

CSS Div Layouts

Web Authoring and Design

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Outline

- Why use Div Layout instead of Tables?
- How do we use the Div Tag?
- How to create layouts using the CSS Div Tag?
- Summary
- Review/Discussion

Table vs Div Layouts

■ **table**

- ▷ Pros: supported by all browsers
- ▷ Cons: bind style to content; hard to maintain

■ **div**

- ▷ Pros: easy to maintain
- ▷ Cons: not supported by all browsers

■ We recommend – **div**, reasons:

- ▷ CSS is to **separate structure from content**.
- ▷ Supporting most common/popular browsers are enough. May be it's time for some people to upgrade their browsers

What is Div Tag?

- CSS Division (div) is a container element and it is used to group related items together
- When ever there is a situation that you need to **collect various objects** into a larger container for scripting or styling purposes, **div** is the best solution
- The use of **<div>** tag is straightforward

Div Syntax

syntax :

`<div> ... </div>`

e.g.

`<div>`

`<p> A paragraph inside div </p>`

`</div>`

CSS Division

- **CSS divisions** to provide greater flexibility and mark out regions of the page.
- You can use divs by referencing the selector in the opening tag using ID and CLASS
 - ▷ e.g. **id="myContainer"** or **class="myContainer"**

Div in an HTML document

```
<html>
<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    #box {
      width: 420px;
      height: 120px;
      border-width: 2px;
      border-style: solid;
      border-color: red;
      background: #CCC;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div id="box">
    <h1>Box Model</h1>
    <p>
      The Box model determines how elements are positioned within the
      browser window. With the Box Model, a developer can control the
      dimensions, margins, padding, and borders of an HTML element.
    </p>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

Box Model

The Box model determines how elements are positioned within the browser window. With the Box Model, a developer can control the dimensions, margins, padding, and borders of an HTML element.

Nesting Div

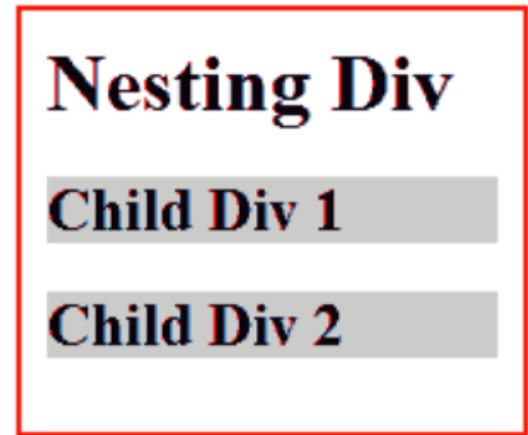
- The div element grouping a generic block of content that should be treated as a logical unit for scripting or styling purposes. A div can contain a number of other divs (child div) like HTML Tables. This is called Nesting Div

```
<div>  
    <div>  
        Child Div  
    </div>  
    <div>  
        Child Div  
    </div>  
</div>
```


Nesting Div in an HTML page

```
<html>
<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    .parent {
      width: 200px;
      height: 120;
      border-width: 2px;
      border-style: solid;
      border-color: red;
      padding: 10px;
    }
    .child {
      overflow : hidden;
      background: #CCC;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="parent">
    <h1> Nesting Div</h1>
    <div class="child">
      <h2>Child Div 1</h2>
    </div>
    <div class="child">
      <h2>Child Div 2</h2>
    </div>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Output



Careful

- Div elements very carefully and use only when it is necessary for logical structure or styling
- Excessive use of Div tags can make a page difficult to manage/debug/extend

Div Layouts

- Div tag to create your website layout
- Common website layouts

Common Layouts

- Variable width content:

- ▷ 2 columns - left menu
- ▷ 2 columns - right menu
- ▷ 3 columns

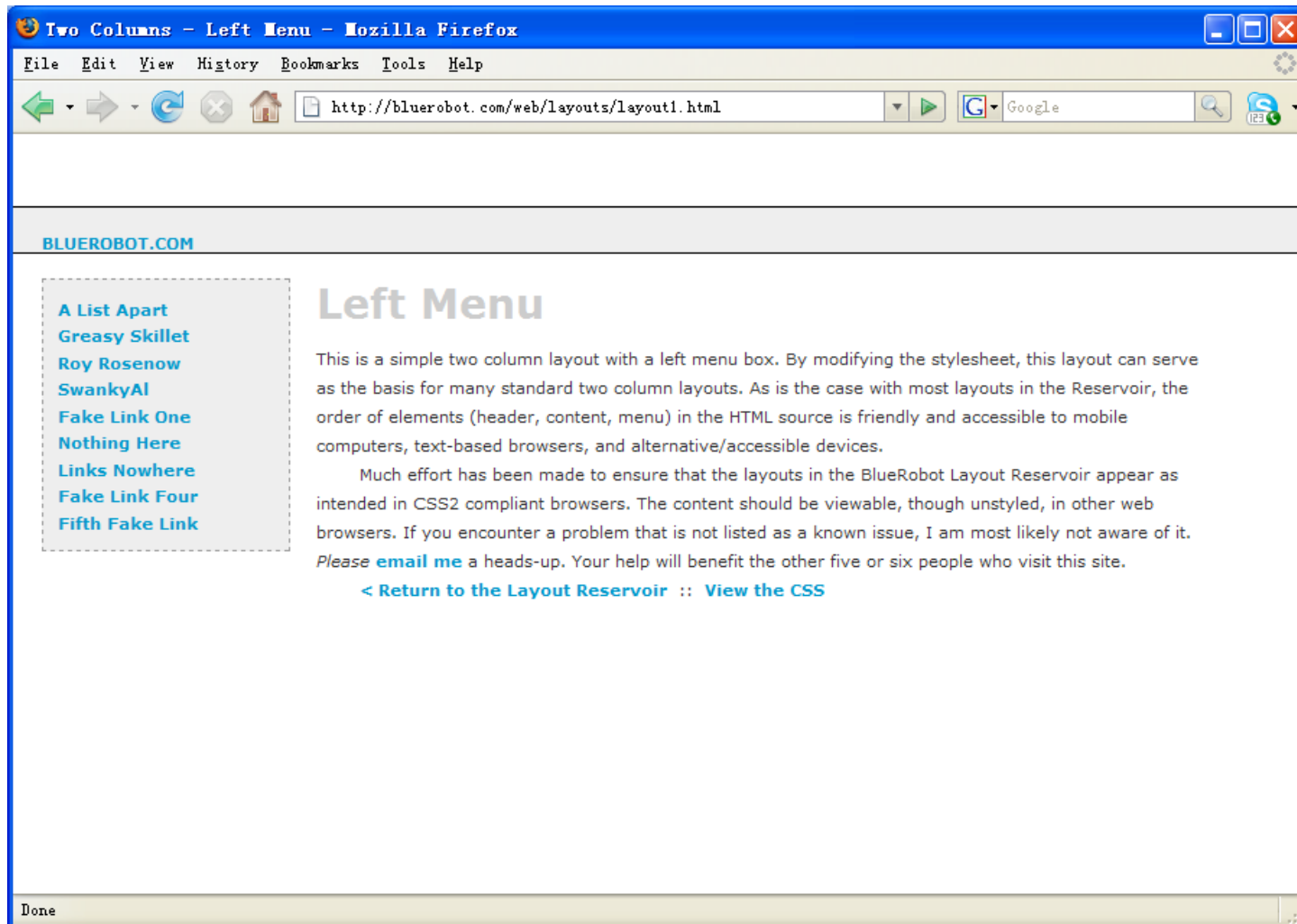
- Centered (fixed width content):

- ▷ 2 columns
- ▷ 3 columns

- 4 columns (fluid/variable width)

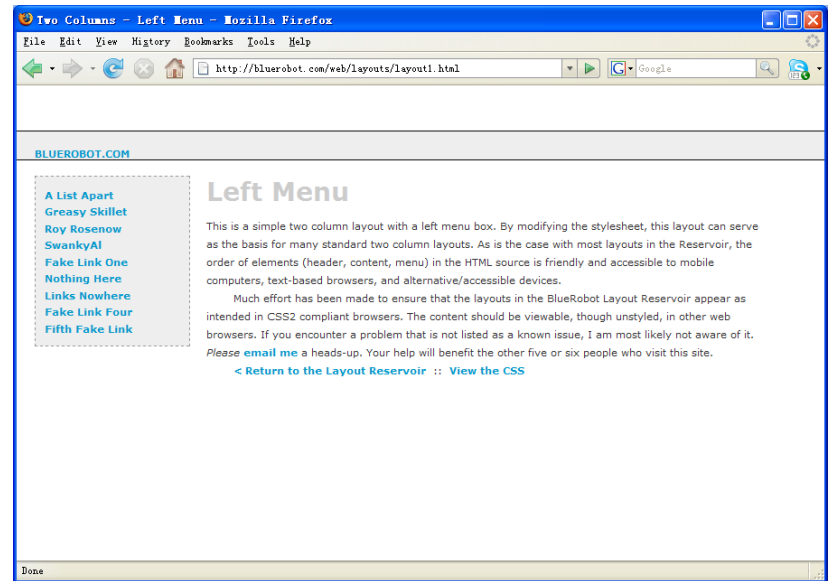
- Many other ...

Two Columns - Left Menu



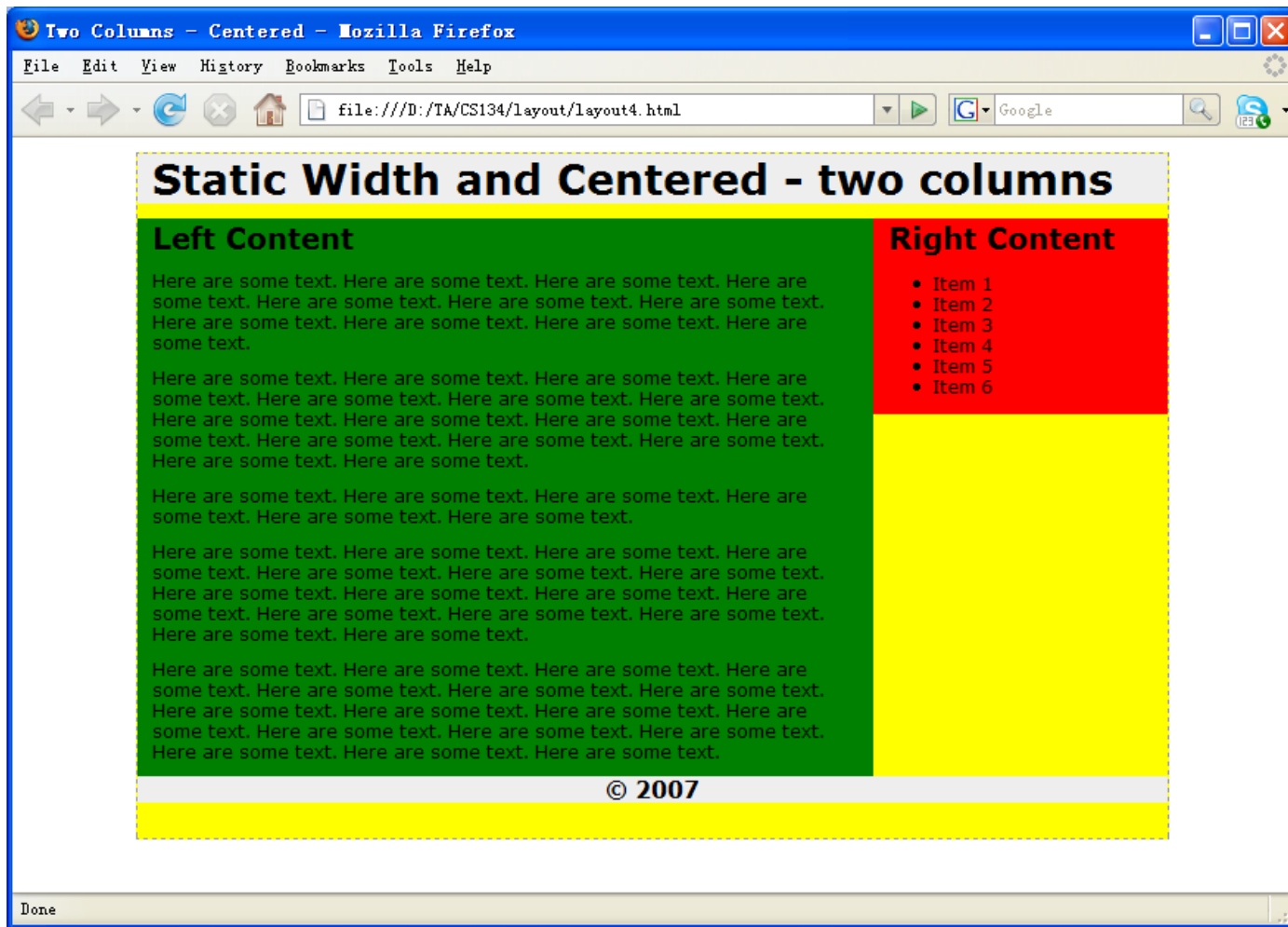
Two Columns - Left Menu

```
#Header {  
    margin:50px 0px 10px 0px;  
    padding:17px 0px 0px 20px;  
    border:1px dashed #999;  
    background-color:#eee;  
}  
#Content {  
    margin:0px 50px 50px 200px;  
    padding:10px;  
    border:1px dashed #999;  
    background-color: #eee;  
}  
#Menu {  
    position:absolute;  
    top:100px;  
    left:20px;  
    width:150px;  
    padding:10px;  
    background-color:#eee;  
    border:1px dashed #999;  
}
```



Two Columns

Centered Fixed Width

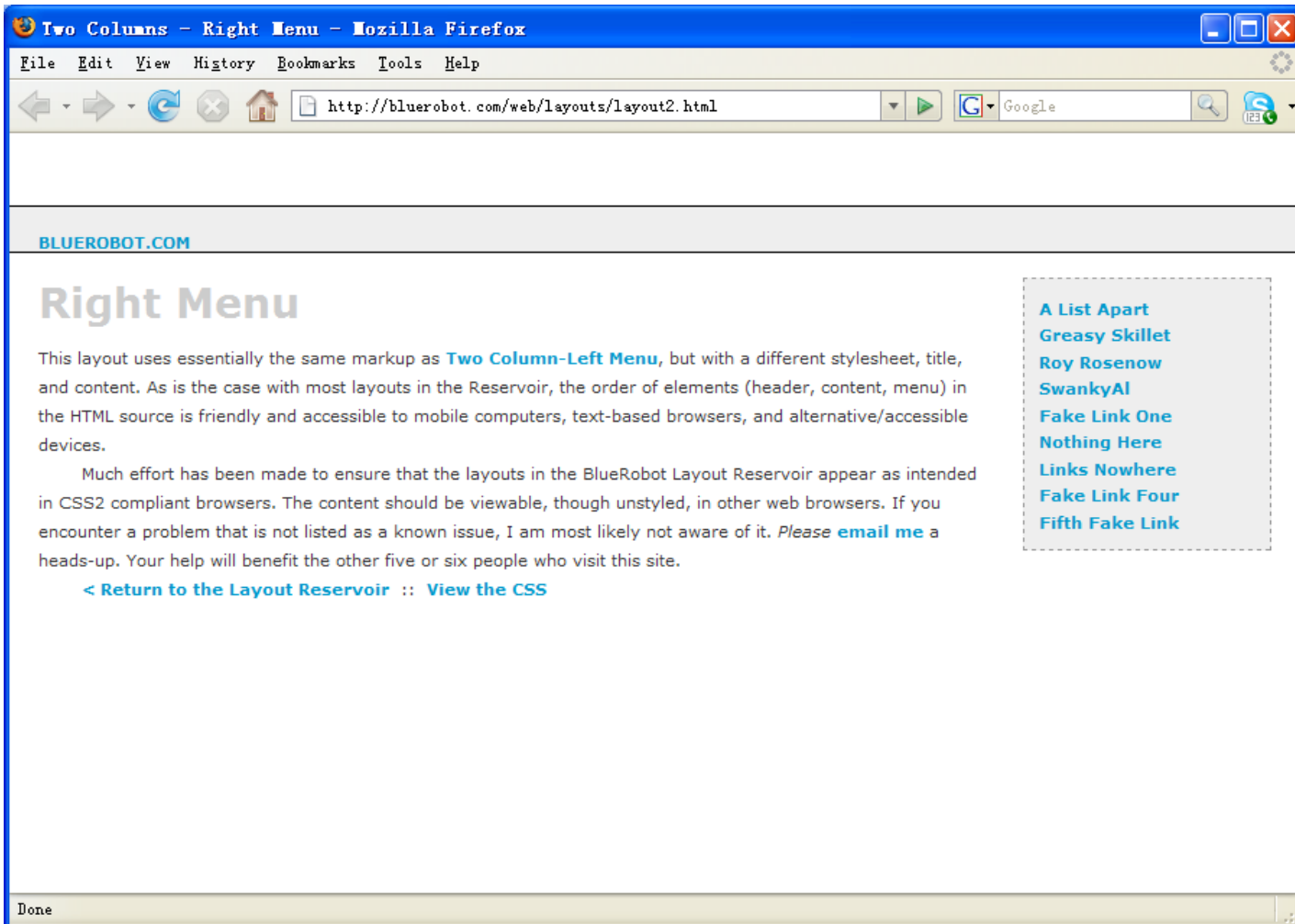


Two Columns

Centered Fixed Width

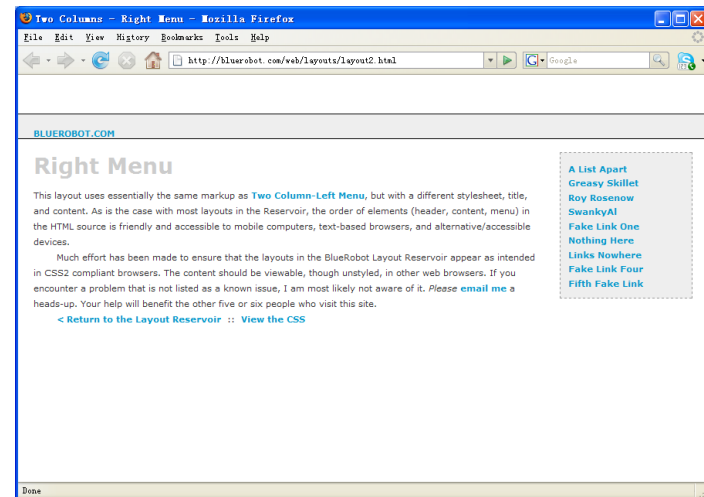
```
body {  
    margin:0px;  
    padding:0px;  
    text-align: center;  
}  
  
#Wrapper {  
    width:700px;  
    margin-right:auto;  
    margin-left:auto;  
    border:1px dashed #999;  
}  
  
#Header {  
    background: #eee;  
}  
  
#Menu {  
    float:right;  
    width:200px;  
    background: #eee;  
}  
  
#Content {  
    float:left;  
    width:500px;  
    background: #666;  
}  
  
#Footer {  
    clear: both;  
    background: #eee;  
}
```


Two Columns - Right Menu

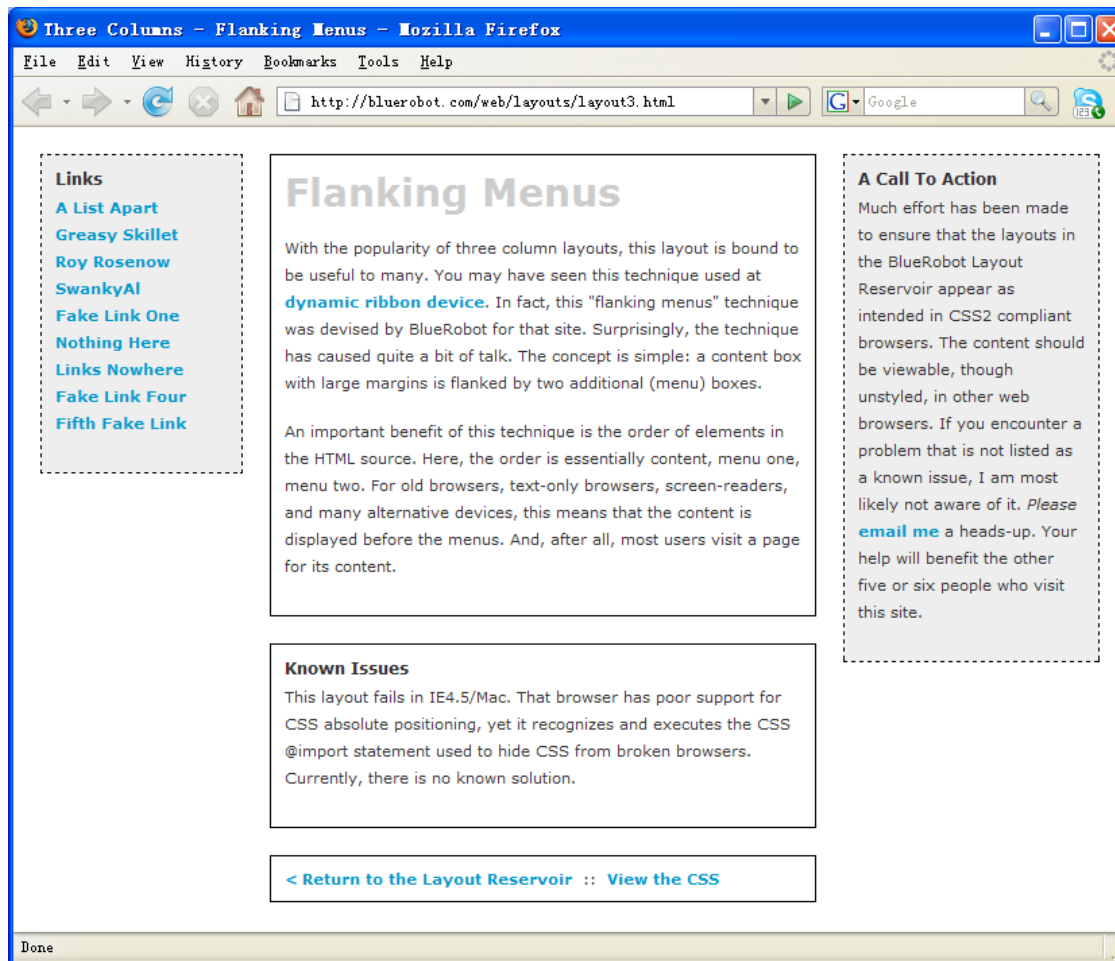


Two Columns - Right Menu

```
#Header {  
    margin:50px 0px 10px 0px;  
    padding:17px 0px 0px 20px;  
    border:1px dashed #999;  
    background-color:#eee;  
}  
#Content {  
    margin:0px 200px 50px 50px;  
    padding:10px;  
    border:1px dashed #999;  
    background-color: #eee;  
}  
#Menu {  
    position:absolute;  
    top:100px;  
    right:20px;  
    width:150px;  
    padding:10px;  
    background-color:#eee;  
    border:1px dashed #999;  
}
```



Three Columns Flanking Menu



Three Columns Flanking Menu

```
.content {  
    position:relative;  
    width:auto;  
    min-width:120px;  
    margin:0px 210px 20px 170px;  
    border:1px solid black;  
    padding:10px;  
    z-index:3; /* This allows the content  
to overlap the right menu in narrow windows in  
good browsers. */  
}  
#navAlpha {  
    position:absolute;  
    width:128px;  
    top:20px;  
    left:20px;  
    border:1px dashed black;  
    background-color:#eee;  
    padding:10px;  
    z-index:2;  
}
```

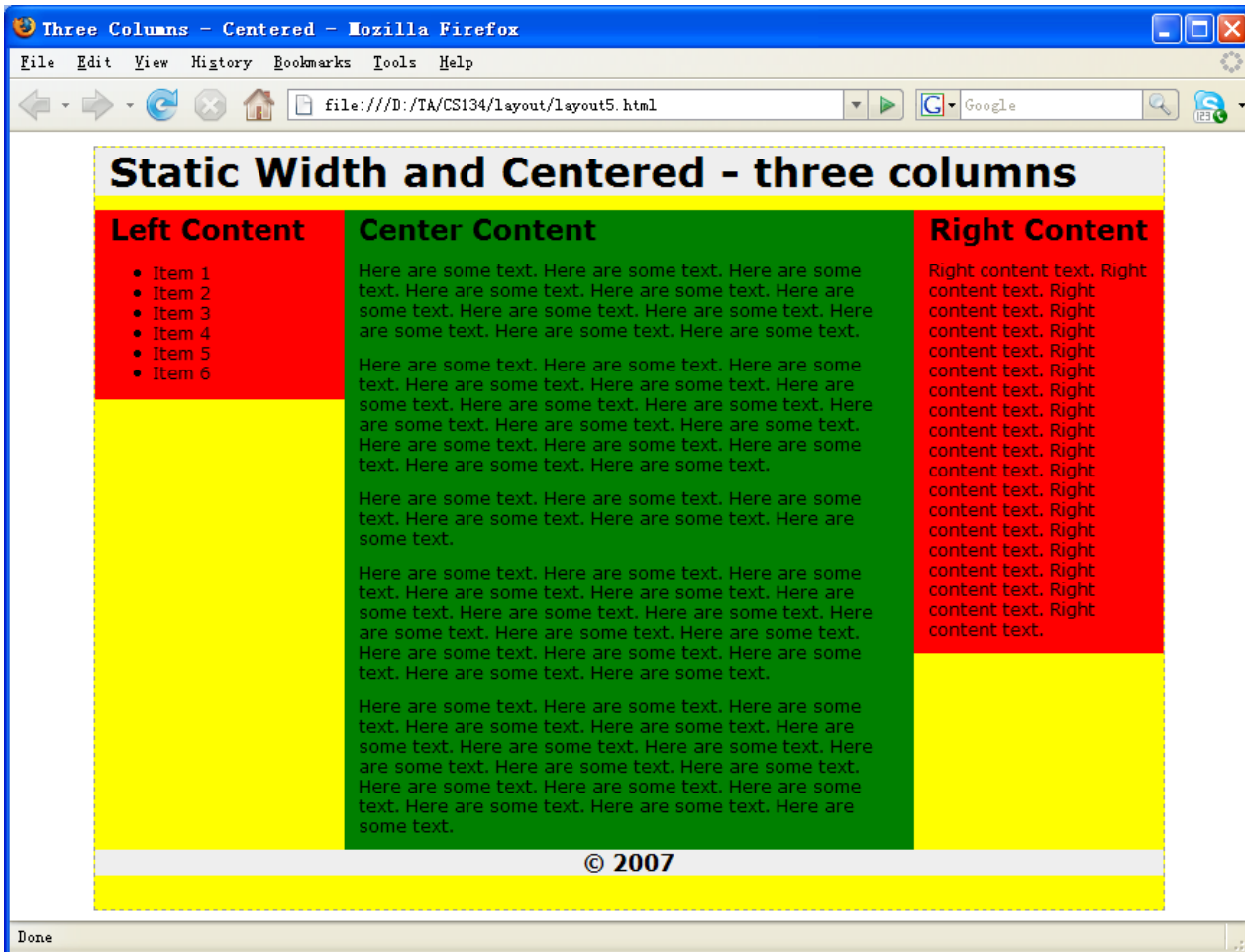
```
#navBeta {  
    position:absolute;  
    width:168px;  
    top:20px;  
    right:20px;  
    border:1px dashed black;  
    background-color:#eee;  
    padding:10px;  
    z-index:1;  
}
```

Z-Index (or Stack Level)

■ **z-index**: auto | <integer> | inherit

- ▷ Z-axis positions are particularly relevant when boxes overlap visually.
- ▷ In addition to their horizontal and vertical positions, boxes lie along a "z-axis" and are formatted one on top of the other.
- ▷ Boxes with higher z-index stacked on top of the boxes with lower z-index.
- ▷ Boxes with the z-index are stacked back-to-front according to document tree order.

Three Columns Centered Fixed Width



Three Columns Centered Fixed Width

```
body {
    text-align:center;
    margin:0px;
    padding:0px;
    font:12px verdana, arial, helvetica,
    sans-serif;
}

#frame {
    width:750px;
    margin-right:auto;
    margin-left:auto;
    margin-top:10px;
    text-align:left;
    border:1px dashed #999;
    background-color: yellow;
}

#topcontent {
    background-color: #eee;
}

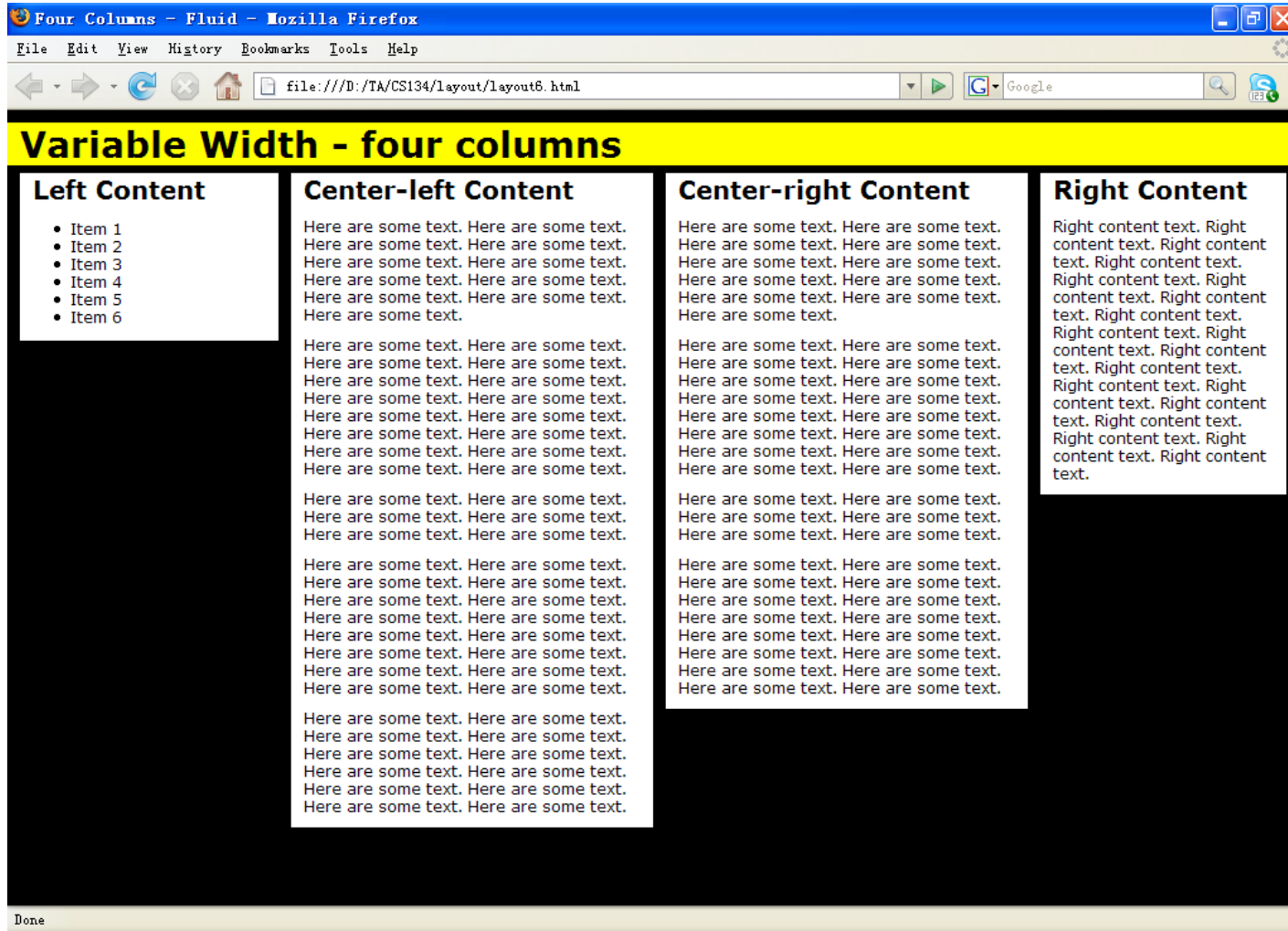
#centercontent {
    float:left;
    width:400px;
    background-color: green;
}

#leftcontent {
    float:left;
    width:175px;
    background-color: red;
}

#rightcontent {
    float:left;
    width:175px;
    background-color: red;
}

#bottomcontent {
    background-color:#eee;
    text-align:center;
}
```

Four Columns Variable Width



Four Columns Variable Width

```
#topcontent {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

```
#leftcontent {  
    position: absolute;  
    left: 1%;  
    width: 20%;  
    top: 50px;  
    background: #fff;  
}
```

```
#centerleft {  
    position: absolute;  
    left: 22%;  
    width: 28%;  
    top: 50px;  
    background: #fff;  
}
```

```
#centerright {  
    position: absolute;  
    left: 51%;  
    width: 28%;  
    top: 50px;  
    background: #fff;  
}
```

```
#rightcontent {  
    position: absolute;  
    left: 80%;  
    width: 19%;  
    top: 50px;  
    background: #fff;  
}
```

This Week

- Review Slides

- Read Associated Chapters

- Weekly Tasks

 - ▷ Update GitHub Account/Webpage

- **Online Quizzes**

Summary

- Overview of CSS Div Layouts
- Hands-On/Practical

Questions/Discussion