

CGS 3175: Internet Applications Fall 2009

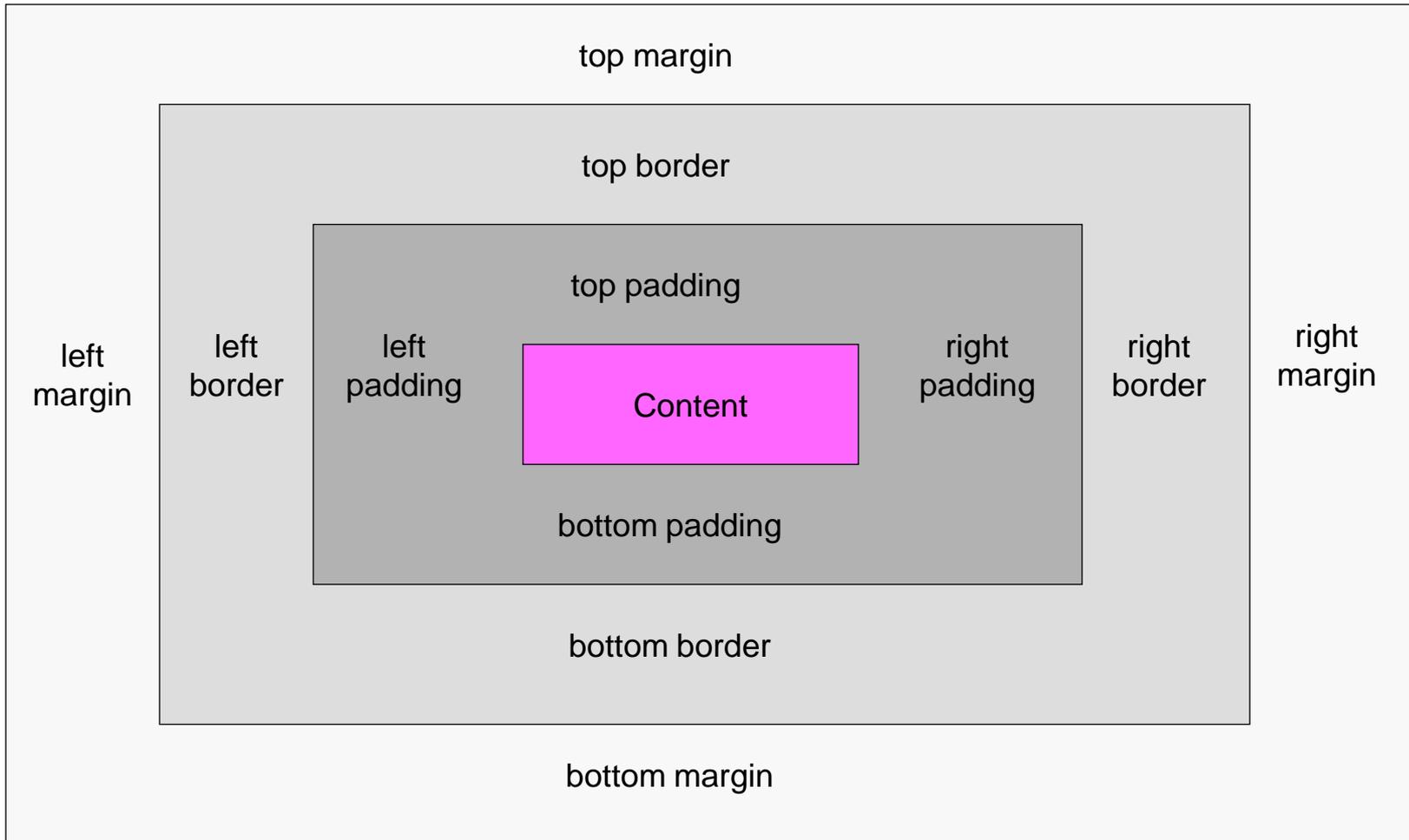
Cascading Style Sheets – Page Layout - Part 3

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The CSS Box Model



Floating and Clearing

- In addition to managing boxes, another powerful technique you can use to organize your layout on the page involves combining floating and clearing using the `float` and `clear` properties.
- Floating an element is a way of moving it out of the normal flow of the document. Elements that follow a floated element will move up and set next to the floated element if there is room.
- The `clear` property enables you to stop elements moving up next to a floated element.



Floating and Clearing

- Suppose that you have two paragraphs and only want the first one to set next to a floated element, even though both paragraphs would fit next to the floated element, you can “clear” the second one so it will be positioned under the floated element rather than along side of it.
- Over the next few pages we’ll look at these two properties more closely.



The `float` Property

- The `float` property is primarily used to flow text around images, however it is also the basis for one of the ways to create multi-column layouts.
- Let's start by looking at an example of how to flow text around an image. In the CSS for the `img` element we'll set the `float` property to be left as follows:

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

- This will float the image to the left, so that the text will wrap around it to its right.



```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3   "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4 <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
5   <head>
6     <title>Float demo - version 1</title>
7     <style type="text/css">
8       <!--
9         body {background-color:#FFCC99;}
10        p {width:400px; margin:0; border:1px solid red; background-color:#FFF;}
11        img {float:left; margin:0 4px 4px 0;}
12       -->
13     </style>
14   </head>
15   <body>
16     <p>Here is a
17     paragraph of text and a floated image. The floated image moves up as high and
18     to the left as it can within the parent element, body. With the image removed
19     from of the document flow because it is floated, the paragraph (which is not
20     floated) can also occupy the top left corner along with image, as the paragraph's
21     red border shows. However, the paragraph's text wraps around the image to the rig
22     because the image is floated left. Once the text gets below the image, it returns
23     to its normal width. The floated element must appear directly before, or nested
24     at the start of, the non-floated element in the markup for this effect to work.
```

The image is floated to the left of its parent element, which in this case is the paragraph.





Here is a paragraph of text and a floated image. The floated image moves up as high and to the left as it can within the parent element, body. With the image removed from of the document flow because it is floated, the paragraph (which is not floated) can also occupy the top left corner along with image, as the paragraph's red border shows.

However, the paragraph's text wraps around the image to the right, because the image is floated left. Once the text gets below the image, it returns to its normal width. The floated element must appear directly before, or nested at the start of, the non-floated element in the markup for this effect to work.

The `<p>` element does not see the floated `` element as preceding it in the normal flow. So the `<p>` element takes the top left corner position of its parent (`<body>`). However, its content, the text of the paragraph, wraps itself around the floated image.



```
5 <head>
6 <title>Float demo - version 2</title>
7 <style type="text/css">
8   <!--
9   body {background-color:#FFCC99;}
10  p {width:400px; margin:0; border:1px solid red; background-color:#FFF;}
11  img {float:right; margin:0 4px 4px 0;}
12  <-->
13 </style>
14 </head>
15 <body>
16 <p>Here is a
17 paragraph of text and a floated image. The floated image moves up as high and
18 to the right as it can within the parent element, body. With the image removed
19 from of the document flow because it is floated, the paragraph (which is not
20 floated) can also occupy the top right corner along with image, as the paragraph'
21 red border shows. However, the paragraph's text wraps around the image to the left
22 because the image is floated right. Once the text gets below the image, it returns
23 to its normal width. The floated element must appear directly before, or nested
24 at the start of, the non-floated element in the markup for this effect to work.
25 </p>
26 </body>
27 </html>
28
```

This time the image is floated to the right of its parent element, which in this case is the paragraph.

Float demo - version 2 - Opera

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Here is a paragraph of text and a floated image. The floated image moves up as high and to the right as it can within the parent element, body. With the image removed from of the document flow because it is floated, the paragraph (which is not floated) can also occupy the top right corner along with image, as the paragraph's red border shows. However, the paragraph's text wraps around the image to the left, because the image is floated right. Once the text gets below the image, it returns to its normal width. The floated element must appear directly before, or nested at the start of, the non-floated element in the markup for this effect to work.



100%



The float Property

- In short, when you float an image or any element, you are asking for it to be pushed as far as possible up and to the left (or right – in the case of a `float:right`) of the parent (containing) element.
- To see an illustration of this, look carefully at the next version of the markup, which is identical to the previous version (version 2) except that the image appears before the paragraph element.
 - This means that the parent element of the `` is now the `<body>` element and thus the image will be pushed as far as possible up and to the right in the body of the document.



```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3   "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4 <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
5   <head>
6     <title>Float demo - version 3</title>
7     <style type="text/css">
8       <!--
9         body {background-color:#FFCC99;}
10        p {width:400px; margin:0; border:1px solid red; background-color:#FF
11         img {float:right; margin:0 4px 4px 0;}
12        -->
13     </style>
14   </head>
15   <body>
16     <div></div>
17     <p>Here is a paragraph of text and a floated image. The floated image moves up as hi
18     to the left as it can within the parent element, body. With the image removed
19     from of the document flow because it is floated, the paragraph (which is not
20     floated) can also occupy the top left corner along with image, as the paragraph's
21     red border shows. However, the paragraph's text wraps around the image to the rig
22     because the image is floated left. Once the text gets below the image, it returns
23     to its normal width. The floated element must appear directly before, or nested
24     at the start of, the non-floated element in the markup for this effect to work.
```

The image comes before the paragraph so the containing element of the image is now the body and thus the image is pushed as far up and to the right in the body of the document as is possible.



Here is a paragraph of text and a floated image. The floated image moves up as high and to the left as it can within the parent element, body. With the image removed from of the document flow because it is floated, the paragraph (which is not floated) can also occupy the top left corner along with image, as the paragraph's red border shows. However, the paragraph's text wraps around the image to the right, because the image is floated left. Once the text gets below the image, it returns to its normal width. The floated element must appear directly before, or nested at the start of, the non-floated element in the markup for this effect to work.



The paragraph width is still 400px, and the image is now floated up and to the right in the body element and not in the paragraph element.



The float Property

- Once you understand how the float property works in relation to its containing element, it's a simple step to use the float property to form columns.
- In the next version of the floating example, we've added the float property to the paragraph element as well as to the image element. *(I modified the width of the paragraph element to make it more narrow to more closely resemble a column for this example.)*



```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3   "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4 <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
5   <head>
6     <title>Float demo - version 4</title>
7     <style type="text/css">
8       <!--
9         body {background-color:#FFCC99;}
10        p {float:left; width:175px; margin:0; border:1px solid red; background-color:#FFF;}
11        img {float:left; margin:0 4px 4px 0;}
12       -->
13     </style>
14   </head>
15   <body>
16     <div></div>
17     <p>Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated
18       image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the
19       float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion.
20       Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set
21       width properties) .
22   </p>
23 </body>
24 </html>
25
```



Float demo - version 4 - Opera

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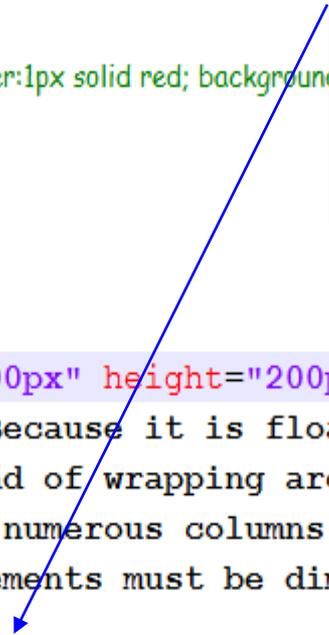
Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion. Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set width properties).

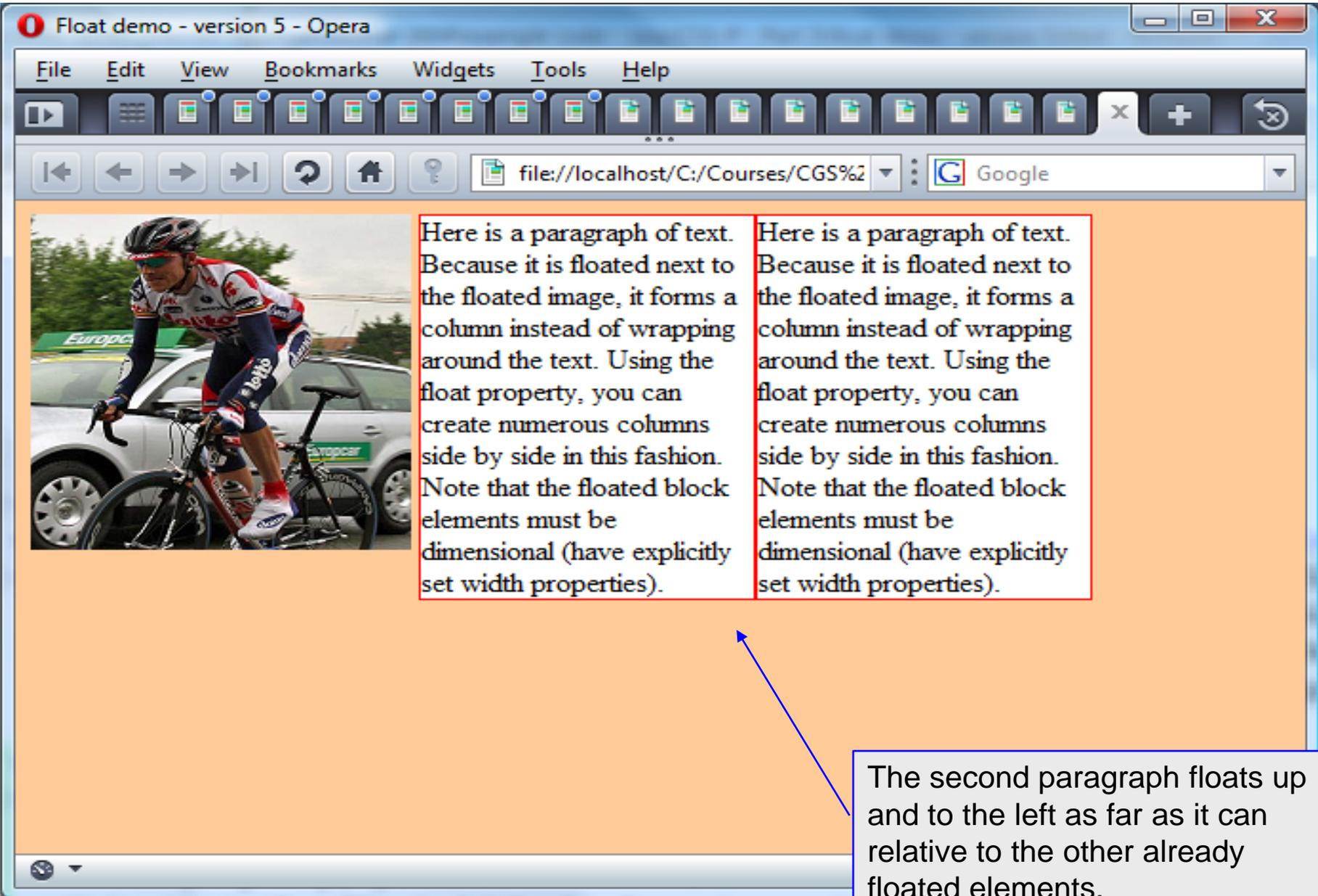
100%



```
6 <title>Float demo - version 5</title>
7 <style type="text/css">
8   <!--
9     body {background-color:#FFCC99;}
10    p {float:left; width:175px; margin:0; border:1px solid red; background-color:#FFCC99;}
11    img {float:left; margin:0 4px 4px 0;}
12   <!--
13 </style>
14 </head>
15 <body>
16 <div></div>
17 <p>Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated
18 image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the
19 float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion.
20 Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set
21 width properties).
22 </p>
23 <p>Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated
24 image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the
25 float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion.
26 Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set
27 width properties).
28 </p>
29 </body>
30 </html>
```

The second paragraph is styled identical to the first and thus will float as far up and to the left as it can inside the <body> element. In this case, since there are already two floated elements it will appear after them.





Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion. Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set width properties).

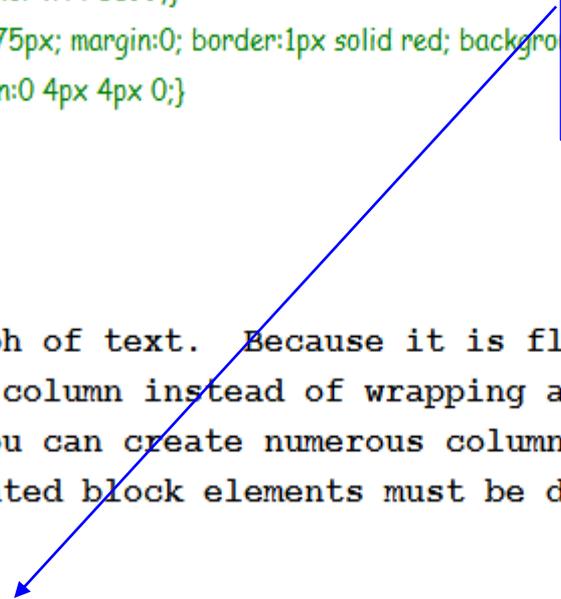
Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion. Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set width properties).

The second paragraph floats up and to the left as far as it can relative to the other already floated elements.



```
6 <title>Float demo - version 6</title>
7 <style type="text/css">
8   <!--
9     body {background-color:#FFCC99;}
10    p {float:left; width:175px; margin:0; border:1px solid red; backgro
11    img {float:left; margin:0 4px 4px 0;}
12   -->
13 </style>
14 </head>
15 <body>
16 <p>Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated
17 image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the
18 float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion.
19 Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set
20 width properties).
21 </p>
22 <div></div>
23 <p>Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated
24 image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the
25 float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion.
26 Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set
27 width properties).
28 </p>
29 </body>
30 </html>
```

The image is relocated in the XHTML to appear after the first paragraph. Where will it appear in the rendered version?



Float demo - version 6 - Opera

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Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion. Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set width properties).



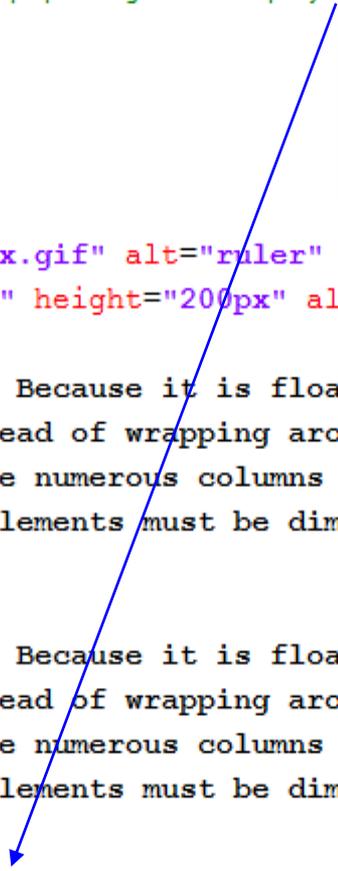
Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion. Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set width properties).

The image appears where you would expect it following the first paragraph. It has floated into its position out of normal flow, but it was not positioned absolutely, so it still appears as the second element in this document.



```
9      body {background-color:#FFCC99;}
10     p {float:left; width:200px; margin:0; border:1px solid red; background-color:#FFCC99;}
11     img {float:left; margin:0 4px 4px 0;}
12     #ruler {position:relative; left:-51px; top:0px; margin-bottom:5px; }
13     -->
14     </style>
15     </head>
16     <body>
17     <div>
18     
19     
20     </div>
21     <p>Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated
22     image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the
23     float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion.
24     Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set
25     width properties).
26     </p>
27     <p>Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated
28     image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the
29     float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion.
30     Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set
31     width properties).
32     </p>
33     <p>Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated
34     image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the
35     float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion.
36     Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set
```

We've added a third paragraph to the document. Where will this third paragraph go?
Will it be along side paragraph 2, or underneath it?



Float demo - version 7 - Opera

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0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600 650 700 750 800

Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion. Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set width properties).

Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion. Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set width properties).

Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion. Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set width properties).

In this case, the browser window was wide enough to fit it along side the second paragraph. If the browser window had been narrower, it would have been placed under the picture (see next slide.)

The total width of all element is: $4\text{px} + 200\text{px} + 4\text{px} + 3 * 175\text{px} = 733\text{px}$



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Speed Dial Float demo - version 7

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0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600

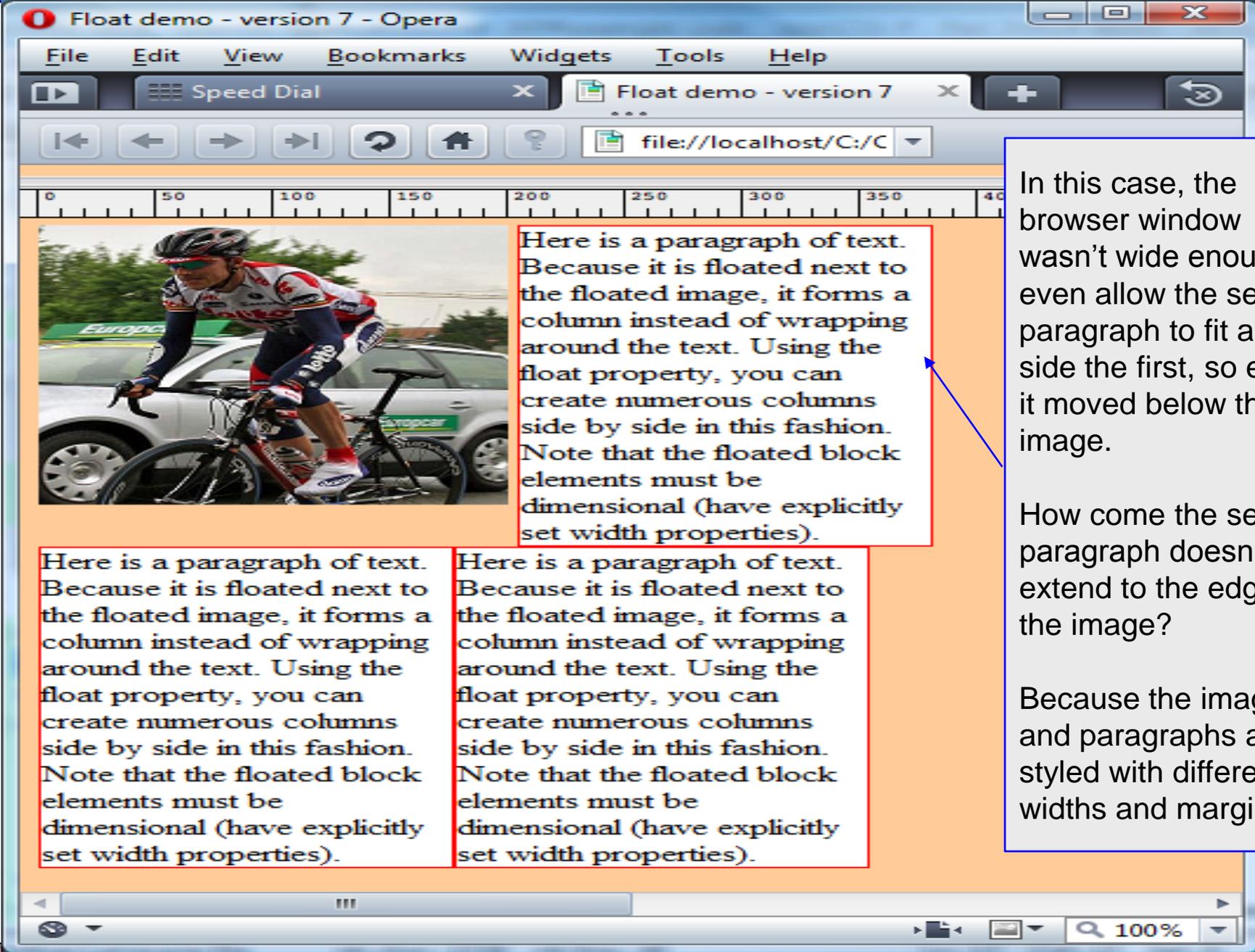
Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion. Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set width properties).

Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion. Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set width properties).

Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion. Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set width properties).

In this case, the browser window wasn't wide enough to fit it along side the second paragraph, so the third paragraph was pushed below the image (but realize that it is still pushed as far up and to the left inside the <body> that it can be relative to the other elements which have already been positioned).





In this case, the browser window wasn't wide enough to even allow the second paragraph to fit along side the first, so even it moved below the image.

How come the second paragraph doesn't extend to the edge of the image?

Because the image and paragraphs are styled with different widths and margins.



In this version, the paragraph and image elements have been styled the same in terms of their width, border, and margins. Notice now (on the next slide) how things line up nice and neat!

```
6 <title>Float demo - version 8</title>
7 <style type="text/css">
8   <!--
9   body {background-color:#FFCC99;}
10  p {float:left; width:200px; margin:0 4px 4px 0; border:1px solid red; background-color:#FFF;}
11  img {float:left; margin:0 4px 4px 0; border: 1px solid black;}
12  #ruler {position:relative; left:-51px; top:0px; margin-bottom:5px; }
13  -->
14 </style>
15 </head>
16 <body>
17 <div>
18 
19 
20 </div>
21 <p>Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated
22 image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the
23 float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion.
24 Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set
25 width properties).
26 </p>
27 <p>Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated
28 image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the
29 float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion.
30 Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set
```

Float demo - version 8 - Opera

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0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550



Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion. Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set width properties).

Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion. Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set width properties).

Here is a paragraph of text. Because it is floated next to the floated image, it forms a column instead of wrapping around the text. Using the float property, you can create numerous columns side by side in this fashion. Note that the floated block elements must be dimensional (have explicitly set width properties).

100%



The `clear` Property

- The other property that is frequently used with `float` is `clear`.
- Any element that has room to do so will move up next to a floated element, but sometimes, you don't want this to happen; you want to clear – that is, to set below (not beside) the floated element.
- For demonstrating the `clear` property we'll need a slightly different document to work with, so get familiar with the XHTML/CSS on the next page.



```
7 <style type="text/css">
8   <!--
9   body {background-color:#FFC; font-family:arial; font-size:12pt;}
10  p {margin:0 0 10px 0;}
11  p img {float:left; margin:0 4px 4px 0;}
12  -->
13 </style>
14 </head>
15 <body>
16   <p></p>
17   <p>The paragraphs follow normal flow. The racer pictured on the left is Cadel Ev
18   for the Silence-Lotto team in Belgium. Two weeks ago in Switzerland he became t
19   Road Racing champion. He is the first Australian rider in history to win this t
20   classic style by breaking away in a solo effort about 3 kilometers from the fini
21   professional riders from all over the world. The race was 295 kilometers long a
22   10 climbs on a circuit near Lusanne. Earlier in the year he was an overall cont
23   the top spot in the Tour de France but a bad day on one of the mountain stages s
24   him lose too much time to regain a top spot in the overall standings. He will k
25   potential winner of the 2010 Tour de France.</p>
26   <p></p>
27   <p>The paragraphs follow normal flow. This is Cat Osterman, arguably the greates
28   <p> </p>
29   <p>The paragraphs follow normal flow. This is Alex the Parrot. Alex had a vocak
30   grow tired of being tested he would say &quot; I'm going to go away.&quot;.
```

NEW CSS (See page 29)



Opera Floating and Clearing Demo - Version 1 - Opera

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The paragraphs follow normal flow. The racer pictured on the left is Cadel Evans of Australia. He currently rides for the Silence-Lotto team in Belgium. Two weeks ago in Switzerland he became the World Professional Road Racing champion. He is the first Australian rider in history to win this title. He won the race in classic style by breaking away in a solo effort about 3 kilometers from the finish. The race was contested by more than 180 professional riders from all over the world. The race was 295 kilometers long and included a total of 10 climbs on a circuit near Lusanne. Earlier in the year he was an overall contender for the top spot in the Tour de France but a bad day on one of the mountain stages saw him lose too much time to regain a top spot in the overall standings. He will be considered a potential winner of the 2010 Tour de France.



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!"

100%



An Aside – Contextual Selectors

- In the interest of expanding your horizons a bit and also making your life easier when it comes to CSS, I've taken this opportunity to introduce the concept of **contextual selectors** in CSS.
- By now you are quite familiar with writing CSS rules such as: `p { color: red; }`, which would style every paragraph in the document to have red text.
- But what if you want only one particular paragraph to be red. While we've used classes for this before, there is yet another way to do this in CSS using **contextual selectors**.



An Aside – Contextual Selectors

- As an example, we could do: `div p {color: red; }`
- In this case only paragraphs that appear within a `<div>` element would have red text. Any paragraph occurring outside of a `<div>` element would have the default text color (black).
- A contextual selector uses more than one tag name in the selector.
 - DO NOT confuse contextual selectors with multiple selectors!
 - Contextual selector: `div p {color: red; }`
 - Multiple selector: `h1, p {color: red; }`



An Aside – Contextual Selectors

- When using a contextual selector, the rule is applied only to the last tag listed, and then only if the selectors that precede it appear in the same order somewhere in the hierarchy above it.
- As an example, we could do:

```
div p span {color: red; }
```

- In this case only paragraphs that appear within a `<div>` element would have red text. Any paragraph occurring outside of a `<div>` element would have the default text color (black).

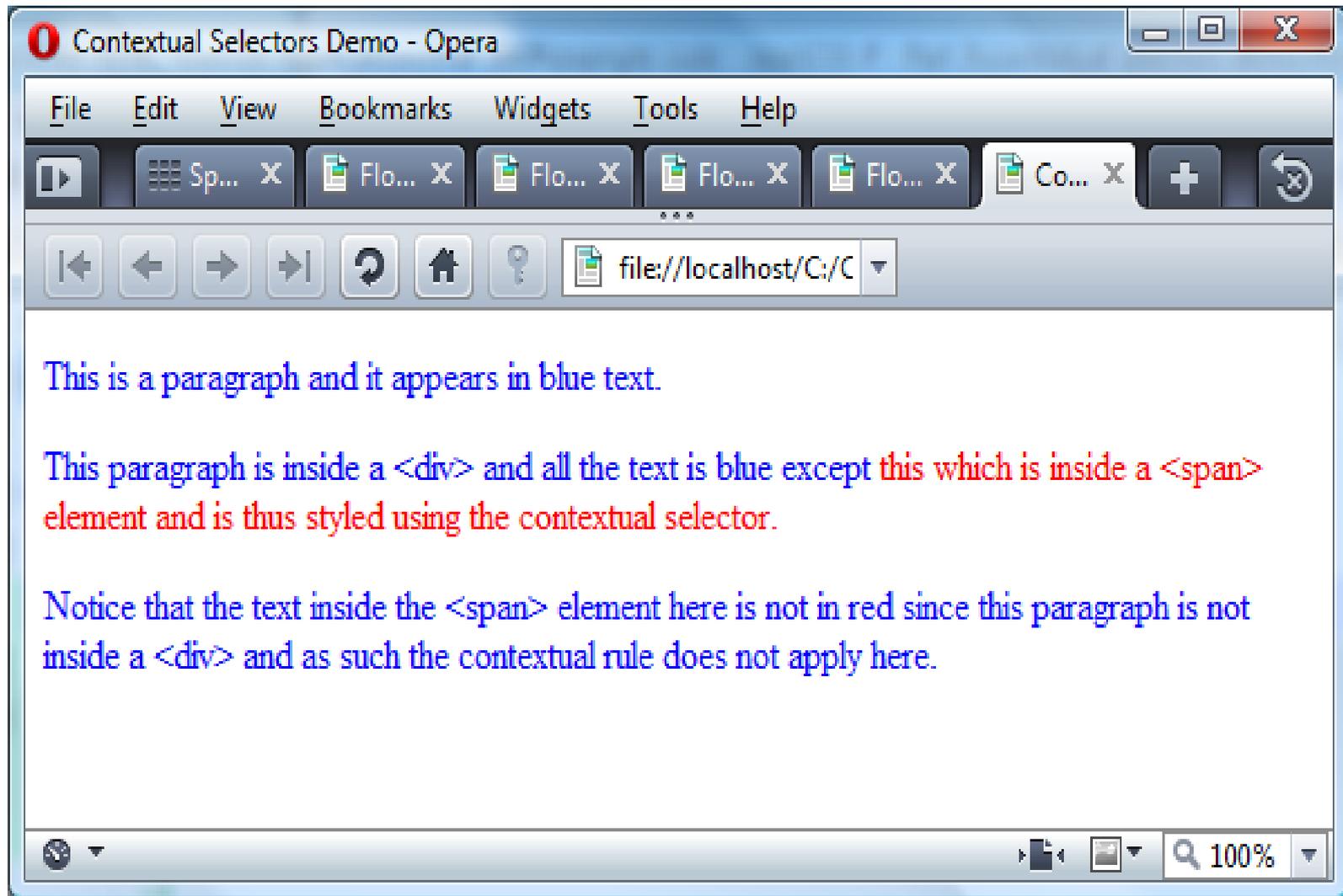


An Aside – Contextual Selectors

```
6 <title>Contextual Selectors Demo</title>
7 <style type="text/css">
8 <!--
9   p {color:blue;}
10  div p span {color:red;}
11  -->
12 </style>
13 </head>
14 <body>
15   <p>This is a paragraph and it appears in blue text.</p>
16   <div><p>This paragraph is inside a <div> and all the
17     text is blue except <span>this which is inside a <span>
18     element and is thus styled using the contextual selector.</span>
19     </p>
20   </div>
21   <p>Notice that the text inside the <span> element here <span>
22     is not in red since this paragraph is not inside a <div>
23     and as such the contextual rule does not apply here.</span>
24   </p>
25 </body>
```



An Aside – Contextual Selectors



An Aside – Contextual Selectors

- So, getting back to our original floating and clearing example, the contextual selector that I used in the CSS was:

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

- Thus any `` elements which appear inside a `<p>` element will be styled using this rule. Any `` elements appearing outside of a `<p>` element will have a default style applied, since there are no other rules in the CSS that apply to `` elements.



The clear Property

- Getting back to the original floating and clearing example, now that you understand contextual selectors, the layout of the page as shown on slide 28 doesn't really look all that good, because the text associated with the second picture (the one of Cat Osterman) wasn't long enough to force the third image (of Alex the parrot) to appear below the second image.
- Since there was room for it and the float property was being applied to the third image, it floated up to appear next to the second image. Probably not the effect we were looking for. We probably want each image to float next to its associated text down the page.



The `clear` Property

- The “fix” is to add a non-floated element into the markup that has a `clear` property applied to it to force the third element to start below the second.
- The XHTML document on the next page shows this modification and the resulting effect in the rendering on the following page.



```
7 <style type="text/css">
8   <!--
9   body { background-color:#FFC; font-family:arial; font-size:12pt; }
10  p { margin:0 0 10px 0; }
11  p img { float:left; margin:0 10px 10px 0; }
12  .clearthefloats { clear: both; }
13  -->
14 </style>
15 </head>
16 <body>
17   <p></p>
18   <p>The paragraphs follow normal flow. The racer pictured on the left is Cadel Ev
19   for the Silence-Lotto team in Belgium. Two weeks ago in Switzerland he became t
20   Road Racing champion. He is the first Australian rider in history to win this t
21   classic style by breaking away in a solo effort about 3 kilometers from the fini
22   professional riders from all over the world. The race was 295 kilometers long a
23   10 climbs on a circuit near Lusanne. Earlier in the year he was an overall cont
24   the top spot in the Tour de France but a bad day on one of the mountain stages s
25   him lose too much time to regain a top spot in the overall standings. He will k
26   potential winner of the 2010 Tour de France.</p>
27   <p></p>
28   <p>The paragraphs follow normal flow. This is Cat Osterman, arguably the greates
29   <div class="clearthefloats"></div>
30   <p> </p>
```

Technique for clearing

.clearthefloats { clear: both; }

<div class="clearthefloats"></div>



Opera browser window titled "Floating and Clearing Demo - Version 2 - Opera". The address bar shows a local file path: file:///localhost/C:/Courses/CGS%203175%20-%20Internet%20Applications/F... The page content consists of three vertically stacked items, each with an image on the left and a text paragraph on the right.

Item 1: A photograph of cyclist Cadel Evans in a red and black Lotto jersey riding a road bike. The text to the right reads: "The paragraphs follow normal flow. The racer pictured on the left is Cadel Evans of Australia. He currently rides for the Silence-Lotto team in Belgium. Two weeks ago in Switzerland he became the World Professional Road Racing champion. He is the first Australian rider in history to win this title. He won the race in classic style by breaking away in a solo effort about 3 kilometers from the finish. The race was contested by more than 180 professional riders from all over the world. The race was 295 kilometers long and included a total of 10 climbs on a circuit near Lusanne. Earlier in the year he was an overall contender for the top spot in the Tour de France but a bad day on one of the mountain stages saw him lose too much time to regain a top spot in the overall standings. He will be considered a potential winner of the 2010 Tour de France."

Item 2: A photograph of softball pitcher Cat Osterman in an orange Texas Tech uniform. The text to the right reads: "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."

Item 3: A close-up photograph of a grey parrot, Alex. The text to the right reads: "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!"



The `clear` Property

- The new “cleared” element (the `<div>` element in this case) added between the second and third paragraphs is now positioned (invisibly, because it has no content associated with it) beneath the second image.
- Because the third image and paragraph follow this cleared element in the markup, they are positioned below it, and the desired layout is achieved.



Practice Problems

1. Modify the markup and styles for the floating and clearing demo (page 38) to achieve the affect shown on the next page. Do not use absolute positioning, use only floating and clearing to achieve the layout. The markup for the layout shown on page 38 along with the image files are on the course webpage just below the link to this document.



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The paragraphs follow normal flow. The racer pictured on the left is Cadel Evans of Australia. He currently rides for the Silence-Lotto team in Belgium. Two weeks ago in Switzerland he became the World Professional Road Racing champion. He is the first Australian rider in history to win this title. He won the race in classic style by breaking away in a solo effort about 3 kilometers from the finish. The race was contested by more than 180 professional riders from all over the world. The race was 295 kilometers long and included a total of 10 climbs on a circuit near Lusanne. Earlier in the year he was an overall contender for the top spot in the Tour de France but a bad day on one of the mountain stages saw him lose too much time to regain a top spot in the overall standings. He will be considered a potential winner of the 2010 Tour de France.

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!"

100%



Practice Problems

2. Modify the markup and styles for the floating and clearing demo (page 38) to achieve the affect shown on the next page. Do not use absolute positioning, use only floating and clearing to achieve the layout. The markup for the layout shown on page 38 along with the image files are on the course webpage just below the link to this document.



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<p>The paragraphs follow normal flow. The racer pictured on the left is Cadel Evans of Australia. He currently rides for the Silence-Lotto team in Belgium. Two weeks ago in Switzerland he became the World Professional Road Racing champion. He is the first Australian rider in history to win this title. He won the race in classic style by breaking away in a solo effort about 3 kilometers from the finish. The race was contested by more than 180 professional riders from all over</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>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!"</p>

100%

