CIS 4004: Web Based Information Technology Spring 2011

Basic Page Layouts – Part 2

Instructor: Dr. Mark Llewellyn

markl@cs.ucf.edu

HEC 236, 407-823-2790

http://www.cs.ucf.edu/courses/cis4004/spr2011

Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
University of Central Florida



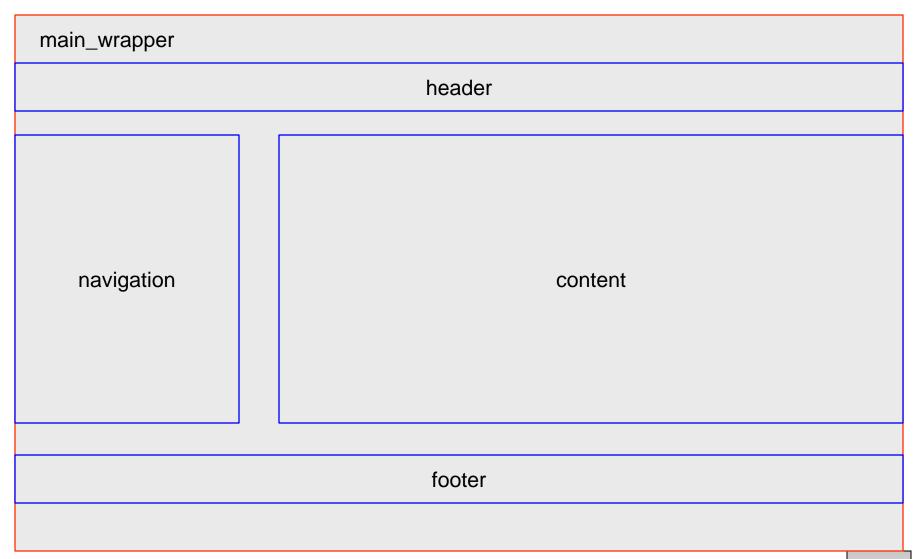
- A layout which is designed to fit a smaller screen can look like a postage stamp on a large screen. The solution to this is to create a liquid layout that can change its width to more closely fit the width of any screen.
- This is a user-friendly approach to website design.



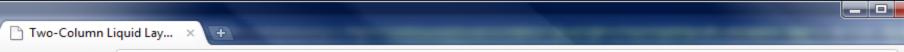
- To modify the two-column fixed-width layout that we covered in the previous section of notes, we'll need to do only one thing:
 - 1. Remove the fixed-width setting on the main_wrapper <div> element, so the layout's width can change with the browser window's width.
- Creating the liquid layout from the fixed-width layout is that simple! The layout now instantly changes width as the browser window width changes. The now undimensional main_wrapper becomes the full width of its parent (the <body> element), which is by default the full width of the browser.

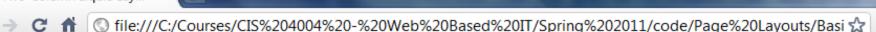
- Since both columns in the layout are sized in percentages, they now both change size proportionately with any changes in the browser window width, and "liquidness" is obtained.
- Note that the margin-left:auto; and margin-right-auto; CSS rules do nothing now in the liquid layout (since the layout always fills the available horizontal space in the browser) and can be removed without problems from the stylesheet.
- The next page is a storyboard for the layout and the following page is a browser rendering of the two-column liquid layout.















Nav item 1 Nav item 2 Nav item 3 Nav item 4

Nav item 5

About This Layout

This page is styled with CSS. It demonstrates a float-based two-column liquid layout.

The Concept

The four structural <div> elements — header, nav, content and footer — nest inside a fixed width containing <div>. The two columns, nav and content, are sized with percentages and are floated so they sit side by side. The footer is cleared so it sits beneath whichever of the floated columns is longest.

Auto left and right margin settings are no longer needed in this liquid since the layout always fills the available horizontal space.

The Files

This example uses two CSS files to style the page:

- 1. two column liquidCSS.css
- text n colorsCSS.css

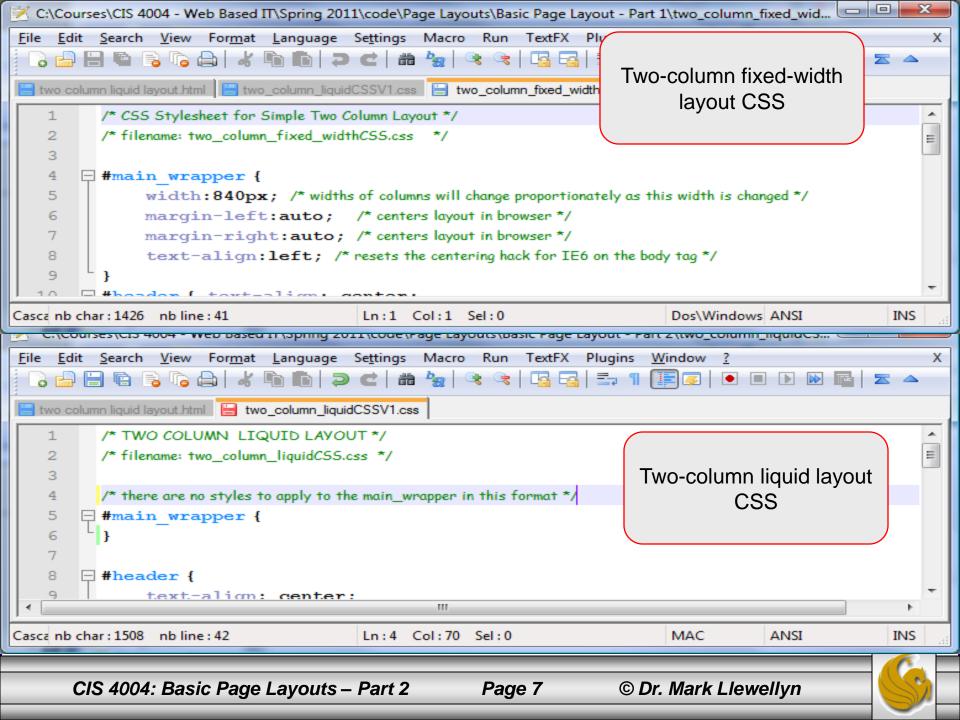
The XHTML markup file is called:

two column liquid layout.html

Note: Inner <div> elements inside each of the four main <div> elements allow padding and borders to be applied without affecting the width of the main structural <div> elements.

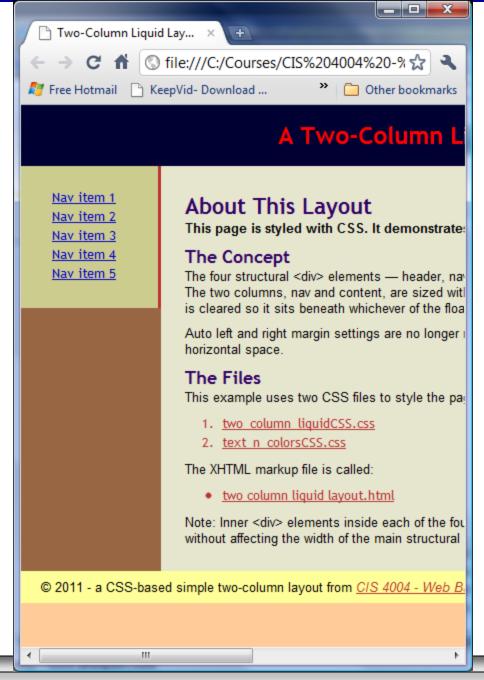
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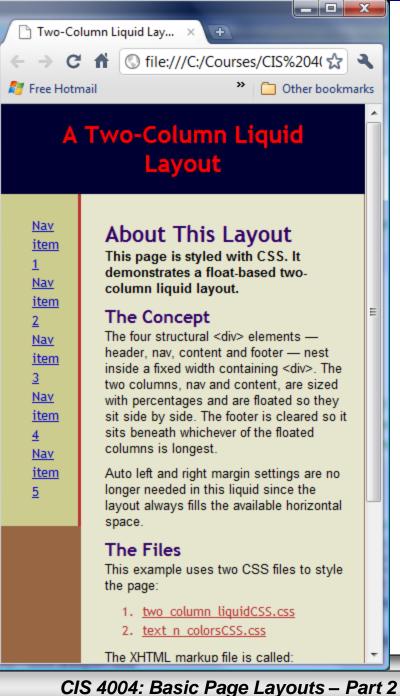


- While the modification to our original two-column fixed-width layout to create a two-column liquid layout was quite simple, it never-the-less leaves us with a major user problem as it stands at this point.
- The problem that exists in our layout now is a problem that is often overlooked in many liquid layouts: The browser window dictates the width of the layout.
- This, of course, was basically the effect we were trying to achieve; but what it the user's browser window isn't set to full screen? What will they see?



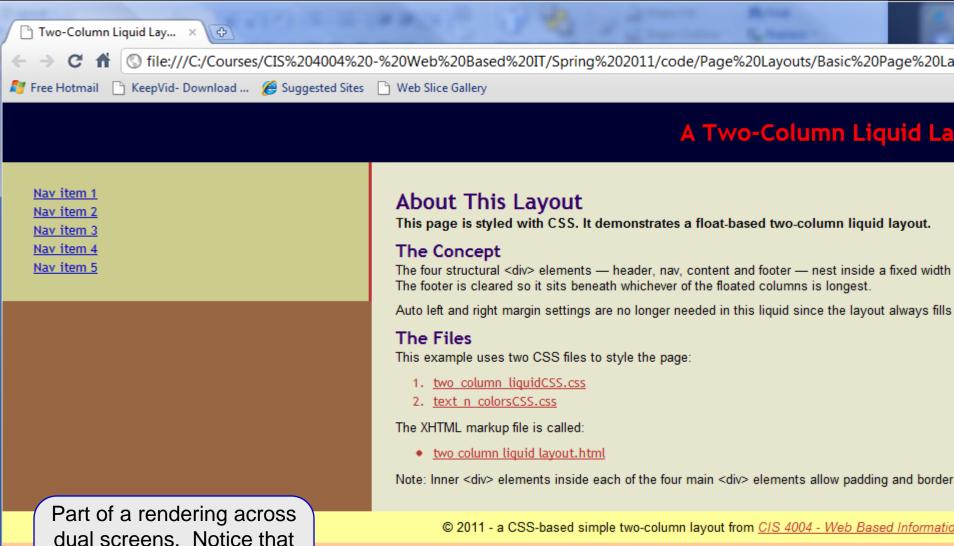






Neither effect is desirable!







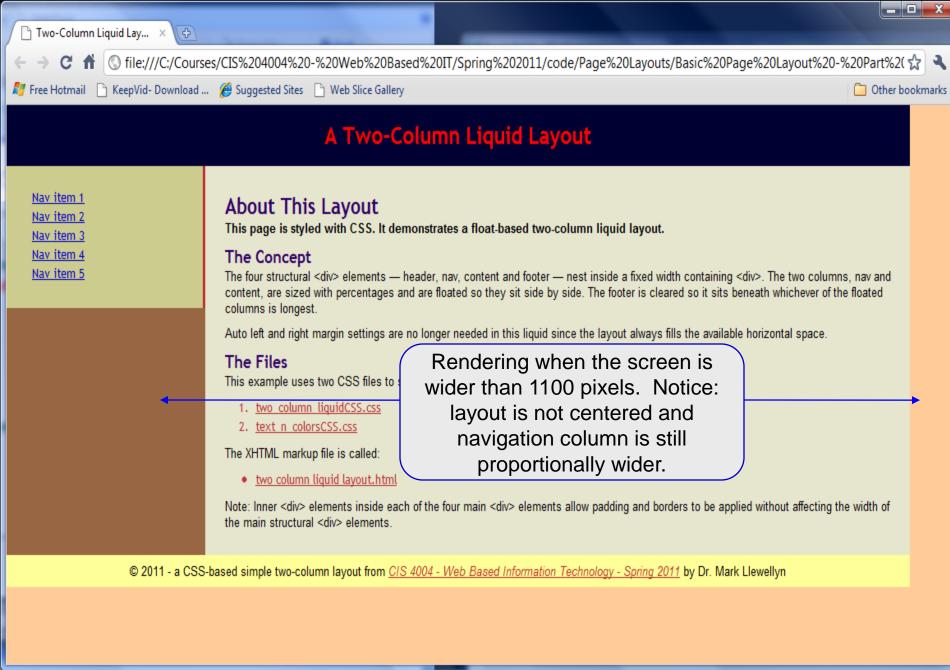
the navigation column got wider as well as the content column.

- As the three previous pages illustrate, the liquid layout can get crushed down to a point where the line length of the content is just a word or two.
- Even worse, the page can get so wide on a very large screen (or across two or three screens if you have this sort of setup) that when you read to the end of one incredibly long line, your eye can't find its way back to the start of the next line.
- Also, you'll usually only want the content column to change width, not the navigation column.
- We need to refine our design to fix these issues.

- The CSS properties max-width and min-width do exactly as their names suggest and allow you to set how large or small respectively an element can become.
- By adding these properties to the main_wrapper, we can constrain the page to only be liquid between a certain range of values.
- Doing something like this:

```
min-width: 750px; max-width:1100px;
```

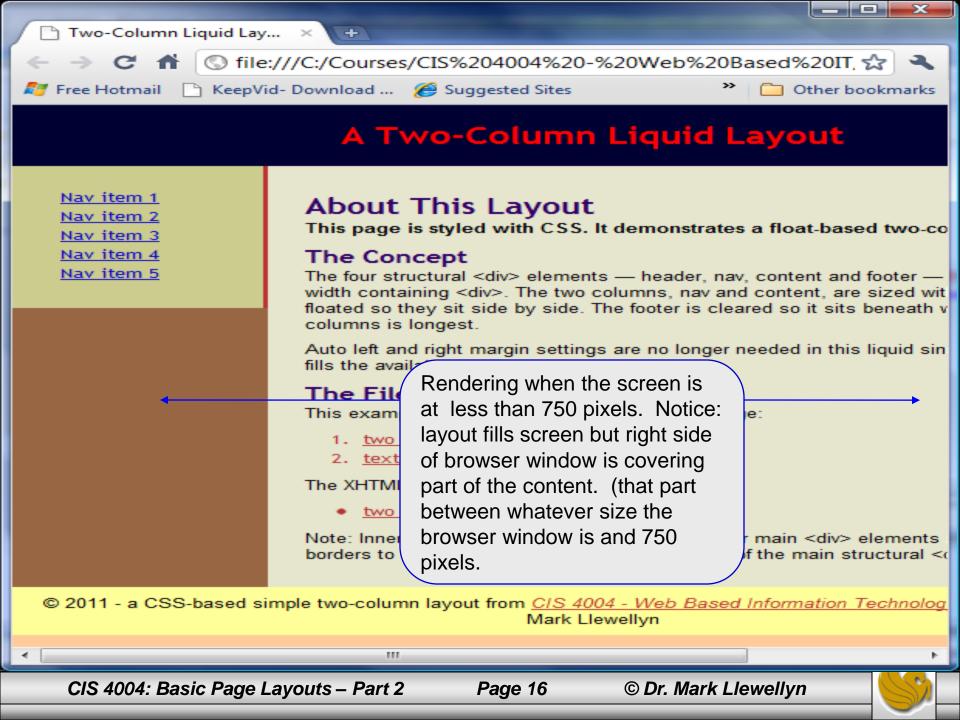
we're stating that the layout can have a minimum width of 750 pixels and a maximum width of 1100 pixels.











- While we've fixed the overall width problem using the min-width and max-width properties, we still have the problem that the navigation column is still proportional in size to the main content column.
- A couple more quick changes to the CSS will ensure that only the content column changes width.
- Both the navigation and content columns need a slight modification as shown on the next page:

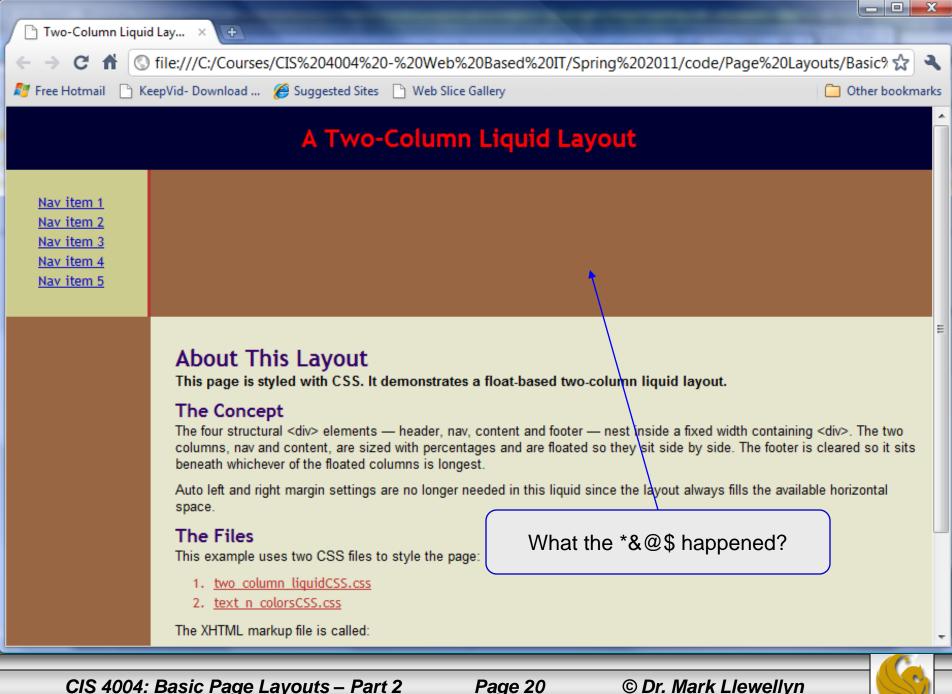


```
#nav { width:22%; /*remove this style */
      width: 140px; /* add this style */
      float:left;
#content {
      top: 0px;
      float: left;
      width: 78%; /* remove this style */
      margin-left:140px; /* add this style */
```



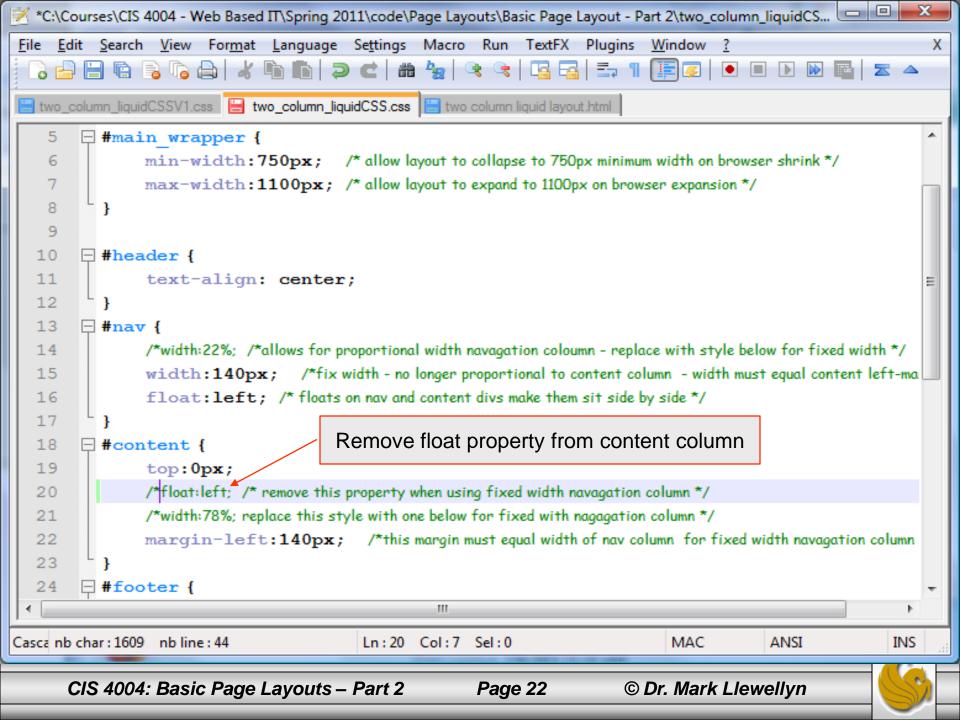
- Since we have now fixed the width of the navigation column, then the only useable value for the content column, if it is to remain liquid, is auto, which means as wide as the containing element in this case main wrapper.
- Because auto is the default width, we don't need to state it in our CSS (although some people like to explicitly list it in the CSS).
- Since the content column is now set to full width, we need to leave space for the navigation column, so we add a 140 pixel left-margin to the content column to create a visual space for the navigation column.





- Since the content column is now, by default, full width, the explicit setting of the navigation column width means that the floated content column no longer has room to sit next to the navigation column and its floated position will be on the page below the navigation column.
- The content column cannot float any higher up, because it is now full-width and the earlier-in-the-markup navigation column gets dibs on the upper left corner.
- What we need to do is unfloat the content column, which will return it to normal flow and it will sit up in the top-left corner of the page. The navigation column then floats up, also into the top-left corner, over the content divs empty left margin.







Nav item 1
Nav item 2

About This Layout
This page is styled with CSS

Nav item 3 Nav item 4

Nav item 5

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The Concept

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Note: Inner <div> elements inside each of the four main <div> elements allow padding and borders to be applied without affecting the width of the main structural <div> elements.

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Other bookmarks

- This might seem a little difficult to understand, but what we've done is position both elements (the navigation and the content columns) with their top-left corners in the top-left corner of the containing element, body.
- The floated navigation column is not in the normal flow, since it is floated, so it sits up as high and as far to the left as it can within its containing element. The content column <div> is now the first element in the normal flow, so it also moves into the top-left position.
- Its only the left margin on the content column that pushes it away from this position and prevents it from being underneath the navigation column. To see this effect, temporarily remove the left margin on the content column see next page.



Nav item 1 Nav item 2 Nav item 3

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Shown with left-margin:140px; property of #content removed.

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