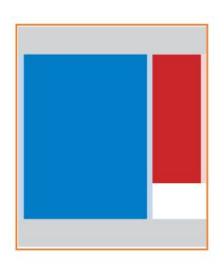




Two columns, fixed-width layout

```
#wrapper { width: 960px; }
#main { float: left; width: 650px; }
#extras { float: left; width: 250px; }
#footer { clear: left; }
```





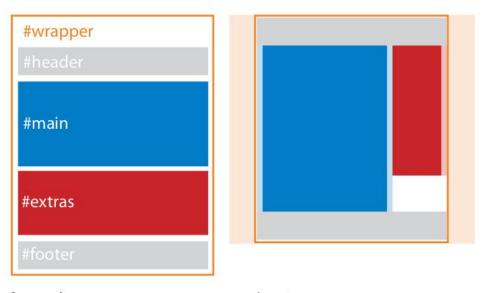
Source order

Layout



Two columns, fixed width, centered

```
#wrapper { width: 960px; margin: 0 auto; }
#main { float: left; width: 650px; }
#extras { float: left; width: 250px; }
#footer { clear: left; }
```



Source order

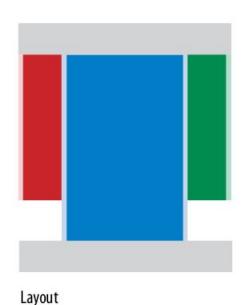
Layout



Three columns, fluid layout

```
#links { float: left; width: 22.5%; }
#main { float: left; width: 45%; }
#news { float: left; width: 22.5%; }
#footer { clear: left; }
```

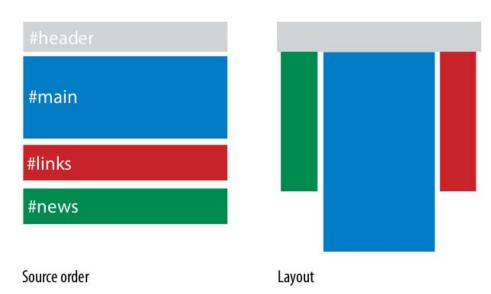






Three columns, positioned, fluid layout

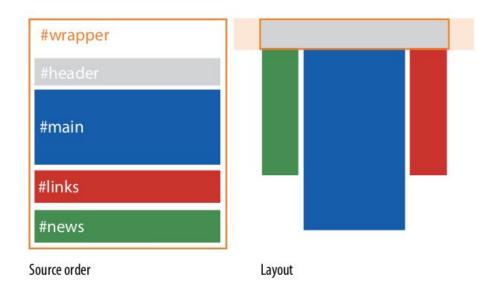
```
#content { position: relative; }
#main { width: 50%; position: absolute;
top: 0; left: 25%; }
#news { width: 20%; position: absolute;
top: 0; left: 2.5%; }
#links { width: 20%; position: absolute;
top: 0; right: 2.5%; }
```





Three columns, positioned, fixed

```
#wrapper { width: 960px; margin: 0 auto; }
#main { width: 520px; position: absolute;
top: 0; left: 220px; }
#news { width: 200px; position: absolute;
top: 0; left: 0; }
#links { width: 200px; position: absolute;
top: 0; right: 0; }
```



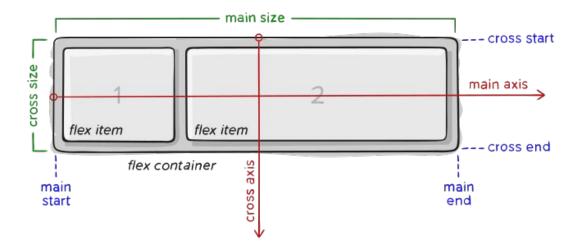
Flexbox



Regular layouts are based on block and inline flow directions

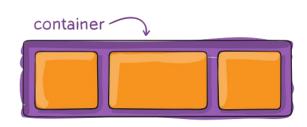
The flex layout is based on single-axis directions

Full spec: https://www.w3.org/TR/css-flexbox-1/



Flexbox







flex-direction

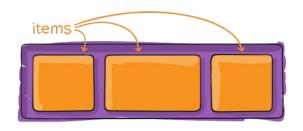
flex-wrap

flex-flow

justify-content

align-items

align-content



order

flex-grow

align-self

flex-shrink

flex-basis

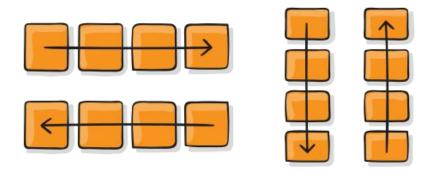
flex

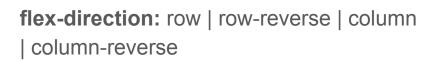
Flexbox: basic markup

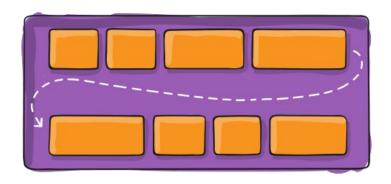


```
.container {
   display: flex;
}
.items {
   flex: 1;
}
```







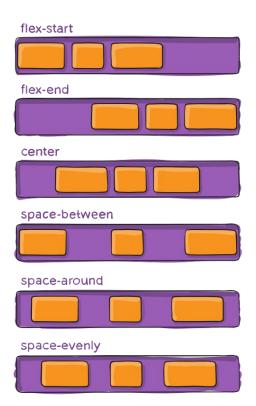


flex-wrap: nowrap | wrap | wrap-reverse;



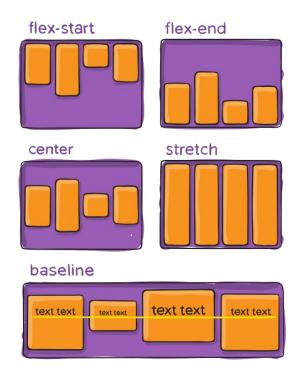
flex-flow: shorthand for flex-direction and flex-wrap

justify-content: flex-start | flex-end | center | space-between | space-around | space-evenly | start | end | left | right ... + safe | unsafe



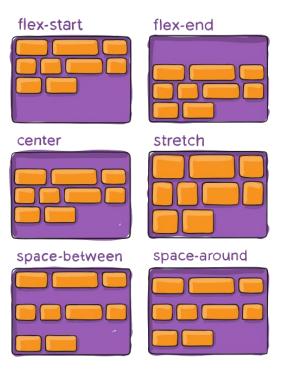


align-items: stretch | flex-start | flex-end | center | baseline | first baseline | last baseline | start | end | self-start | self-end + ... safe | unsafe





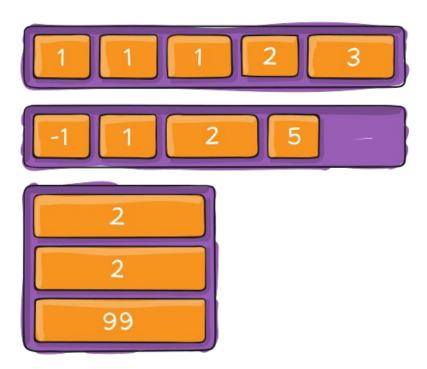
align-content: flex-start | flex-end | center | space-between | space-around | space-evenly | stretch | start | end | baseline | first baseline | last baseline + ... safe | unsafe



Flexbox: items



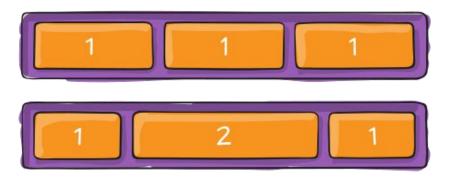
order: number (default: 0)



Flexbox: items



flex-grow: number (default: 0)



Flexbox: items



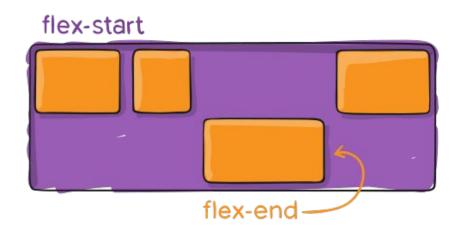
align-self: auto | flex-start | flex-end |
center | baseline | stretch

flex-shrink: number (default: 1)

flex-basis: number | auto

flex: none | flex-grow flex-shrink |

flex-basis



Grid



Fairly advanced layout system

Sometimes more convenient than flexbox

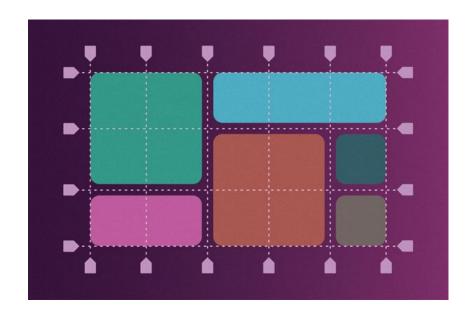
The grid layout is based on dual-axis alignments

Guide:

https://css-tricks.com/snippets/css/comple te-guide-grid/

Full spec:

https://www.w3.org/TR/css-grid-1/



Grid: basic markup



```
.container {
 display: grid;
.item1 {
 grid-column: 1; grid-row: 1;
.item2 {
 grid-column: 1; grid-row: 3;
```

