

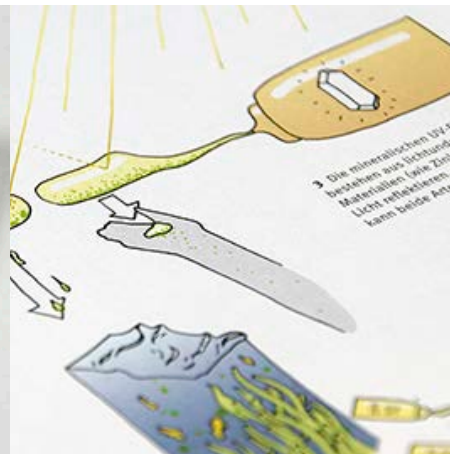
Layouts in CSS

Learning to float in forty minutes

Cyril Nusko, Zeilenwerk

26. März 2015

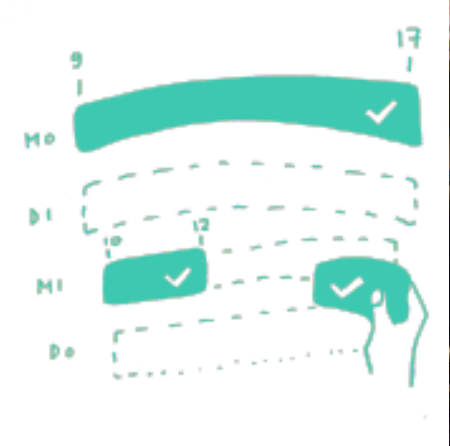
cyrilnusko.ch Graphik, Illustration, Programmierung



and the stars look very different today

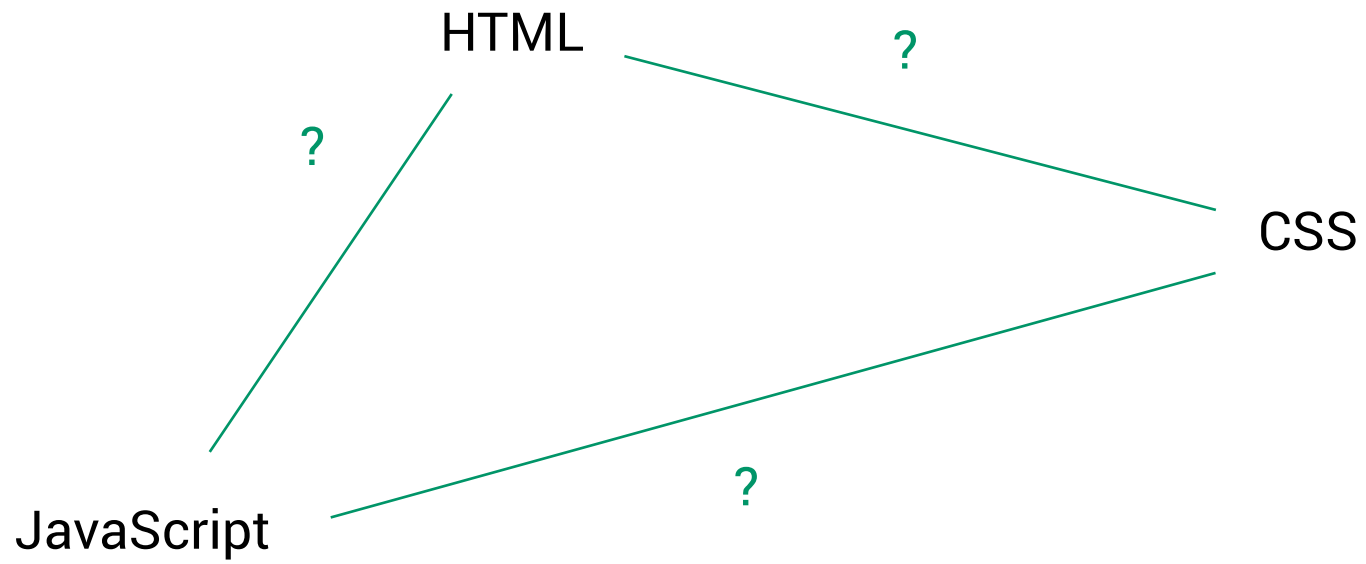


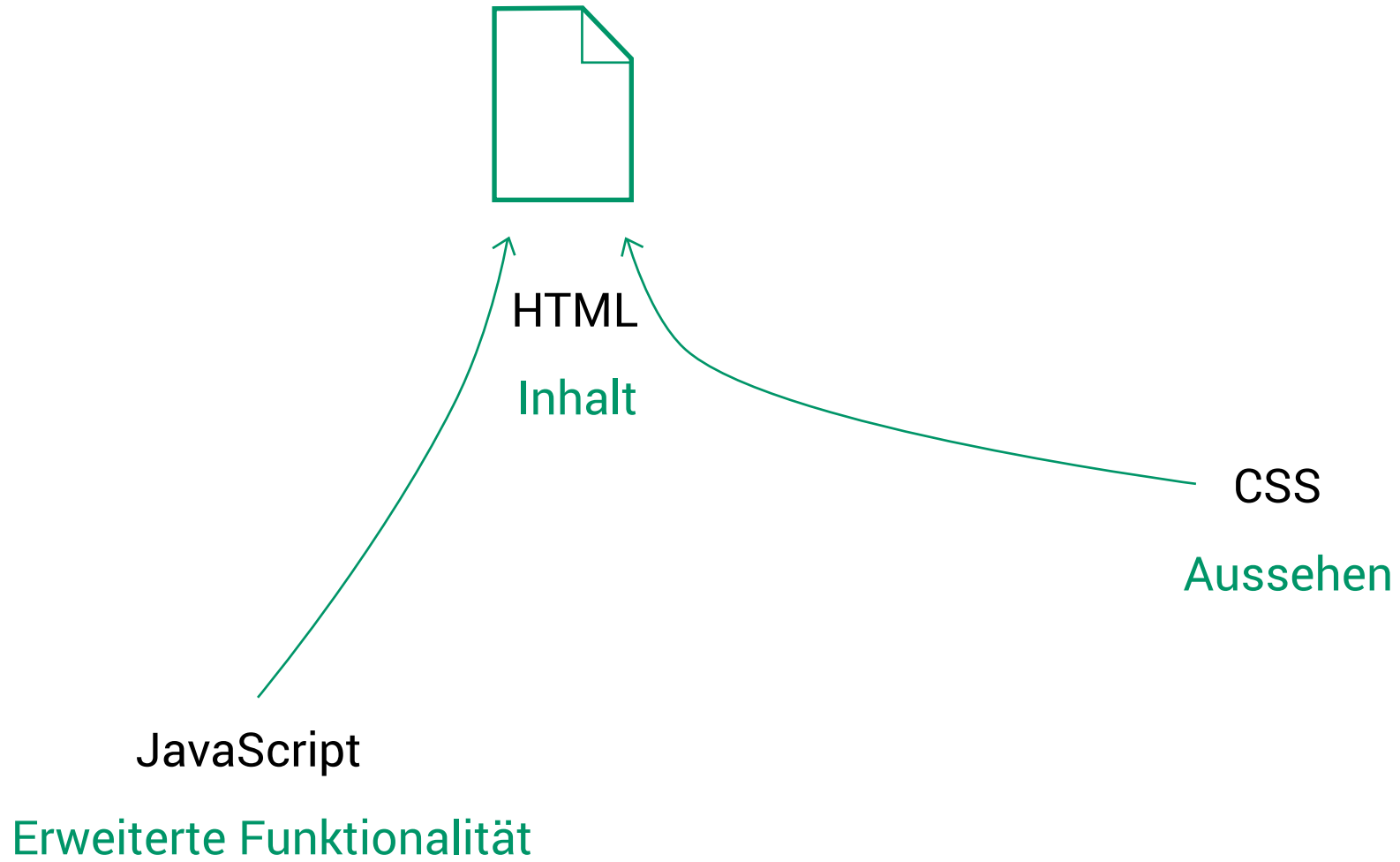
zeilenwerk.ch Exzellente Webprodukte



Navigation

Hauptinhalt






HTML

CSS

```
<div class="sidebar" >
  <p>
    Ein Absatz voller Inhalt.
  </p>
</div>
```

```
.sidebar {
  width: 300px;
}
```




HTML

```
<div class="sidebar" >
  <p>
    Ein Absatz voller Inhalt.
  </p>
</div>
```

JavaScript mit D3.js

```
var sidebar =
  d3.select(".sidebar");
  sidebar.style("width", "400px");
```



Gewisse **Funktionalität** bereits vorhanden:

- Springen zu anderen Punkten im Dokument
- Andere Seiten öffnen
- ... **erweiterbar mit JavaScript**

Gewisses **Aussehen** bereits vorhanden:

- Schrift, Schriftgröße, ...
- Abstände
- Ordnung, Dokumentfluss
- ... **erweiterbar durch CSS**

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- Schrift, Schriftgröße, ...
- Abstände
- **Ordnung, Dokumentfluss**
- ... **erweiterbar durch CSS**

```
<div class="sidebar">  
  <p>  
    Ein Absatz voller Inhalt. Und noch mehr Inhalt,  
    vielleicht sogar etwas <strong>sehr Wichtiges</strong>  
    oder ein <a href="http://www.zeilenwerk.ch">Link</a>  
  </p>  
  <p>  
    Ein zweiter Absatz, ohne Inhalt.  
  </p>  
</div>
```

Ein Absatz voller Inhalt. Und noch mehr Inhalt, vielleicht sogar etwas **sehr Wichtiges** oder ein [Link](#)

Ein zweiter Absatz, ohne Inhalt.

Block-Elemente folgen dem **Dokumentfluss** gegen unten. Sie werden immer auf einer neuen Zeile angezeigt.

- Absätze `p`
- Listen `ul`, `ol` und Listenelemente `li`
- Überschriften `h1`, `h2`, `h3`, ...
- Ohne Bedeutung `div`

Inline-Elemente folgen dem **Textfluss**. Sie werden an der entsprechenden Stelle im Text angezeigt und können über Zeilen hinweg fortlaufen.

- Links und Anker `a`
- Auszeichnungen `em` und `strong`
- Ohne Bedeutung `span`

Block und Inline sind jedoch nicht fix festgelegt, sondern nur **vordefinierte CSS-Stile**, die mit der `display`-Eigenschaft geändert werden können. Zum Beispiel (sinnfrei):

- Untereinander dargestellte Absätze

```
a {  
  display: block;  
}
```

- Nebeneinander dargestellte Absätze

```
p {  
  display: inline;  
}
```

Damit können wir nun (etwas sinnvoller) eine horizontale Navigation erstellen.

HTML

```
<ul class="menu" >  
  <li><a href="index.html" >Startseite</a></li>  
  <li><a href="blog.html" >Blog</a></li>  
  <li><a href="about.html" >Über diese Seite</a></li>  
</ul>
```

CSS

```
ul.menu li {  
  display: inline;  
}
```

Resultat

[Startseite](#) [Blog](#) [Über diese Seite](#)

Inline-Elemente haben jedoch einige Nachteile:

- Sie können keine fixen Breiten und Höhen haben (width & height)
- Sie können oben und unten keine Abstände haben (margin)

... was sie für Layouts ziemlich ungeeignet macht.

Navigation

Hauptinhalt


```
img {  
  
}
```

```
img {  
    float: right;  
}
```

It's hard to find good numbers on how much force it takes to tear off a person's arm.[1] There are threads on the question on MetaFilter and the Straight Dope message boards, and frequent discussion of the death of Robert-François Damiens,[2] but not too much hard data.

For the record, there are lots of studies and lectures on the breaking strength of tendons, which tend to give values of



around 50-150 MPa. That's stronger than skin (27 MPa) but weaker than bone (120 MPa). However, to figure out the overall strength of the arm, we need to tally up all the tendons, muscles, and tissues in the wrist, arm, and shoulder, their cross-sectional area, and figure out which parts would be put under strain in what order.

Instead, it might be easier to consider people who try to pull off this maneuver in real life: Gymnasts.

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Instead, it might be easier to consider people who try to pull off this maneuver in real life: Gymnasts.

```
img {
  float: left;
}
```

```
img {
  float: right;
}
```

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A gymnast on the uneven parallel bars pushes the human body to its limits while performing maneuvers very similar to Rex's flagnole stunt.[3] A 2009 study used 3D motion

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```
img {  
  float: left;  
  margin: 8px 12px 4px 0;  
}
```

```
img {  
  float: right;  
  margin: 8px 0 12px 4px;  
}
```

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Resultat

p.left

p.right

CSS

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```
p.left {
  width: 30%;
  float: left;
}
p.right {
  width: 68%;
  float: right;
}
```

Navigation

Hauptinhalt

Navigation

`div.sidebar`

Hauptinhalt

`div.content`

HTML

```
<div class="sidebar" >  
  <p>  
    Navigation  
  </p>  
</div>
```

```
<div class="content" >  
  <p>  
    Hauptinhalt  
  </p>  
</div>
```

CSS

```
div.sidebar {  
  float: left;  
  width: 300px;  
  margin-right: 20px;  
}  
  
div.content {  
  float: left;  
  width: 600px;  
}
```


Navigation

Hauptinhalt

HTML

```
<div class="wrapper" >
  <div class="sidebar" >
    <p>
      Navigation
    </p>
  </div>
  <div class="content" >
    <p>
      Hauptinhalt
    </p>
  </div>
</div>
```

CSS

```
div.wrapper {
  width: 920px;
  margin: 0 auto;
}
div.sidebar {
  float: left;
  width: 300px;
  margin-right: 20px;
}
div.content {
  float: left;
  width: 600px;
}
```

Navigation

Hauptinhalt

CSS Floats 101

alistapart.com/article/css-floats-101

The Magic of CSS

adamschwartz.co/magic-of-css

WTF, HTML & CSS?

wtfhtmlcss.com

Zeilenwerkstatt-Kurs HTML & CSS

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Start am 21. April