# CGS 3175: Internet Applications Fall 2009

Basic Page Layouts – Part 4

Instructor: Dr. Mark Llewellyn

markl@cs.ucf.edu

HEC 236, 407-823-2790

http://www.cs.ucf.edu/courses/cgs3175/fall2009

School of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science University of Central Florida



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- Things get more complicated if you want to add a liquid center to a three column layout, where the content area changes width as the browser window is resized, but the side columns remain a fixed size.
- With the two-column liquid layout we basically overlapped the left-column on top of the main liquid content column. This was easy to do since the left column never moves relative to its reference point – the top-left of its container.



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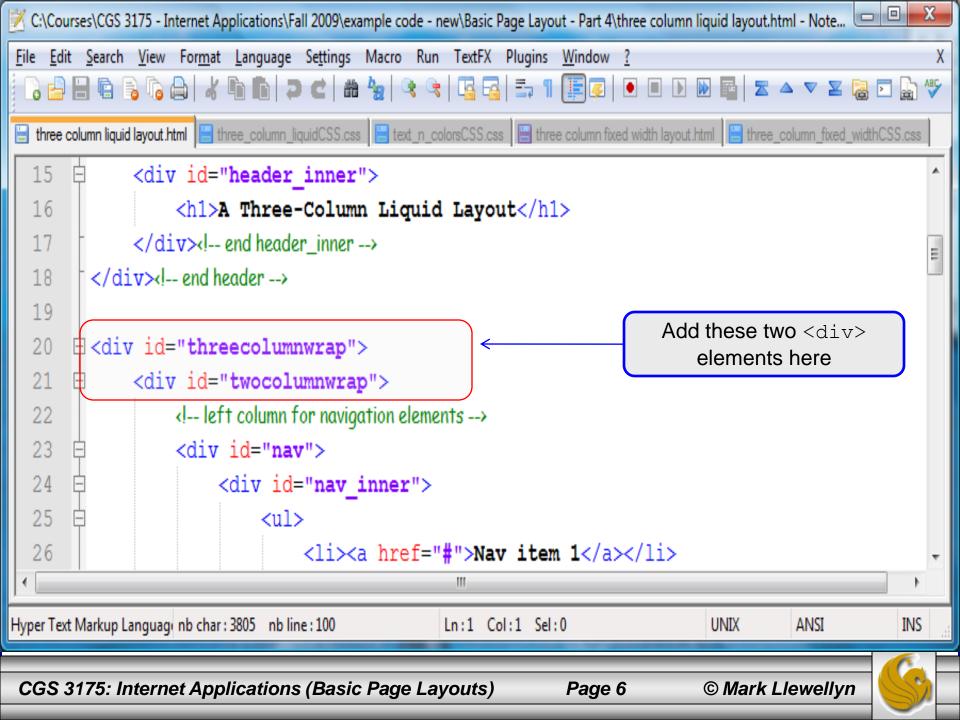
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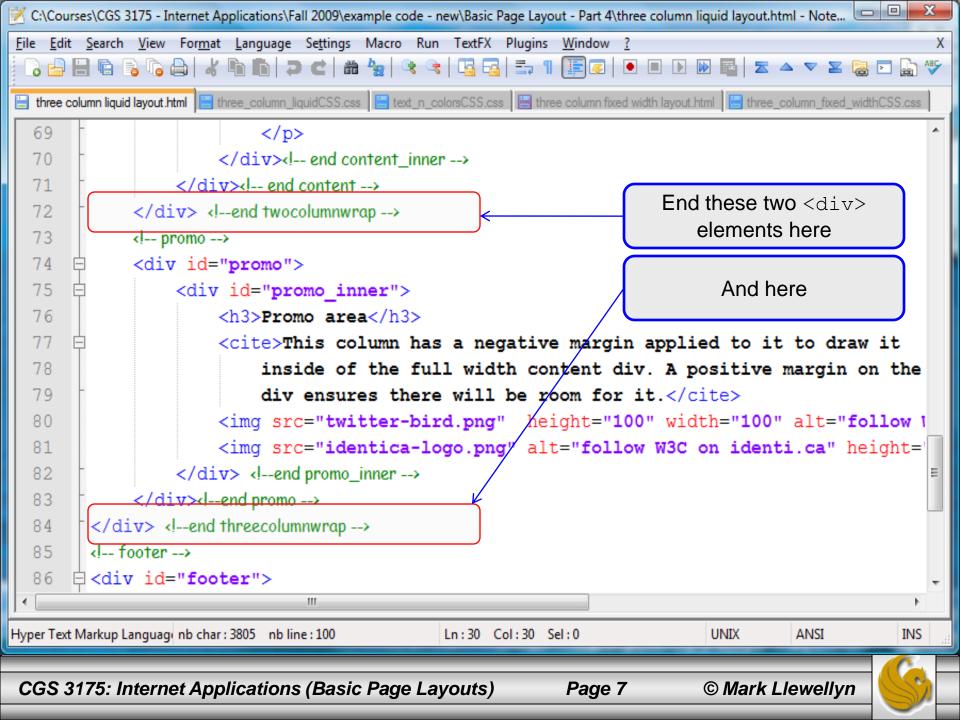
- When there is a right column as well, it's a very different story, as the right column must constantly reposition itself as the center column changes width.
- This turns out to be a fairly complex thing to do with CSS.
- The solution, which is a widely used three-column liquid layout technique, is to use negative margins. I'll show you how to apply this technique.





- The first step in creating the three-column liquid layout (starting from the three-column fixed width layout), is to add a couple more <div> elements.
- The first one encloses the three columns, and the second one is nested inside it and only encloses the left and center columns.

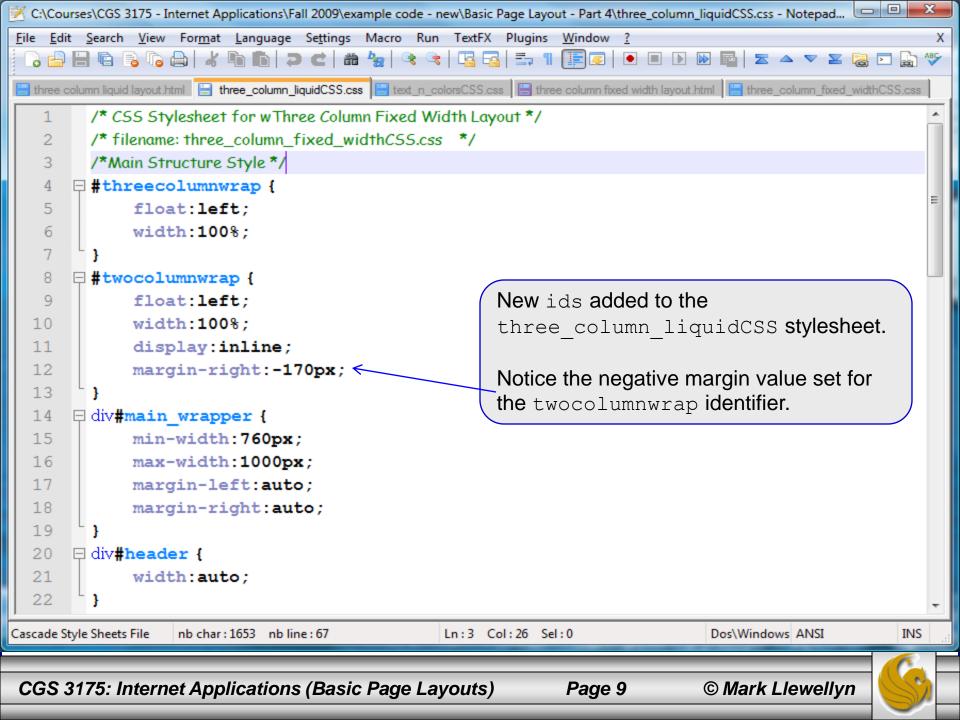


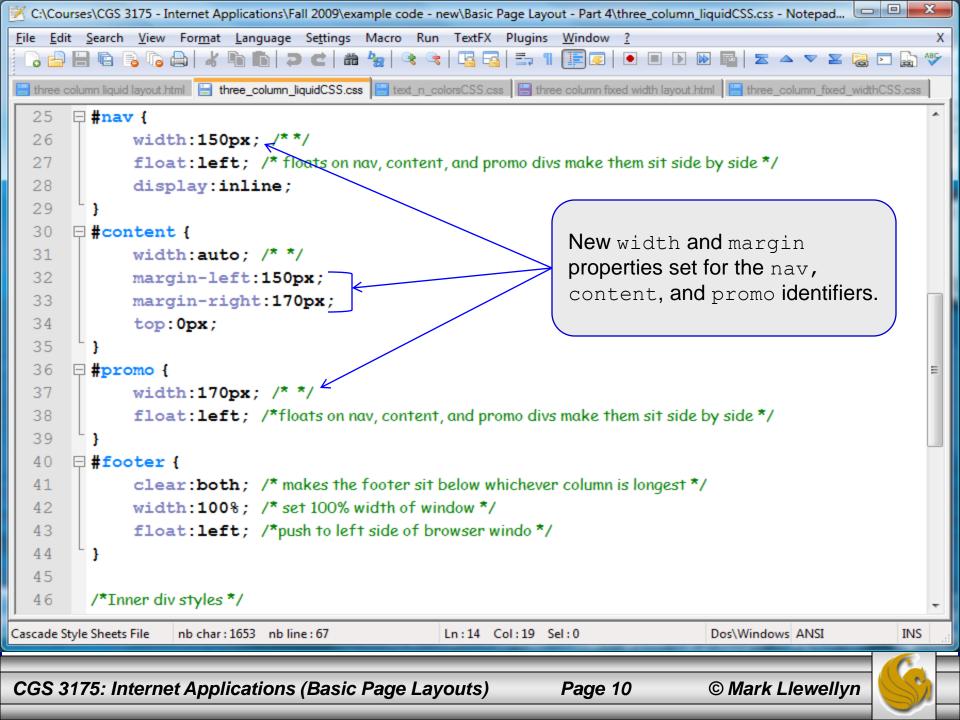


- The additional two <div> elements are all the changes that are necessary to the markup, the remaining changes all occur in the stylesheet.
- In the stylesheet we need to style the two new <div> elements and reset the margin properties for the three columns used in the layout.
- The next page shows the new styles added to the stylesheet named: three column liquidCSS.css.
- The following pages illustrate the changes to the margins in the three existing column id definitions.



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- Notice in the CSS on the previous page that the center column (id = content) does not have an explicit width set, rather it is set to auto. It would not be able to change sizes with the expansion or contraction of the browser window if it had an explicit width.
- Thus, its natural tendency will be to expand to the width of the layout. However, if we let this happen, there would be no room for the side columns, so we applied margins to equal to the width of the side columns to push the content column in on each side.



- The problem with this solution is that even after setting the left and right margins, without something additional occurring, the right column would sit with its left edge aligned to the right side of the container and therefore be in the wrong location, or if the browser window was narrow, be off-screen.
- It is the use of the negative right margin value applied to the enclosing twocolumnwrap id that does the trick.

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