

New Media Production

- Advanced Layout Using CSS

em vs. pixels vs. percentage

In a 12pt font, 1em equals 12 pt., in a 10pt. Font, 1 em equals 10pt. And so on...

Examples:

font-size: 12pt;

font-size: 12px;

font-size: 1em;

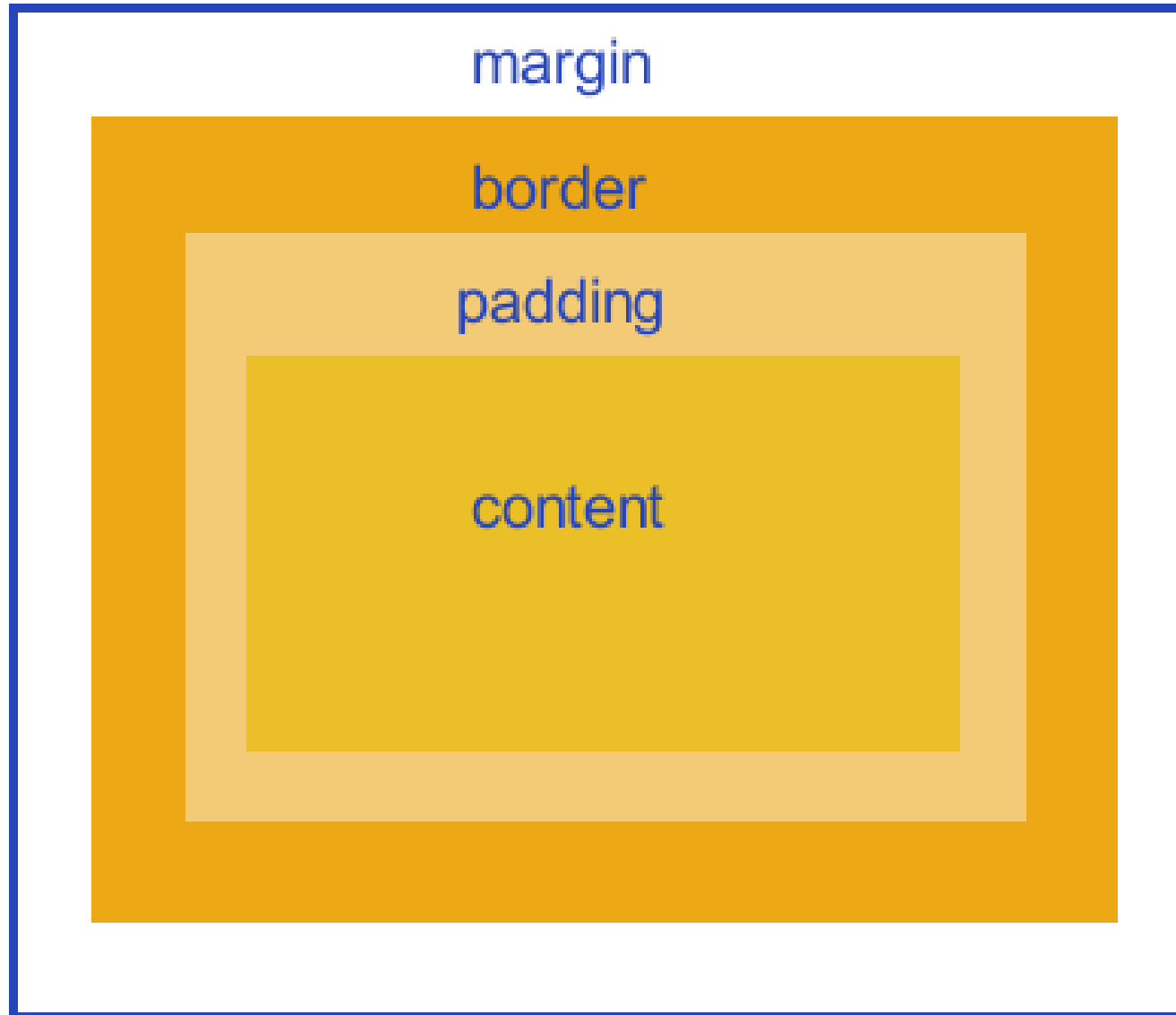
font-size: 100%;

another example:

font-size: 1.35em; equals font-size: 135%;

* in many fonts uppercase 'M' = 1 em

Layout – CSS box model



Block & Inline – div & span tags

text text text inline text text text text text text
text text text text text text text text text text text text text text
text text text text text text text text text text text text text text
text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text
text text text text text text text inline text text
text text text text text text text text text text text text text text

Block

Block

Padding, Margins

```
.banner {  
  margin-top: 0;  
  padding: 0 12px 0 0;  
}
```

* four numbers on padding refer to:
top right bottom left
clockwise around the screen

Padding, Borders, Margins

```
.banner {  
  margin: 0;  
  padding: 0;  
  padding-top: 10px;  
  font-family: Verdana, sans-serif;  
  font-size: small;  
  color: #383d44;  
  border: 1px solid #000000;  
}
```

CSS Positioning

CSS allows you to position different elements on a page.

Absolute Positioning

```
.banner {  
position: absolute;  
top: 100px;  
left: 100px;  
color: #ff0000;  
}
```

Z-index property

The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element.

An element with greater stack order is always in front of an element with a lower stack order.

Note: z-index only works on positioned elements (position:absolute, position:relative, or position:fixed).

Z-index Example

Absolute Positioning

```
.banner {  
position: absolute;  
top: 100px;  
left: 100px;  
z-index: -1;  
}
```

CSS Positioning – part 1

CSS allows you to position different elements on a page.

Float Positioning

```
/* simple example of the use of a float to the left */
```

```
h1 {  
    width: 8em;  
    float: left;  
    color: red;  
    font-size: 150%;  
}
```

```
p {  
    padding: 0 0 0 4em;  
}
```

CSS Positioning – part 2

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Ugait lore ...</h1>
```

```
<p>Ugait lore vel el dui blaor sit velit utem quis  
aliquis at ut venim ea feum ...</p>
```

```
</body>
```

Position Absolute part 2

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>css example page</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
media="screen, projection" href="style.css" />
  </head>
  <body>
<div class="content">

<span class="red"></span>

<span class="blue"></span>

<span class="rob"></span>

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

Media-Specific Stylesheets

Sometimes you will need a stylesheet for specific uses, such as a handheld device, or for printing.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"  
media="screen" href="style.css" />
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"  
media="print" href="print.css" />
```

Suppressing content using a stylesheet

```
#sidebar {  
  display: none;  
}
```

Demo

Layout and code:

relative positioning
absolute positioning