



Ro244 - Verkkosivujen kehittäminen / Ro278 - Foundations of Web Development



Page Layout

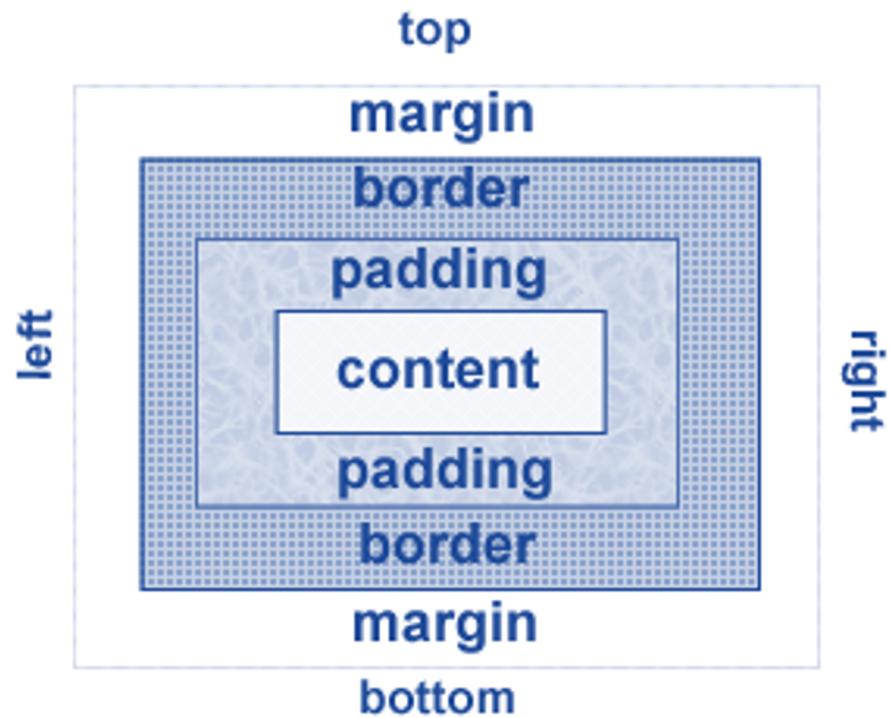
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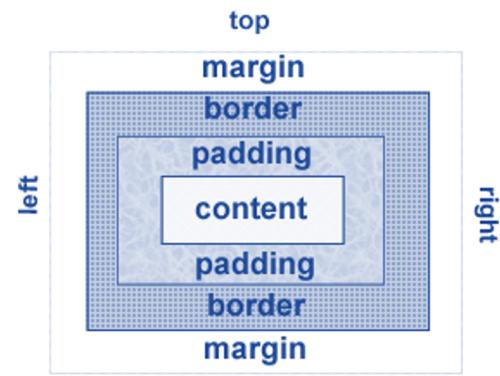
1. Box Model

- All HTML elements follow Box model.
- **Content**: elements in a container
- **Padding**: area between content and border
- **Border**: area between padding and margin
- **Margin**: area between elements



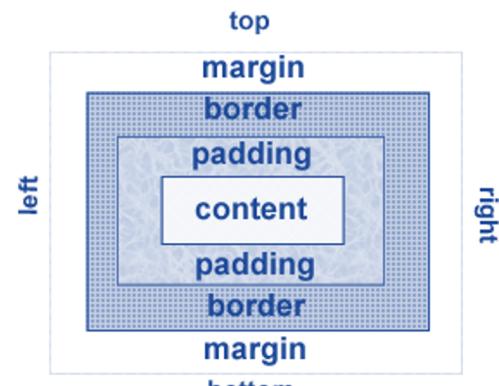
2. Margins

- Whitespace between elements.
- Can be defined
 - same for all edges:
 - margin: 5px;
 - one for horizontal and one for vertical:
 - margin: 10px 5px;
 - different for each edge (clockwise from the top; top, right, bottom, left)
 - margin: 10px 5px 15px 10px;
 - defined for each edge in a separate definition:
 - margin-top: 10px;
 - margin-right: 5px;
 - margin-bottom: 15px;
 - margin-left: 10px;



3. Padding

- Whitespace between an element content and its border.
- Can be defined
 - same for all edges:
 - padding: 5px;
 - one for horizontal and one for vertical:
 - padding : 10px 5px;
 - different for each edge (clockwise from the top; top, right, bottom, left)
 - padding : 10px 5px 15px 10px;
 - defined for each edge in a separate definition:
 - padding -top: 10px;
 - padding -right: 5px;
 - padding -bottom: 15px;
 - padding -left: 10px;



4. Element Flow

- Normal flow
 - All HTML elements are rendered on the page in the order they are written.
- Float
 - Elements that "float" on the right or left of the page/element.
 - Clear
 - To terminate floats you can use clear (clear: left; clear: both;)
 - Overflow
 - To control overflow of an element (overflow: auto; overflow: hidden; overflow: scroll;)
- Position
 - Static: Normal flow, default
 - Fixed: Configure a fixed position for an element; doesn't move when scrolled.
 - Relative: Location is relative to the parent element.
 - Absolute: Element out of normal flow



5. Display

- All HTML elements have a display property.
- Some elements are by default blocks (li) or inlines (a).
- Default display property can be changed:
 - display: none;
 - Element is not visible
 - display: block;
 - Element takes up whole width of parent.
 - display: inline;
 - Element only takes the width needed.



5. Display

- A typical case where display property is needed is a horizontal navigation bar created with an unordered list.

```
<ul>
  <li>Home</li>
  <li>Products</li>
  <li>Contact Us</li>
</ul>
```



```
li {
  display: inline;
}
```



- Home
- Products
- Contact Us



Home Products Contact Us

6. Pseudo Classes For Anchors

- link
 - Default state
- visited
 - A link that has been visited
- focus
 - A link that has focus
- hover
 - A link that is hovered over by mouse
- active
 - A link that is being clicked

```
a:link{  
    color:#000066;  
}  
a:visited {  
    color:#003366;  
}  
a:focus{  
    color:#FF0000;  
}  
a:hover{  
    color:#0099CC;  
}  
a:active{  
    color:#FF0000;  
}
```



7. CSS Debugging

- Manually check syntax errors.
- Use validator
- Configure temporary
 - background colours
 - borders
- Learn to use Developer Tools



8. HTML5 Structural Elements

- Header
 - Block element for header elements.
- Nav
 - Block element for navigation.
- Main
 - Block element for main content.
- Footer
 - Block element for footer elements.
- Aside
 - Block element for sidebar
- Section
 - Block element for chapters etc
- Time
 - Inline element for displaying dates and times



9. Class / ID

- Class
 - When styles can apply to several elements in a page.
 - CSS: . notation (.class)
 - HTML: class attribute
- ID
 - When styles can apply to a single element in a page.
 - CSS: # (#id)
 - HTML: id attribute



10. Questions, comments?

