Drawing on the Web

CSS Layout
In a web page, every element is rendered as a rectangular box. This box includes the following, changeable properties.

- Content
- Padding
- Border
- Margin
Drawing on the Web

CSS Layout

```
margin
border  
padding
width
height
content
```
Elements in HTML are primarily “inline” or “block” elements.

• An inline element allows content to flow around its left and right sides.

• A block element fills the entire line and nothing is displayed on its left or right side.

The CSS display property allows you to specify the type of box used for an HTML element.
There are several ways to design the layout of a web page with CSS.

- CSS float property
- CSS positioning
- CSS flexible box
- CSS grid
The CSS float property allows you to position block elements inline. This means that any element, block or inline, can be positioned alongside another element. The CSS float property is an outmoded technique of web page layout.
The CSS position property specifies the type of positioning used for an element on a page.

**static**
Default document flow

**absolute**
Element is positioned relative to its first positioned (not static) parent element

**fixed**
Element is positioned relative to the browser window

**relative**
Element is positioned relative to its normal position

**sticky**
Positioned based on the user’s scroll position
CSS Flexible Box

Use the CSS Flexible Box Layout Module (Flexbox) for arranging items along one axis.

Flexbox consists of flexible containers and flexible items within.

A flex container expands items to fill available free space or shrinks them to prevent overflow.

In practice, flexbox can accommodate different screen sizes and different display devices more easily than the CSS float property.
CSS Grid

Web pages are often laid out using grid systems.

CSS grids are intended to make this process more intuitive by defining a grid and then specifying where content should be placed within it.

The CSS Grid Layout Module can be used for the overall structure of a page.