Positioning and Layout

Position and Float





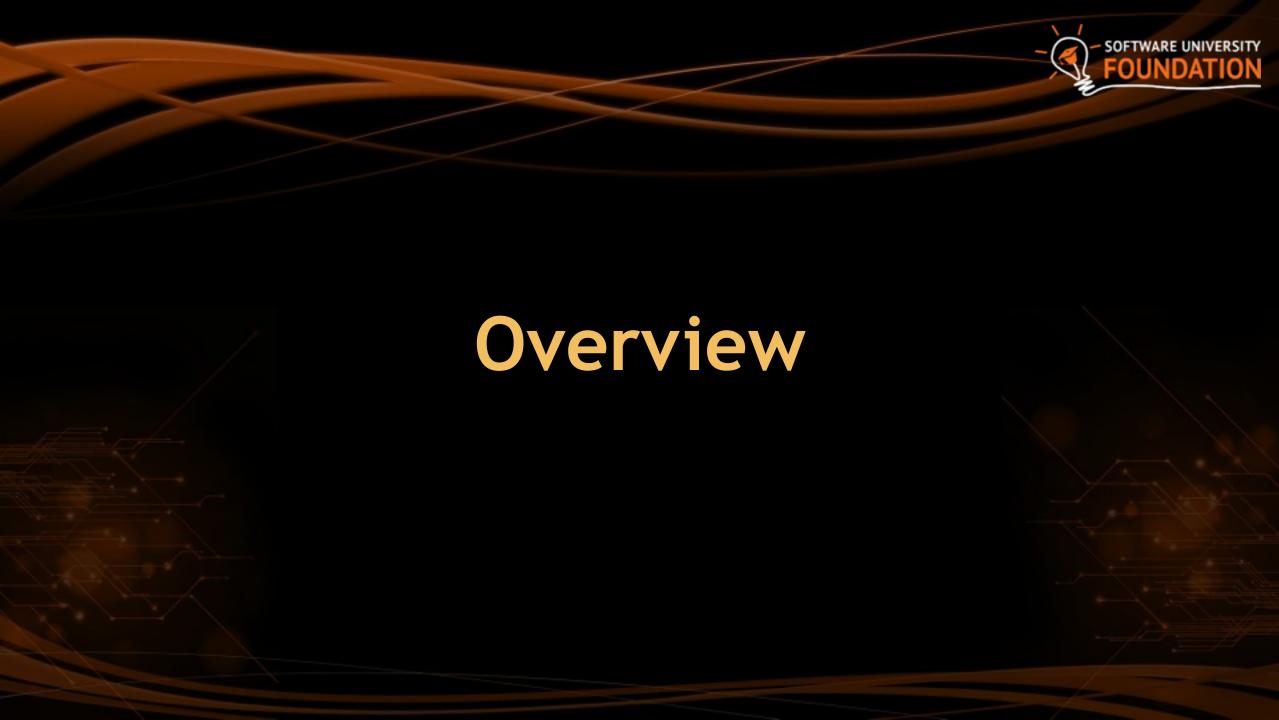
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CSS Selectors



- Element selectors
- The 'class' selector
- The 'id' selector
- CSS Attribute Selectors
- Pseudo-classes
- Selectors based on relationships

Element selectors



Adding white space after each paragraph

```
p {
    padding-bottom: 15px;
}
```

The 'class' selector



All HTML elements with class="mod" will have bordet on top

```
.mod {
   border-top: 1px solid #000;
}
```

The 'id' selector



Adding border to the top and bottom of an HTML element with attribute id="header"

```
#header {
    border: 1px solid #CCC;
    border-width: 1px 0;
}
```

Attribute Selectors



All anchors that have a title attribute will have blue text color

```
a[title] {
    color:blue;
}
```

Pseudo-classes



Changing the styles of a link when the user's mouse is over it

```
a:hover {
   text-decoration: underline;
   color: #C00;
}
```

Selectors based on relationships



Changing the styles of a link when the user's mouse is over it

Selector	Selects
A E	Any E element that is a <i>descendant</i> of an A element (that is: a child, or a child of a child, <i>etc.</i>)
A > E	Any E element that is a child of an A element
E:first-child	Any E element that is the first child of its parent
B + E	Any E element that is the next <i>sibling</i> of a B element (that is: the next child of the same parent)

You can combine these to express complex relationships.



```
Y { ... }
Z Y { ... }
Z Y X { ... }
```



```
Z > Y \{ ... \}
Z Y:first-child { ... }
Z + Y > X: last-child \{ ... \}
Z:hover { ... }
Z + Y > X:last-child > L:hover { ... }
  + Y:nth-child(odd) { ... }
  + Y:nth-child(even) { ... }
  + Y:nth-child(3n) { ... }
  + Y:nth-child(3n-1) { ... }
```



```
#header ul { ... }
#header ul li { ... }
#header ul li a { ... }
.mod { ... }
```

```
.mod header { ... }
.mod header h3 { ... }
.mod header h3 a { ... }
#sidebar .mod header h3 a { ... }
```



```
article section { ... }
article section .more { ... }
article section header { ... }
article section footer { ... }

article.page section.meta { ... }
article.page section.meta p { ... }
```



```
#main { ... }
#main article { ... }
#main article:first-child:last-child { ... }
```



Inline & Block

Inline Elements



An inline element has the following characteristics:

- Flows along with text content
- Will not clear previous content to drop to the next line
- Is subject to white-space settings in CSS
- Will ignore top and bottom margin settings, but will apply left and right margins
- Will ignore the width and height properties
- Is subject to the vertical-align property

Block Elements



A block element is an element that has the following characteristics:

- If no width is set, will expand naturally to fill its parent container
- Can have margins and/or padding
- If no height is set, will expand naturally to fit its child elements
- By default, will be placed below previous elements in the markup
- Ignores the vertical-align property

Inline vs Block Elements



```
    This is quite <em style="border: 1px solid #333;">a
    lot</em> of info for one presentation!
```

This is quite *a lot* of info for one presentation!

Width & Height



```
    This is quite <em style="border: 1px solid #333;">a lot</em> of
    info for one presentation!

    Nice!
```

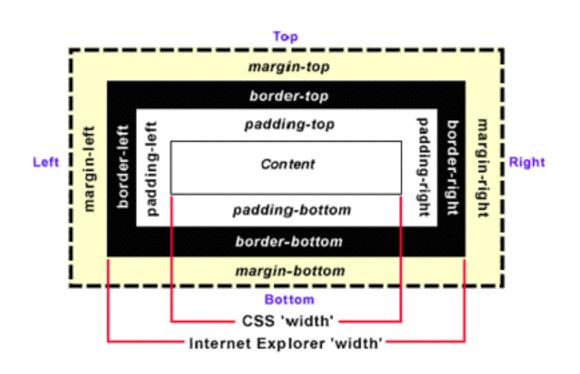
This is quite <u>a lot</u> of info for one presentation!

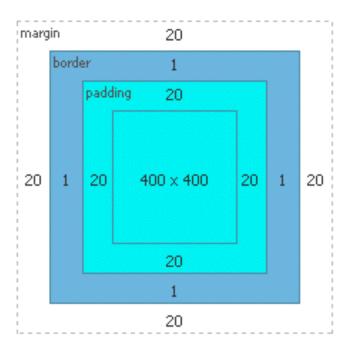
Nice!





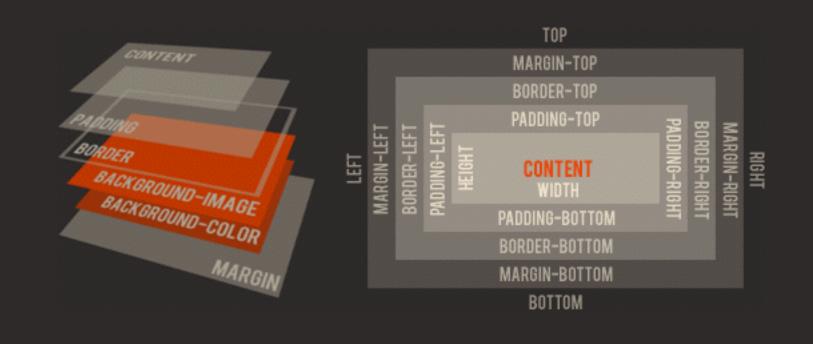
Every element in web design is a rectangular box. The size of the box calculated like this:







One more diagram ...





The size of the box is calculated like this:

Width	width + padding-left + padding-right + border-left + border-right
Height	height + padding-top + padding-bottom + border-top + border-bottom



The problem

Padding and Borders increase dimensions of block elements

The solution

Do not set padding & borders on the same axis with set dimensions



The Problem?!

Why is it a problem?



Layout and Positioning

Float property



```
#box { float: left | right | none; }
#box2 { clear: left | right | both; }
```



Allows positioning of any element based on a system of coordinates

```
#box {
   position: absolute | relative | static;
   left: 0; top: 0; right: 0; bottom: 0;
}
```



```
#box { position: relative; top: 10px; left: 20px; }
```



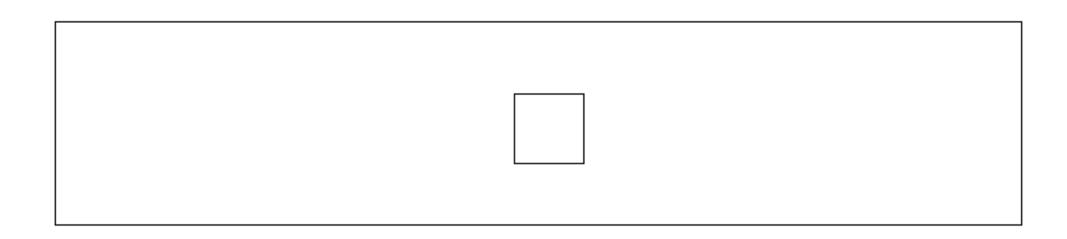
```
#box { position: absolute; bottom: 10px; left: 20px; }
```



```
#box { position: absolute; top: 50%; left: 50%; }
```



```
#box {
   position: absolute;
   top: 50%; left: 50%;
   margin: -25px 0 0 -25px;
}
```





Questions?

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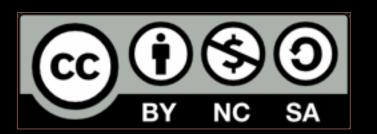
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