

Web Lab #11

This lab will introduce the concept of redundancy. This idea is all about leaving nothing to chance and making sure that you know exactly how your page will behave. This lab will also introduce three new CSS commands that are used in the redundancy lab.

Instructions:

1. Open your CSS document.
2. Insert the following code and then modify it based on your personal choice for your website if you see fit to do so.
 - a. `div{position: relative; width:100%; overflow: hidden;}`
3. Position describes how the element is placed on your webpage. You could actually place your items in your page using only position and not floating.
 - a. `position: relative` – will position your elements relative to other objects on your page
 - b. `position: absolute` – will position elements absolutely meaning it will go where you tell it regardless of what is there.
 - c. `position: fixed` – positions elements in relative to your browser window
 - d. **Note:** This is advanced stuff and will be introduced as a bonus assignment later.
 - e. For now, `position: relative` will safeguard you against potential problems from floating.
4. Overflow describes how excess content will be handled by the browser.
 - a. `overflow: hidden` – will hide all excess content
 - b. `overflow: scroll` – hides excess content and provides a scroll bar to view hidden content
 - c. `overflow: visible` – keeps all content visible and will display content outside the content box over other elements if need be.
 - d. Of the three, `overflow: visible` is the least desirable because it could really mess your site up.
5. All in all the code you've inserted is like a fail-safe mechanism to avoid potential issues as we float our sites.
6. Make sure that your navigation bar has this code
 - a. `#navi ul{display: inline}`
 - b. This code will force your links list to go across your page. Display can also be used for other things.
7. Display is a useful command that can either make content invisible, or force inline elements into block elements and vice versa.

- a. `display: inline` – forces block elements like lists and headings into inline elements so that they display on the same line
 - b. `display: block` – forces inline elements like images and links into block elements so that they display not on the same line as other content.
 - c. `display: none` – hides content from view and potentially replace the space with other content
8. So in conclusion please make sure your CSS has the code
 - a.

```
div{position: relative;
width:100%;
overflow: hidden;}
```
9. Also experiment with the display code to see what it can do. Just be sure your navigation bar is displayed inline.
10. Validate your CSS and submit your zipped site for marking.