Ch. 15 Cheat Sheet

Building blocks

CSS treats each HTML element as if it is in its own BOX.

This box will either be a block-level box or an inline box.

**Block-level** elements: start on a new line [<h1>, <p>, <ul>, <li>]

**Inline** elements flow in between surrounding text [<img>, <b>, <i>]

If one block-level element sits inside another block-level element,

then the outer box is known as the **containing** or **parent** element.

Controlling the **position** of elements:

Normal flow (default)

Fixed positioning

Relative positioning

Absolute positioning

Floating elements

W3Schools:

<http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_position_fixed>

**Fixed Position:** One element is “fixed” while the rest of the text is scrollable.

Show how the block on the right stays in the same place despite the scrolling up and down.

(BF: It works better if you copy and paste more [<p> text] elements)

**Relative Position:** An element can move in relation to where it would have been in normal flow (you can move it 10 pixels lower than it would have been in normal flow or 20% to the right)

(BF: delete all the CSS to see what “Normal/Static” flow looks like. Then put the CSS back and examine it.)

TRY:

h2.pos\_left

{position:relative;

width: 30px

top: 200px;

left:100px;

}

**Absolute Position:** The box is taken out of normal flow and no longer affects the position of other elements on the page (They act like it is not there).

[BF: Copy and paste more text; show like the box is “stuck” on the page.]

**Z-index:** The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element (which element should be placed in front of, or behind, the others).

The higher the number, the closer that element is to the front.

(an element with a z-index of 10 will appear over the top of one with a z-index of 5;

-1 will automatically send an element to the back)

[BF: Go between -1 and 1 in the z-index W3 Schools example]

TYPE IN:

<style>

h1 {

position:fixed;

top: 0px;

left: 0px;

margin:0px;

padding:10px;

width: 100%;

background-color: #efefef;

z-index: 10;}

p{

position: relative;

top: 70px;

left: 70px;}

</style>

<body>

<h1>The Evolution of the Bicyle</h1>

<blockquote> “Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep your blance you must keep moving.” – Albert Einstein </blockquote>

<p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame …</p>

</body>

**Float:** Allows you to take an element in normal flow and place it as far to the left or right of the containing element as possible. When you use the float property you should also use the width property. With CSS float, an element can be pushed to the left or right, allowing other elements to wrap around it.

THEN ADD:

blockquote {

top: 80px;

float: right;

width: 275px;

font-size: 130%;

font-style: italic;

font-family: Georgia, Times, serif;

margin: 0px 0px 10px 10px;

padding: 10px;

border-top: 1 px solid #665544;

border-bottom: 1px solid #665544;}

Change the P position to

top: 50px;

left: 10px;

Experiment with all the Margin settings

[margin: 60px 0px 0px 20px;]