Software Development for Web and Mobile

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Plan for today

Today we will:

- Learn how to apply different layouts in CSS

Display

the CSS display property describes how an element's box behaves

All HTML values have a default display property.

display:block

Block elements are those that start on a new line and fill their whole container, from left to right.

Some block elements are <**div**>, <**li**>

display:block

display.html

display:inline

Inline elements do not break the flow of text in a paragraph. Some examples of inline-by-default elements are <**a**>, and <**span**>

display:inline

display.html

display:none

display:none makes the element not to be displayed in the screen.

display:none

Let's clean up https://www.huffingtonpost.es

Default layout

The default layout of web page is probably not what we want.

Let's see what's de default layout in HTML.

Horizontal centering

One of the first things we'll want to do when creating the layout of a webpage is centering the content horizontally.

This can be done using **margin** and **width**:

Horizontal centering

but, what happens when we resize the window?

Horizontal centering

max-width allows us to express the maximum width we want for a box, so it resizes in case of smaller screens.

Horizontal centering

Box model

Remember the box model?

Box model

It's really hard when using the box model to get the specific **width** we want, since we need to also take **border, margin,** and **padding** into consideration.

Box sizing

Introducing box-sizing!

Position

we use the **position** css property to make more complex layouts.

There are a number of different values for it:

position:relative

The relative position allows us to place the element related to where it would be placed by default

position:fixed

with the **position:fixed** attribute we can make
sticky elements. These are elements whose position doesn't change
even when scrolling.

position:absolute

with **position:absolute** we can place elements like with **fixed** but relative to their *nearest positioned parent*

position

Float

We use the **float** property to make text be able to wrap other elements such as images

Float

inline-block

inline-block is another value for display that's very useful when we want to use blocks that stack besides each other!

Let's see an example!

inline-block

references

This session was adapted from http://learnlayout.com

Workgroups

Workgroups

- ~~Go to the assignments page in campus (next slide)~~
- **one per team**, follow the link and create your respective team
- once the team is created, everyone else follow the link and select your respective team

Workgroups

Yesterday night campus was down so the assignment you can get it from here:

https://classroom.github.com/g/N2anSgm5

Mind the instructions in the previous page