

# CGS 3175: Internet Applications Fall 2007

## Cascading Style Sheets – Page Layout - Part 2

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## The `float` Property (cont.)

- Elements that seem to float on the right or left side of either the browser window or another element are often configured using the `float` property.
- The browser renders these element using normal flow, and then shifts them as far as possible within their container (usually either the browser window or a `<div>`) to either the right or left. Other content will flow around the float.
- To stop this flow, use the `clear` property.



```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title>CSS Float Property - Example 1</title>
<style type="text/css">
  h1 { background-color:#cccccc;
        padding:5px;
        color: #000000;
      }
  p { font-family:Arial,sans-serif;
      }
  #picture {float:right;
            margin: 0 0 5px 5px;
            border: solid;
          }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <p></p>
  <h1>Floating an Image</h1>
  <p>The heading and paragraph follow normal flow. The racer pictured on the right is
  Axel Merckx. He is the son of world famous cyclist Eddy Merckx. This year Alex rode for
  the T-Mobile team in Germany.</p>
</body>
</html>

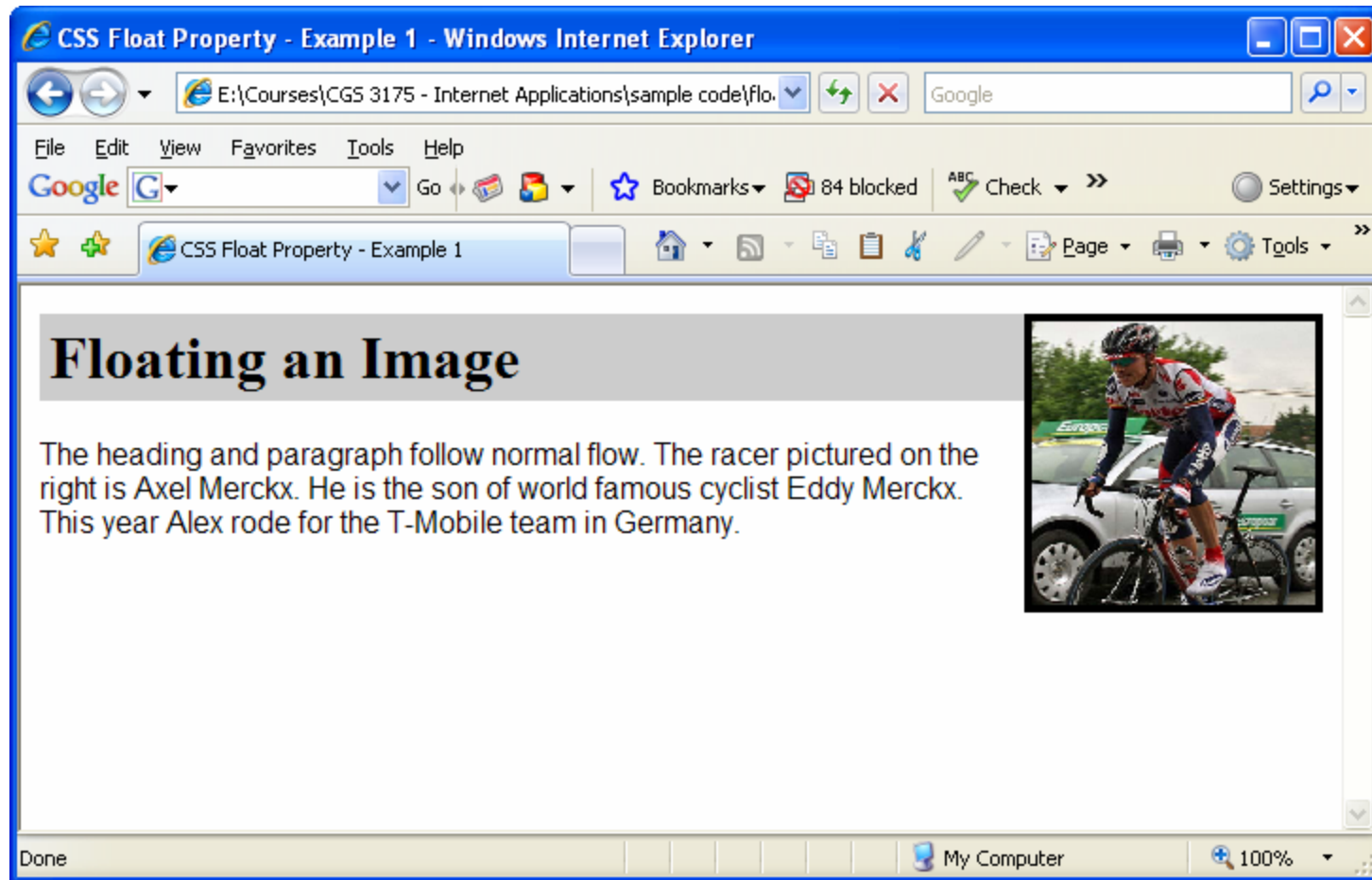
```

Style for the floating image.

<img> element with alternate text display.



# The float Property



# The `clear` Property

- There are times when you want to clear the effect of a float. In these cases you use the `clear` property.
- The screen shot on the next page shows a page with three images configured with `float:right`. Notice that each one aligns as far to the right as is available instead of lining up vertically down the right margin.
- By using the clear property to set `clear:right`, the images each clear the float that precedes them and float to the right of the page as desired. This is shown on page 8.
- The float and clear properties will be very useful when configuring page layouts with multiple columns as we will see later.



Windows Internet Explorer window titled "CSS Float Property - Example 2". The address bar shows the file path: E:\Courses\CGS 3175 - Internet Applications\sample code\float2.html. The search bar contains "Google". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Favorites, Tools, and Help. The toolbar shows various icons for navigation and utility. The page content consists of three paragraphs of text and three images. The first paragraph describes Axel Merckx, the son of Eddy Merckx, who rode for the T-Mobile team in Germany. The second paragraph describes Cat Osterman, a USA Olympic team member and softball pitcher for the Rockport Thunder in NPFS. The third paragraph describes Alex the Parrot, an exceptional parrot with a vocabulary of about 150 words. The images are: a grey parrot (Alex the Parrot), a softball pitcher (Cat Osterman), and a cyclist (Axel Merckx).

The paragraphs follow normal flow. The racer pictured on the right is Axel Merckx. He is the son of world famous cyclist Eddy Merckx. This year Alex rode for the T-Mobile team in Germany.

The paragraphs follow normal flow. This is Cat Osterman, arguably the greatest softball pitcher in the world. She is currently a USA Olympic team member and plays for the Rockport Thunder in NPFS.

The paragraphs follow normal flow. This is Alex the Parrot. Alex had a vocabulary of about 150 words, but was exceptional in that he appeared to have understanding of what he said. When Alex would grow tired of being tested he would say "I'm going to go away.". If the researcher expressed sadness at this, Alex would add "I'm sorry!"



# CSS float And clear Properties

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title>CSS Float Property - Example 2</title>
<style type="text/css">
p {  font-family:Arial,sans-serif;
}
.rightfloat {float:right;
margin:5px;
/* clear: right; */
border:solid;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <p></p>
  <p>The paragraphs follow normal flow. The racer pictured on the right is Axel Merckx. He is the son of
world famous cyclist Eddy Merckx. This year Alex rode for the T-Mobile team in Germany.</p>
  <p></p>
  <p>The paragraphs follow normal flow. This is Cat Osterman, arguably the greatest softball pitcher in the
world. She is currently a USA Olympic team member and plays for the Rockport Thunder in NPFS.</p>
  <p> </p>
  <p>The paragraphs follow normal flow. This is Alex the Parrot. Alex had a vocabulary of about 150 words,
but was exceptional in that he appeared to have understanding of what he said. When Alex would
grow tired of being tested he would say &quot; I'm going to go away.&quot;. If the researcher expressed
sadness at this, Alex would add &quot; I'm sorry!&quot;</p>
</body>
</html>
```


Property set to float right

Uncomment this line to see the effect of the clear. This is shown on the next page.




Windows Internet Explorer window titled "CSS Float Property - Example 2". The address bar shows the file path: E:\Courses\CGS 3175 - Internet Applications\sample code\float2.html. The search bar contains "Google". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Favorites, Tools, and Help. The toolbar shows various navigation and utility icons. The browser tabs include CNN.com, W3C CSS Vali..., [Valid] Marku..., and CSS Float... The main content area displays three paragraphs of text, each followed by a right-aligned image:


The paragraphs follow normal flow. The racer pictured on the right is Axel Merckx. He is the son of world famous cyclist Eddy Merckx. This year Alex rode for the T-Mobile team in Germany.



The paragraphs follow normal flow. This is Cat Osterman, arguably the greatest softball pitcher in the world. She is currently a USA Olympic team member and plays for the Rockport Thunder in NPFS.



The paragraphs follow normal flow. This is Alex the Parrot. Alex had a vocabulary of about 150 words, but was exceptional in that he appeared to have understanding of what he said. When Alex would grow tired of being tested he would say "I'm going to go away.". If the researcher expressed sadness at this, Alex would add "I'm sorry!"



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# The `display` Property

- Remember from our earlier discussions of XHTML that some elements, such as the paragraph and heading elements are block elements. A division `<div>` is also a block element. The browser renders these elements beginning and ending on their own line – forming a “block”.
- Other elements, such as anchor tags and font tags are rendered directly inline – with no line break before or after them. These are inline elements.
- The `display` property configures how and if an element is displayed. An element configured with `display:none` will not be displayed. This is sometimes useful when configuring styles to print a Web page. We’ll see an example of this later.
- An element configured with `display:block` will be rendered as a block element (even if it is actually an inline element, such as an anchor tag).



# The `z-index` Property

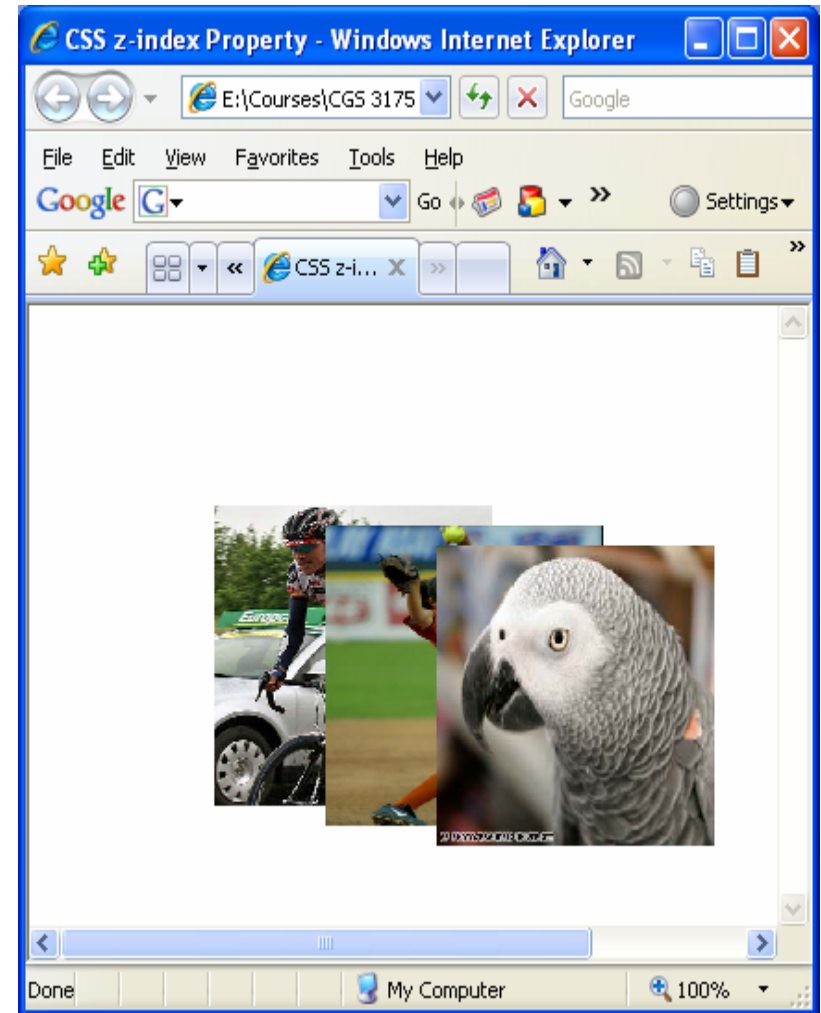
- The `z-index` property is used to modify the stacking order of elements on a Web page.
- When using only XHTML there is no easy way to “stack” elements other than configuring backgrounds for pages or tables.
- The `z-index` property provides flexibility in the display of elements.
- The default `z-index` value is “0”. Elements with higher `z-index` values will appear stacked on top of elements with lower `z-index` values rendered on the same position of the page.
- The Web page shown on the next page is configured using absolute positioning and `z-index` properties. The XHTML code is shown on page 12.



```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title>CSS z-index Property</title>
<style type="text/css">
p { font-family:Arial,sans-serif; }
#axel {position:absolute;
      left:100px; top:100px;
      width:300px; z-index:1;
}
#cat {position:absolute;
      left:160px; top:110px;
      width:300px; z-index:2;
}
#alex {position:absolute;
       left:220px; top:120px;
       width:300px; z-index:3;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <div id="axel">
    
  </div>
  <div id="cat">
    
  </div>
  <div id="alex">
    
  </div>
</body>
</html>

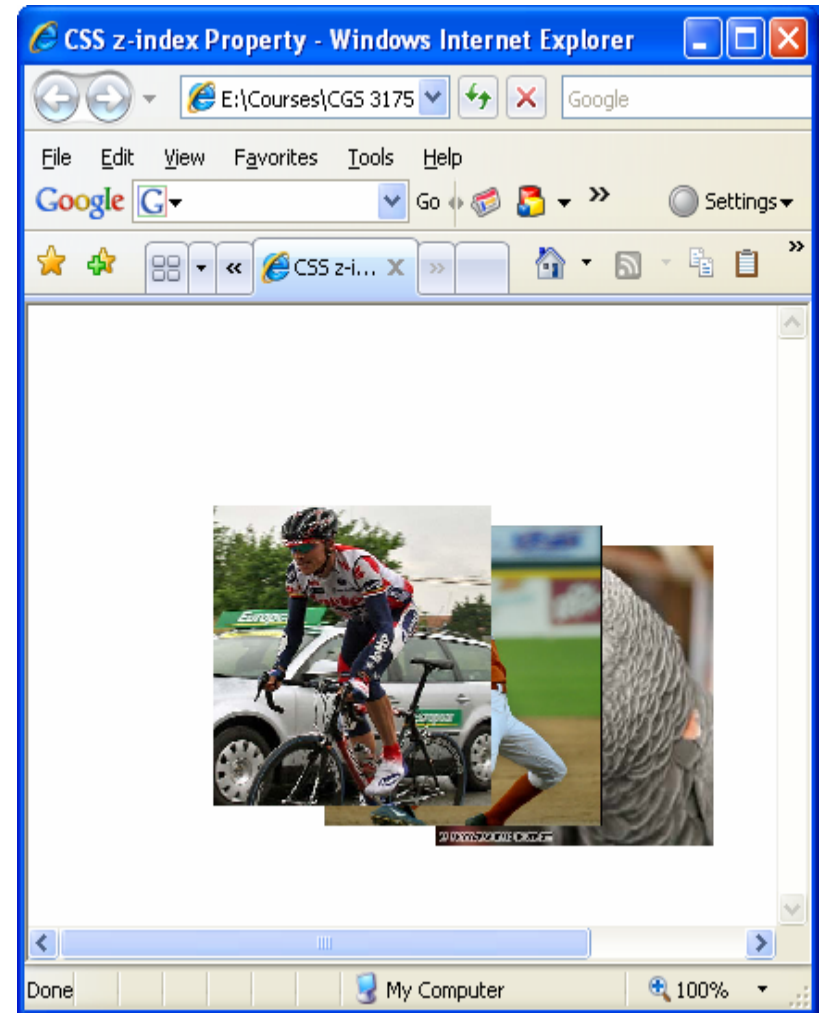
```



```

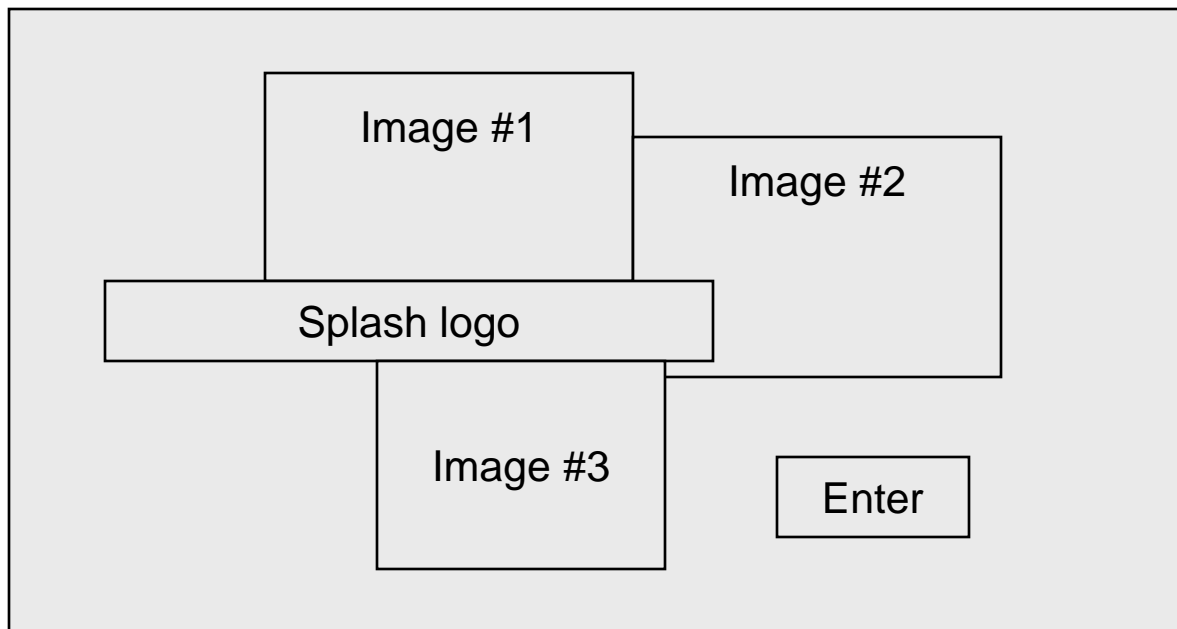
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title>CSS Float Property - Example 2</title>
<style type="text/css">
p {    font-family:Arial,sans-serif;  }
#axel {position:absolute;
        left:100px; top:100px;
        width:300px; z-index:3;
    }
#cat {position:absolute;
        left:160px; top:110px;
        width:300px; z-index:2;
    }
#alex {position:absolute;
        left:220px; top:120px;
        width:300px; z-index:1;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <div id="axel">
        
    </div>
    <div id="cat">
        
    </div>
    <div id="alex">
        
    </div>
</body>
</html>

```

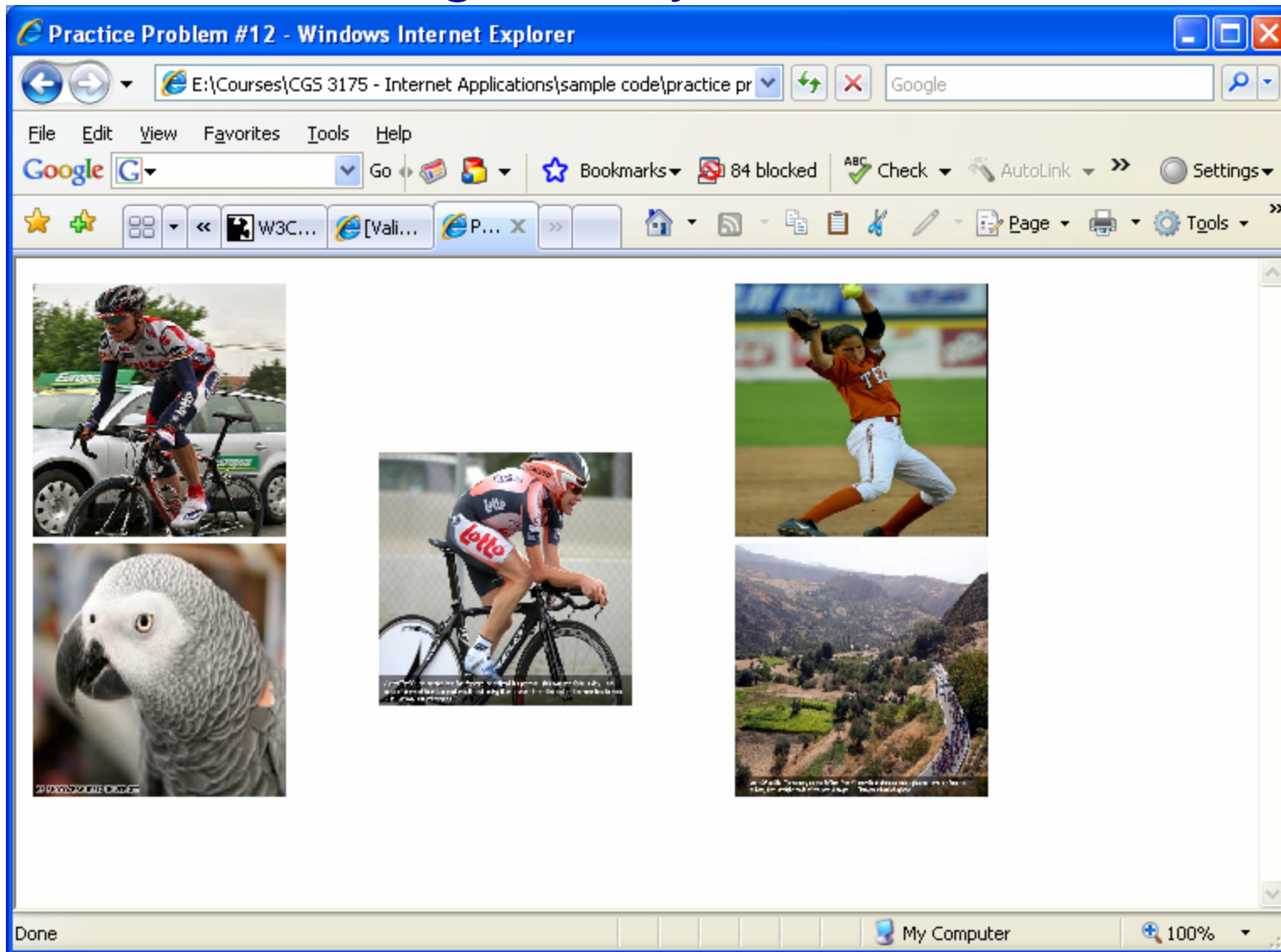


## Things to Try Yourself

- Using five different image files, create a Web page that looks like the one shown on page 14. Use CSS-P to produce this rendering.
- Using XHTML and CSS, code a “splash page” for a Web site that looks like the one on page 15. The storyboard for this page is shown below. (A “splash page” is a client-server term for an application that displays an introductory (or splash) screen while the application loads. Splash pages, sometimes called splash screens, can set the tone or introduce a Web site.)



# Things to Try Yourself



# Things to Try Yourself

