

# Control of Layout



Learn CSS Display Property

(4')

- Display ##
  - display: block The element always starts on a new line and takes the full width
  - display: inline The element only takes as much width space as it needs. Can't have height or width values
  - display: inline-block It's an inline element with height and width (for example: an image has, by default, the value `inline-block`)
  - display: flex The container gets the size it needs for its items
  - display: none the element disappears (vs visibility: hidden)

# Control of Layout

- Overflow ##
  - Controls what happens to content that is too big to fit into an area
  - It only works with elements with specified height and/or width
  - Possible values: **visible** **hidden** **scroll** **auto**
  - **overflow-x** and **overflow-y** properties to control only the horizontal or vertical overflow

# Control of Layout



Learn CSS Position (9')

- Position ##
    - **position: static** (default): the element is positioned according to the document flow
    - **position: relative** relative to its default position with **top left bottom right**
    - **position: absolute** relative to the nearest ancestor with **top left bottom right**
    - **position: sticky** If you scroll, stays sticked to the top of the page. More on STICKY
    - **position: fixed** Fixed position relative to the viewport. It won't move on scroll
- Use z-index for elements that overlap other elements

# Control of Layout

- Float & Clear ##
  - **float** property can have values **left** **right** **none** **inherit**
  - **clear** property specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element
  - Here you'll find a typical example of the use of the property **clear**

# Control of Layout

- Horizontal and Vertical Align ##
  - Center horizontally using **margin: 0 auto;**