

HTML och CSS

<Lektion class="sju">

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NACKADEMIN

Lektionstillfällets mål

Mål med lektionen

- Arbeta med CSS-Layouter (del 1 av 3)
- Statisk och relativ positionering
- Absolut positionering
- Fixerad positionering
- Floatmodellen (flytande element)
- HTML5 Layout-element
- **Att läsa:** Kapitel 15 sid. 358–405 och kapitel 17 sid. 428-450

Kort summering av föregående lektion

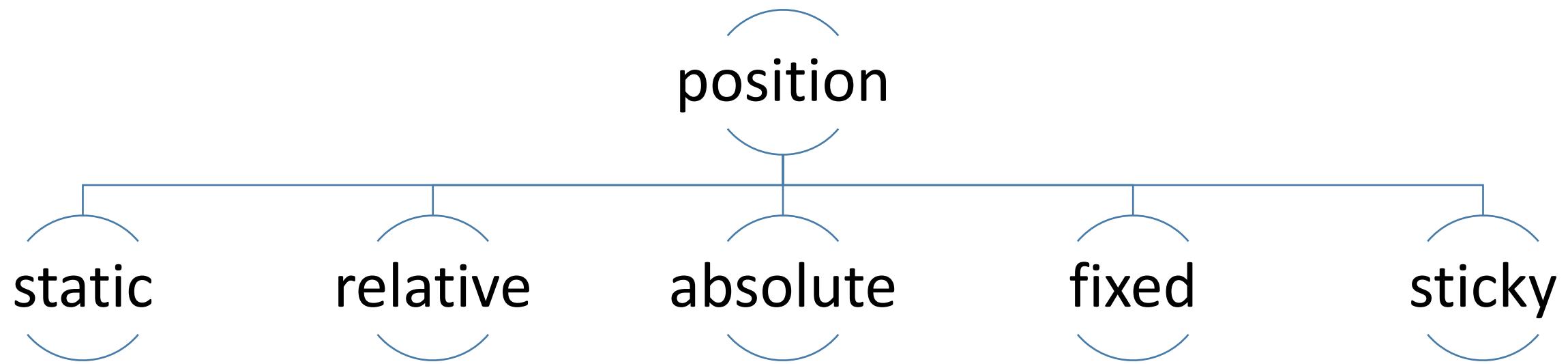
Föregående lektion:

Vi har gått igenom

- Boxmodellen
- Bilder och bakgrundsbilder
- Listor
- Tabeller
- Formulär

CSS Positionering

Hur placerar man ut element på sidan?



Statisk positionering

- Statisk positionering är förvalt (default) i CSS.
- Blockelement placeras under varandra automatisk!

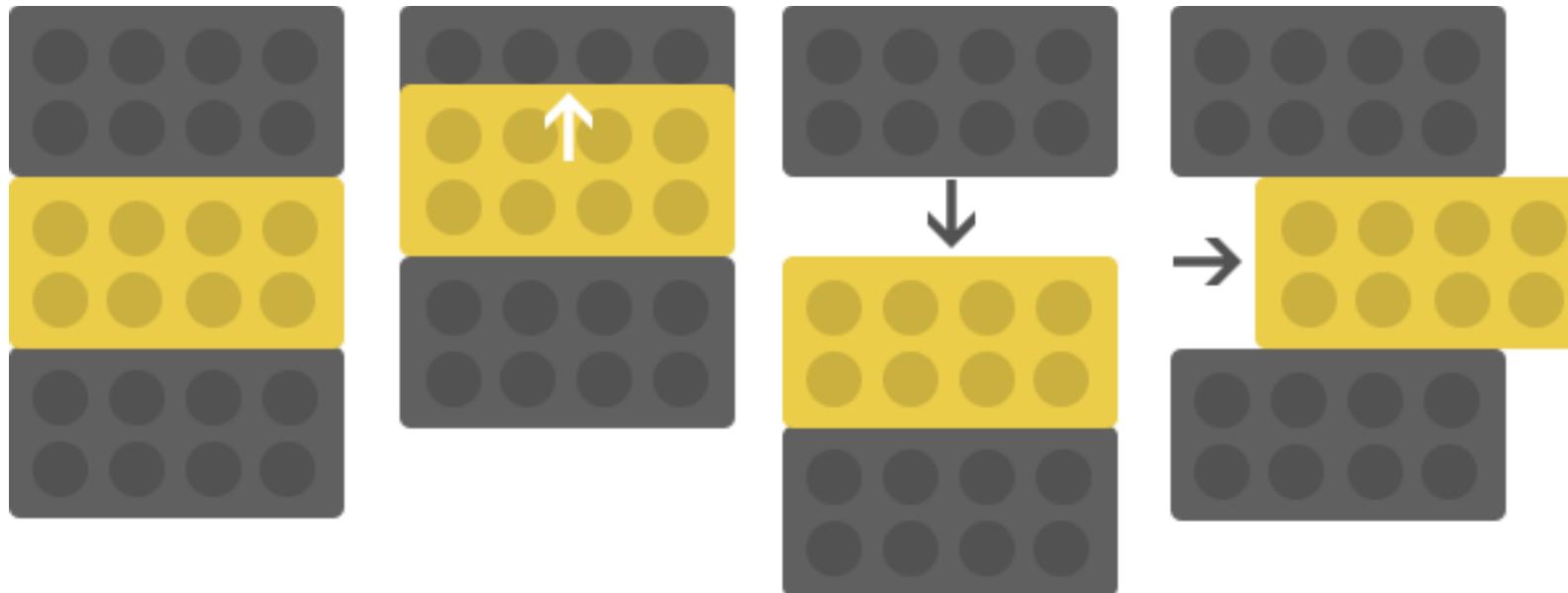
The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools interface with the 'Elements' tab selected. On the left, the DOM tree displays an

element with the text 'Rubrik'. On the right, the 'Computed' styles panel lists several properties for this element, with 'position: static' highlighted. A blue arrow points upwards from the bottom right towards the 'position' entry in the styles list.

Styles	Computed	Event Listeners	DOM B
perspective			none
perspective-origin			712px 3
pointer-events			auto
position	static		
quotes			

Relativ positionering

- Relativ positionering flyttar ett element i förhållande till dess statisk plats, med hjälp av ett offset.
- Offset sätts med egenskaperna, top, bottom, right och left.



Bildkälla: <https://webbdesignkurser.se/webbdesign/css-positionering/>

Relativ positionering – Exempel

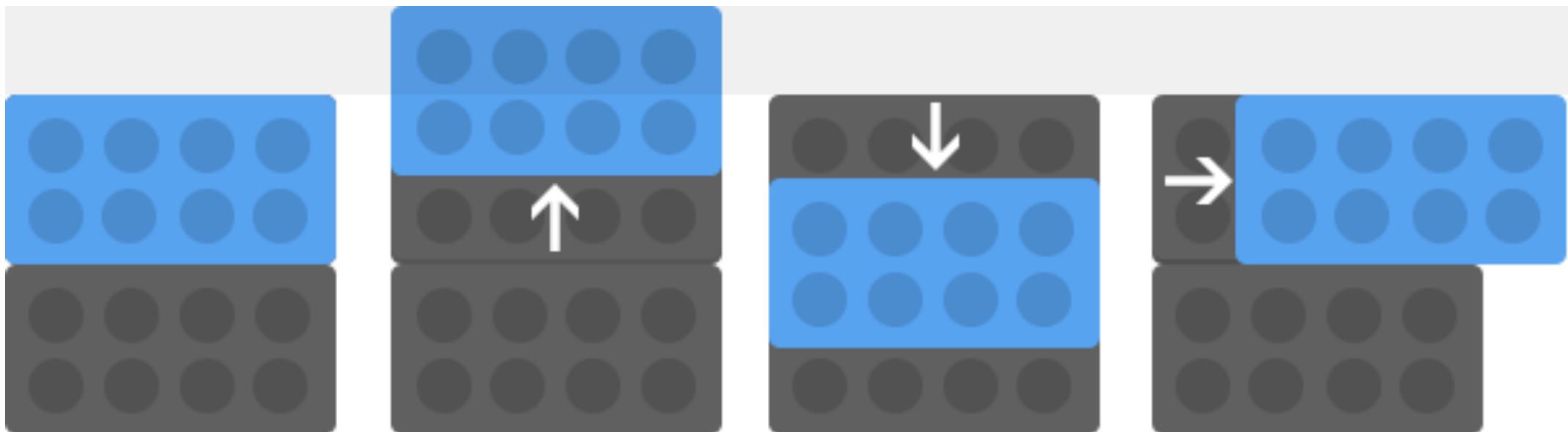
- Med egenskapen **position: relative** utgår man från den **nuvarande positionen** när man ska positionera ut elementet.

```
.relative-demo{  
    position: relative;  
    top:20px;  
    left:20px;  
}
```

```
<h1>Rubrik</h1>  
<p class="relative-demo">  
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.  
</p>
```

Absolut positionering

- Med absolut positionering utgår vi från **områdets absoluta nollpunkt**, vilket är vänstra hörnet av området som elementet ligger inom.



Bildkälla: <https://webbdesignkurser.se/webbdesign/css-positionering/>

Absolut positionering – Exempel

```
body {  
    width: 750px;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    position: absolute;  
    top: 0px;  
    left: 500px;  
}  
  
p {  
    width: 450px;  
}
```

<h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
<p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster... </p>

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

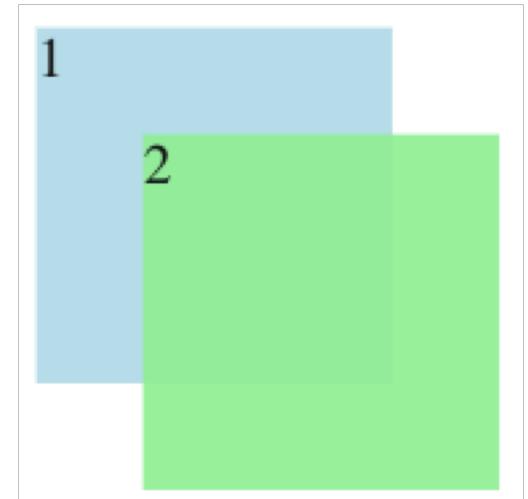
**The
Evolution
of the
Bicycle**

Z-index

```
.z-demo {  
  position: absolute;  
  opacity: 0.9;  
  width: 100px;  
  height: 100px;  
}
```

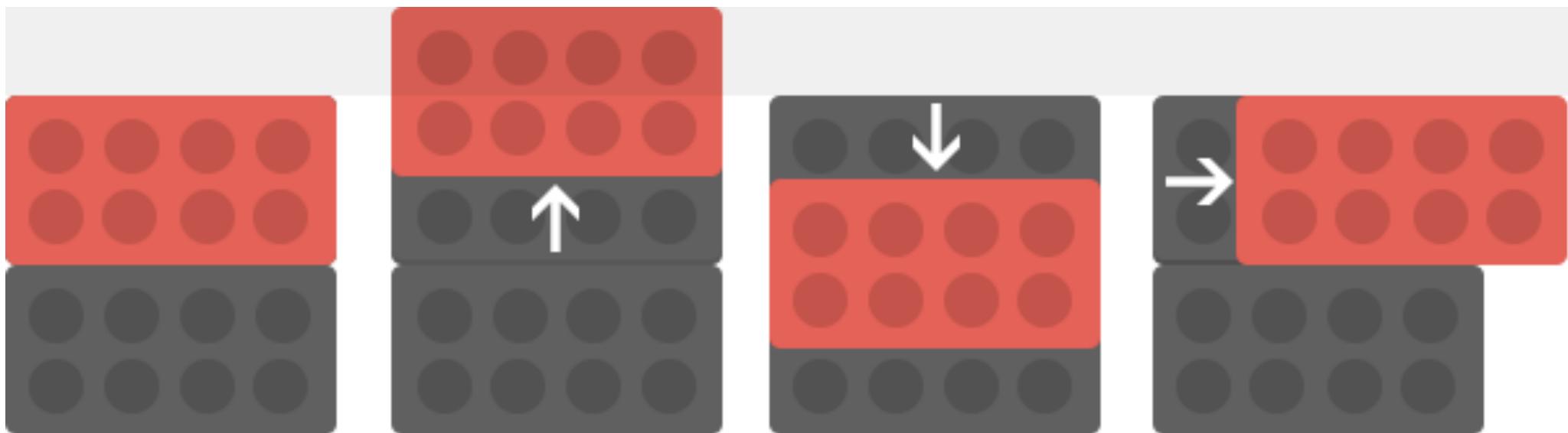
```
<div class="z-demo box1">1</div>  
<div class="z-demo box2">2</div>
```

```
.box1 {  
  background: lightblue;  
  top: 20px;  
  left: 20px;  
  z-index: 1;  
}  
.box2 {  
  background: lightgreen;  
  top: 50px;  
  left: 50px;  
  z-index: 2;  
}
```



Fixerad positionering

- Fixerad positionering har samma värden som absolute, förutom att den följer med när man scrollar i webbläsaren.



Bildkälla: <https://webbdesignkurser.se/webbdesign/css-positionering/>

Fixerad positionering – Exempel

```
.back-to-top{  
    position: fixed;  
    bottom: 10px;  
    right: 10px;  
}  
  
<h1 id="top">Home</h1>  
<div style="padding-bottom:2000px"></div>  
<a href="#" class="back-to-top">Top</a>
```

Sticky-positionering

OBS! Funkar ej i alla webbläsare (nov 2018)

<https://caniuse.com/#search=sticky>

Try to **scroll** inside this frame to understand how sticky positioning works.

Note: IE/Edge 15 and earlier versions do not support sticky position.

I am sticky!

In this example, the sticky element sticks to the top of the page (top: 0), when you reach its scroll position.

Scroll back up to remove the stickyness.

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_position_sticky

Floatmodellen (Flytande element)

Du kan bestämma om ett element ska flyta till vänster eller till höger med hjälp av egenskapen float.

The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

*"Life is like riding a bicycle.
To keep your balance you
must keep moving." - Albert
Einstein*

Float – Exempel 1

```
.float-left {  
    width: 230px;  
    float: left;  
}
```

```
<p class="float-left">  
    Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet...</p>  
<p class="float-left">  
    Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet...</p>
```

Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quis veniam in labore doloremque illo numquam. Cumque soluta numquam optio! Itaque ullam exercitationem ex minus adipisci corrupti reprehenderit impedit asperiores ipsam!

Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quis veniam in labore doloremque illo numquam. Cumque soluta numquam optio! Itaque ullam exercitationem ex minus adipisci corrupti reprehenderit impedit asperiores ipsam!

Float – Exempel 2

```
.float-right {  
    width: 230px;  
    float: right;  
}
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet
consectetur adipisicing elit. Nulla
nemo nihil molestias totam omnis
ipsam rerum temporibus? Eligendi
sunt officiis sapiente soluta
repudiandae, quasi quod velit.
Excepturi numquam hic veritatis!



```
  
<p>  
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit...  
</p>
```

Problem med float

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster.

The device known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse") was made of wood, and propelled by pushing your feed on the ground in a gliding movement.

It was not seen a suitable for any place other than a well maintained pathway.

In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. The pedals were attached directly to the front wheel.

Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

In 1865, the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") attached pedals to the front wheel, but its wooden structure made it extremely uncomfortable.

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The clearfix Hack

- **Problem:** Om du inte rensar float så kommer elementen efter alla flytande element att följa efter automatiskt!
- **Lösning 1:** Lägg till en extra div efter de flytande elementen och använd egenskapen **clear** för att rensa float.
- **Lösning 2:** Omslut alla flytande element med en extra div och använd egenskapen **overflow**

```
.clearfix {  
    clear: both;  
}
```

```
.clearfix {  
    overflow: auto;  
}
```

Rensa float med egenskapen clear

```
<div style="float:left">Vänster</div>
<div style="float:right">Höger</div>
```

```
<div style="clear:both"></div>
```

```
<div>Efter clear</div>
```

Fixa float med egenskapen overflow
(Värdet kan vara auto eller hidden)

```
<div style="overflow:auto">
    <div style="float:left">Vänster</div>
    <div style="float:right">Höger</div>
</div>
```

```
<div>Efter overflow</div>
```

The modern clearfix hack

```
.clearfix::after {  
    content: "";  
    clear: both;  
    display: table;  
}
```

Läs mer

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_layout_clearfix2

<https://css-tricks.com/clearfix-a-lesson-in-web-development-evolution/>



Övning
Skapa följande
navigeringsmeny
OBS! Använd float

Hem

Nyheter

Om Oss

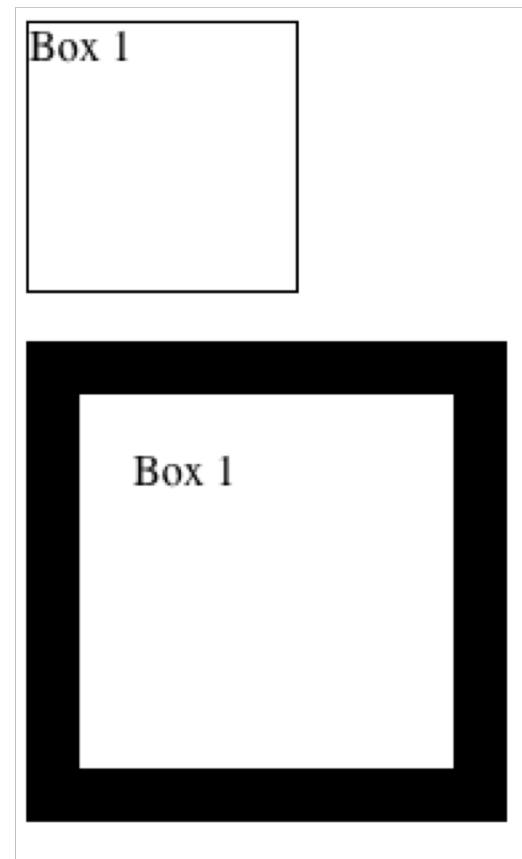
Kontakt

CSS Box Sizing

- Så här beräknar alla webbläsare bredd och höjd på ett block-element.
- Elementets total bredd = width + padding + border
- Elementets total höjd = height + padding + border
- Egenskapen box-sizing hjälper oss att inkludera padding och border i elementets bredd och höjd.
- Detta är möjligt med värdet border-box
box-sizing: border-box;

CSS Box Sizing – Exempel

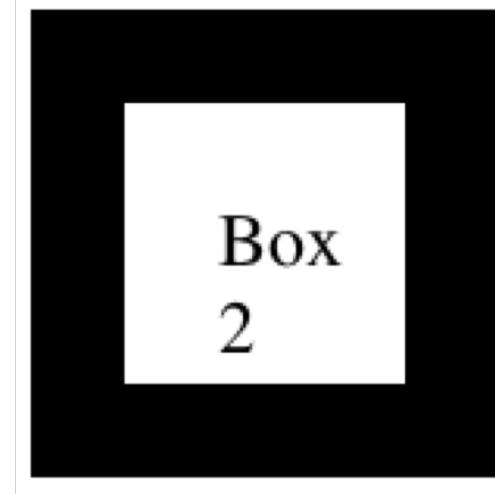
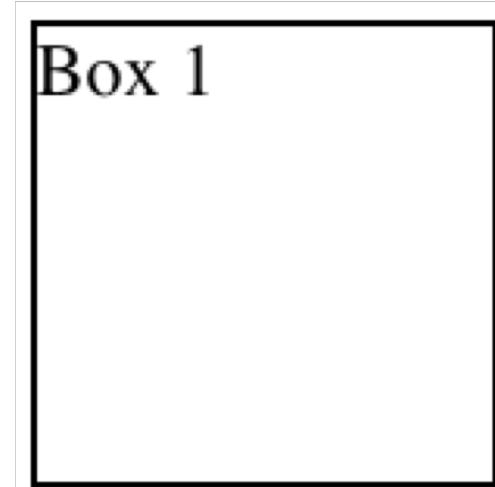
```
.box1 {  
    width: 100px;  
    height: 100px;  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}  
  
.box2 {  
    width: 100px;  
    height: 100px;  
    padding: 20px;  
    border: 20px solid black;  
}
```



```
<div class="box1">  
    Box 1  
</div>  
<br>  
<div class="box2">  
    Box 2  
</div>
```

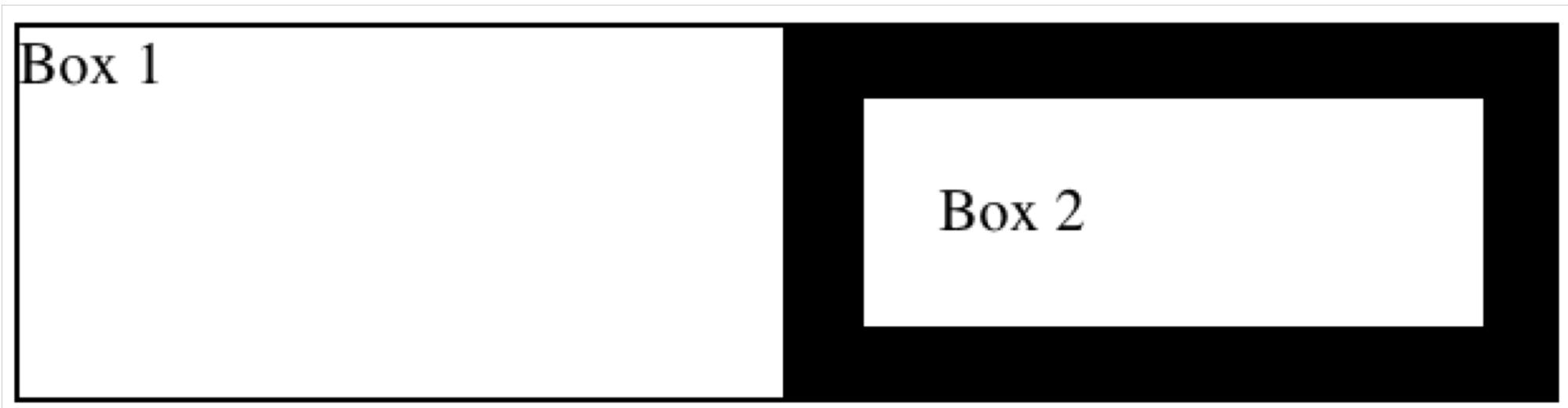
box-sizing: border-box – Exempel

```
* {  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
}  
.box1 {  
  width: 100px;  
  height: 100px;  
  border: 1px solid black;  
}  
.box2 {  
  width: 100px;  
  height: 100px;  
  padding: 20px;  
  border: 20px solid black;  
}
```



Float och box-sizing – Exempel 1

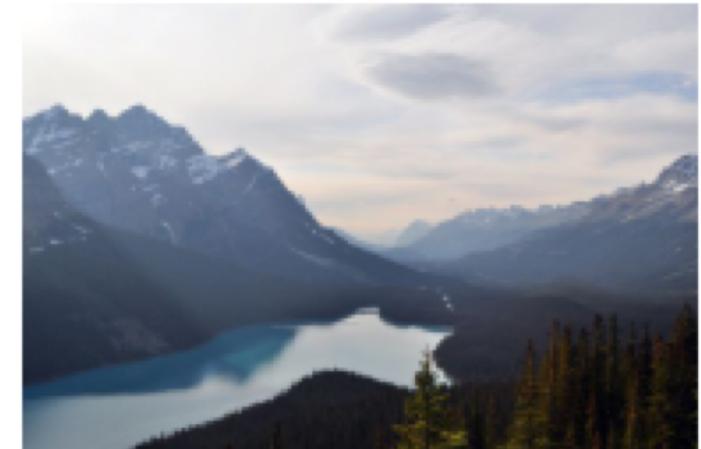
```
* {  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
}  
.box1 {  
    width: 50%;  
    height: 100px;  
    border: 1px solid black;  
    float: left;  
}  
.box2 {  
    width: 50%;  
    height: 100px;  
    padding: 20px;  
    border: 20px solid black;  
    float: left;  
}
```



Float och box-sizing – Exempel 2

Images Side by Side

Float images side by side:



https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float_images_side



Övning
Skapa följande
hemsida
OBS! Använd float

Chania

The Flight

The City

The Island

The Food

The City

Chania is the capital of the Chania region on the island of Crete. The city can be divided in two parts, the old town and the modern city.

You will learn more about web layout and responsive web pages in a later chapter.

Footer Text

HTML5 Layout-element

<header>

<nav>

<section>

<article>

<aside>

<footer>

```
<div id="page">
```

```
  <header>
```

```
    <nav>
```

```
  <div id="content">
```

```
    <article>
```

```
    <article>
```

```
  <aside>
```

```
<footer>
```

Övning 1 – Skapa följande layout. Använd floatmodellen!

The Evolution of the Bicycle

The First Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

Bicycle Timeline

- 1817: Draisienne
- 1865: Velocipede
- 1870: High-wheel bicycle
- 1876: High-wheel safety
- 1885: Hard-tired safety
- 1888: Pneumatic safety

Övning 2 – Skapa följande layout. Använd floatmodellen!

The First Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

Further Innovations

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since its wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.

Bicycle Timeline

- 1817: Draisienne
- 1865: Velocipede
- 1870: High-wheel bicycle
- 1876: High-wheel safety
- 1885: Hard-tired safety
- 1888: Pneumatic safety

Övning 3 – Arbeta med sid. 383-384 i boken!

Logo

[Home](#) [Products](#) [Services](#) [About](#) [Contact](#)

Feature

Column One

Column Two

Column Three

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Övning 4 – Arbeta med sid. 444-448 i boken!



YOKO'S KITCHEN
JAPANESE COOKING CLASSES

home classes catering about contact



Bok Choi

Japanese Vegetarian
Five week course in London

A five week introduction to traditional Japanese vegetarian meals, teaching you a selection of rice and noodle dishes.



Teriyaki Sauce

Sauces Masterclass
One day workshop

An intensive one-day course looking at how to create the most delicious sauces for use in a range of Japanese cookery.

Popular Recipes

[Yakitori \(grilled chicken\)](#)

[Tsukune \(minced chicken patties\)](#)

[Okonomiyaki \(savory pancakes\)](#)

[Mizutaki \(chicken stew\)](#)

Contact

Yoko's Kitchen
27 Redchurch Street
Shoreditch
London E2 7DP

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Instuderingsfrågor

1. Vad är skillnaden mellan statisk och relativ positionering?
2. Hur fungerar absolut positionering i CSS?
Vilka egenskaper är viktiga?
3. Vad innebär fixerad positionering i CSS?
4. Floatmodellen har ett problem med alla element som hamnar efter flytande element.
Förklara och beskriv minst en lösning till detta!
5. Vilka är de viktigaste layout-elementen i HTML5?

Bra övningar från w3schools – Positionering

https://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_positioning1

https://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_positioning2

https://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_positioning3

https://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_positioning4

https://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_positioning5

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_box-sizing_new

Bra exempel från w3schools – Float

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_layout_float

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_layout_float2

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_layout_float_none

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_layout_clear

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_layout_clearfix

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_layout_clearfix2

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float_boxes

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float_boxes_height

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float4

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float5

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_layout_cols

Summering av dagens lektion

- Vi har jobbat med ett antal layoutmodeller i CSS
- Absolut, fixerad och flytande (floatmodellen)
- Detta är den första delen av tre delar!
- Reflektioner kring dagens lektion?
 - Vad tar du med dig från dagens lektion?
 - Finns det något som var extra svårt att förstå?
 - Finns det något som vi behöver repetera?
 - Hur upplevde du dagens arbetsmetoder?

Framåtblick inför nästa lektion

- **Läs:** Kapitel 15 sid. 358–405 och kapitel 17 sid. 428-450
- Under nästa lektion kommer vi att arbeta med flera layoutmodeller i CSS.
- Vi ska jobba med Mobile-First och Responsive Web med Bootstrap (Responsiv webbdesign).