Chapter 3 Table and Layout

Tuesday, September 20, 2016   10:17 PM

Iframe - Set Height and Width

Use the **height** and **width** attributes to specify the size of the iframe.
The attribute values are specified in pixels by default, but they can also be in percent (like "80%").

Example

<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300"></iframe>

From <http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_iframe.asp>

Iframe - Remove the Border

By default, an iframe has a border around it.
To remove the border, add the **style** attribute and use the CSS **border** property:

Example

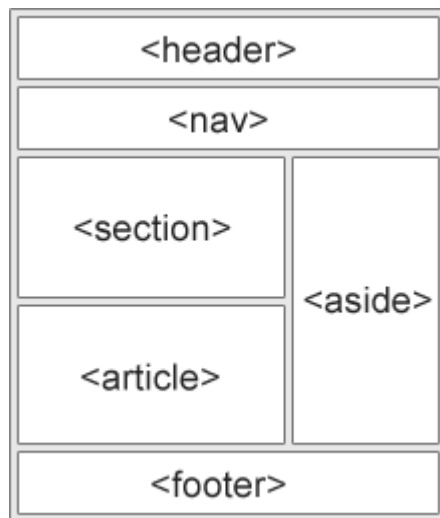<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="border:none;"></iframe>

From <http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_iframe.asp>

HTML Layout Elements

Websites often display content in multiple columns (like a magazine or newspaper).
HTML5 offers new semantic elements that define the different parts of a web page:

- •<header> - Defines a header for a document or a
- •<nav> - Defines a container for navigation links
- •<section> - Defines a section in a document
- •<article> - Defines an independent self-contained
- •<aside> - Defines content aside from the content (like
- •<footer> - Defines a footer for a document or a
- •<details> - Defines additional details
- •<su

From <http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_layout.asp>

HTML Layout Techniques

There are four different ways to create multicolumn layouts. Each way has its pros and cons:
- HTML tables
- CSS float property

- CSS framework
- CSS flexbox

From <http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_layout.asp>

Which One to Choose?

HTML Tables

The <table> element was not designed to be a layout tool! The purpose of the <table> element is to display tabular data. So, do not use tables for your page layout! They will bring a mess into your code. And imagine how hard it will be to redesign your site after a couple of months.
Tip: Do NOT use tables for your page layout!

CSS Frameworks

If you want to create your layout fast, you can use a framework, like W3.CSS or Bootstrap.

From <http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_layout.asp>

CSS Floats

It is common to do entire web layouts using the CSS float property. Float is easy to learn - you just need to remember how the float and clear properties work. Disadvantages: Floating elements are tied to the document flow, which may harm the flexibility. Learn more about float in our CSS Float and Clear chapter.

From <http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_layout.asp>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.container {
    width: 100%;
    border: 1px solid gray;
}

header, footer {
    padding: 1em;
    color: white;
    background-color: black;
    clear: left;
    text-align: center;
}

nav {
    float: left;
    max-width: 160px;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 1em;
}

nav ul {
```

```
    list-style-type: none;
    padding: 0;
}

nav ul a {
    text-decoration: none;
}

article {
    margin-left: 170px;
    border-left: 1px solid gray;
    padding: 1em;
    overflow: hidden;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="container">

<header>
  <h1>City Gallery</h1>
</header>

<nav>
 <ul>
   <li><a href="#">London</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">Paris</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">Tokyo</a></li>
 </ul>
</nav>

<article>
 <h1>London</h1>
 <p>London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the  United Kingdom, with a
metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</p>
  <p>Standing on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia, its
history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it Londinium.</p>
</article>

<footer>Copyright © W3Schools.com</footer>

</div>

</body>
</html>
```

What is Responsive Web Design?

Responsive Web Design makes your web page look good on all devices (desktops, tablets, and phones).
Responsive Web Design is about using CSS and HTML to resize, hide, shrink, enlarge, or move the content to make it look good on any screen:

From <http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_responsive.asp>

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-us">
<head>
<style>
.city {
    float: left;
    margin: 5px;
    padding: 15px;
    max-width: 300px;
    height: 300px;
    border: 1px solid black;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Responsive Web Design Demo</h1>

<div class="city">
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the capital city of England.</p>
  <p>It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</p>
</div>

<div class="city">
  <h2>Paris</h2>
  <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
  <p>The Paris area is one of the largest population centers in Europe, with more than 12 million inhabitants.</p>
</div>

<div class="city">
  <h2>Tokyo</h2>
  <p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
  <p>It is the center of the Greater Tokyo Area,  and the most populous metropolitan area in the world.</p>
</div>

<div class="city">
  <h2>New York</h2>
  <p>The City of New York is the most populous city in the United States.</p>
  <p>New York is an important center for international diplomacy and has been described as the cultural and financial capital of the world.</p>
</div>
```

```html
</body>
</html>
```

Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="http://www.w3schools.com/lib/w3.css">
<body>

<div class="w3-container w3-orange">
 <h1>W3.CSS Demo</h1>
 <p>Resize this responsive page!</p>
</div>

<div class="w3-row-padding">

<div class="w3-third">
 <h2>London</h2>
 <p>London is the capital of England.</p>
 <p>It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,
 with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</p>
</div>

<div class="w3-third">
 <h2>Paris</h2>
 <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
 <p>The Paris area is one of the largest population centers in Europe,
 with more than 12 million inhabitants.</p>
</div>

<div class="w3-third">
 <h2>Tokyo</h2>
 <p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
 <p>It is the center of the Greater Tokyo Area,
 and the most populous metropolitan area in the world.</p>
</div>

</div>

</body>
</html>
```