Cascading Style Sheets 02

Positioning


F04 / 161A / Sauter
Positioning

assigning a relative or an absolute position to an element
defining the size of an element or the
defining flow of text
creating overlapping areas.

note: CSS properties are an official concept by the W3-Consortium. Netscape and Microsoft IE interpret these properties since their versions 4.x – without some limitations and peculiarities.
Positioning and Display Properties

- `position` (position type)
- `top` (start position from the top)
- `left` (start position from the left)
- `bottom` (start position from the bottom)
- `right` (start position from the right)
- `width` (width)
- `height` (height)
- `overflow` (content exceeds the size of the element)
- `direction` (content direction)
- `float` (text flow around elements)
- `z-index` (layer position of overlapping areas)
- `display` (display behavior without reserved space)
- `visibility` (display behavior with reserved space)
- `clip` (limit displayed area)
Positioning

absolute

.abs
{
  position: absolute;
  top: 140px;
  left: 150px;
  width: 230px;
}

relative

.rel
{
  position: relative;
  top: 30px;
  width: 230px;
}
<div class="abs">
Absolute position.
140 pixels from the top and 90 pixels from the left.
A width of 230 pixels and a background color of light gray.
</div>

<div class="rel">
Relative position.
30 pixels from the top.
A width of 230 pixels.
</div>

<div class="abs">
Absolute position.
140 pixels from the top and 90 pixels from the left.
A width of 230 pixels and a background color of light gray.
</div>

<div class="rel">
Relative position.
30 pixels from the top.
A width of 230 pixels.
</div>
A white background with margin of zero. Font set to Verdana (first choice) and the color medium gray.

Relative position. 30 pixels from the top. A width of 230 pixels.

Absolute position. 140 pixels from the top and 90 pixels from the left. A width of 230 pixels and a background color of light gray.

Relative position. 30 pixels from the top. A width of 230 pixels.
Examples for CSS Positioning

Examples for complex layouts with CSS:

http://www.bbc.com/
css: http://www.bbc.co.uk//home/styles/
home_b5e7f4BN.css

http://www.faz.de/
css: http://www.faz.net/css/faznet.css

note: CSS Positioning can be combined with HTML formatting elements, such as tables. CSS code (embedded and external) can be made visible in the browser.
Manipulating CSS with Java Script

E.g. turning the visibility of text elements on and off:

```html
<html><head><title>visibility</title>
<script language="JavaScript" type="text/javascript">
<!--
function show() {
    if(document.getElementById){document.getElementById("headline").style.visibility = "visible"; } 
}
//-->
</script>
</head>
<body bgcolor="FFFFFF" text="#000000">
<h1 id="headline" style="visibility:hidden">This is the headline</h1>
<p>This is the text. But something is missing!</p>
<p><a href="javascript:show()">Show it!</a></p>
</body></html>
```
FYI – Further possibilities with CSS:
Seperate CSS for different output media

<html><head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" media="screen" href="website.css"/>
  <link rel="stylesheet" media="print, embossed" href="print.css"/>
  <link rel="stylesheet" media="aural" href="speaker.css"/>
</head>
<body></body></html>

note: Each of these text files must contain only the CSS format definitions for the respective output medium
Media Types

media="all"
The CSS file applies to all media types.

media="aural"
The CSS file applies to computer-controlled, synthetic speech output.

media="braille"
The CSS file applies to output devices with a so-called "Braille-line". These devices translate the text into Braille characters, which are then displayed as a surface structure on the changeable surface of the device and can be read with the fingertips.

media="handheld"
The CSS file applies to the screens of small portable computers. Typical devices of this type are electronic organizers with a web interface.
media="print"
The CSS file applies to printing on paper. When the user prints the page, the web browser should use these format definitions.

media="projection"
The CSS file applies to data projection through beamers or similar devices.

media="screen"
The CSS file applies to the display on a computer screen.

media="tty"
The CSS file applies to non-graphical output media with a fixed character width, e.g. telex machines. Additionally, this media type is interesting for text-only browsers like Lynx.

media="tv"
The CSS file applies to television sets and similar devices, which are characterized by their coarse screen resolution and their lack of support for scrolling through text, but which support sound.