

# Lesson 2.2

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## CSS Properties

# Outline

- Font & Text
- Border & Background
- Dimensions
- Margin & Padding
- Tables
- Floats
- Position
- Display and Visibility

# Fonts

Property	Description
<a href="#"><u>font-family</u></a>	Specifies the font family for text. <i>Arial   Helvetica   "Times New Roman"   ...</i>
<a href="#"><u>font-size</u></a>	Specifies the font size of text <i>8px   12px   18px   ...</i>
<a href="#"><u>font-style</u></a>	Specifies the font style for text <i>normal   italic</i>
<a href="#"><u>font-weight</u></a>	Specifies the weight of a font <i>normal   bold</i>

## Alternative method (shorthand):

<a href="#"><u>font</u></a>	Sets all the font properties in one declaration <i>Example 1: 12px Arial</i> <i>Example 2: italic bold 12px Arial</i> <i>Ordered as (font-style font-weight font-size font-family)</i> <i>Only the font-size and font-family are mandatory</i>
-----------------------------	--

**Note:** If a font name contains white-space, it must be quoted, like "Times New Roman".

# Example

## HTML

```
<h1>Title</h1>  
<p>This is some paragraph.</p>
```

## CSS

```
h1 {  
  font-family: Courier;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}  
  
p {  
  font: italic bold 18px "Times New Roman";  
}
```

## Result

**Title**

*This is some paragraph.*

# Text

Property	Description
<a href="#">color</a>	Sets the color of text <code>red</code>   <code>yellow</code>   <code>white</code>   ... Or hexadecimal (example): <code>#ff0000</code> Or by defining red-green-blue intensity from 0 to 255 (example): <code>rgb(255, 0, 0)</code> Or by defining red-green-blue intensity from 0% to 100% (example): <code>rgb(100%, 0%, 0%)</code> Or red-green-blue-alpha where alpha is the opacity (from 0 to 1): <code>rgb(255, 0, 0, 0.5)</code>
<a href="#">text-align</a>	Specifies the horizontal alignment of text <code>left</code>   <code>right</code>   <code>center</code>   <code>justify</code>
<a href="#">letter-spacing</a>	Increases or decreases the space between characters in a text <code>normal</code>   <code>2px</code>   <code>4px</code>   <code>-2px</code>   ...
<a href="#">line-height</a>	Sets the line height <code>normal</code>   <code>1.5</code>   <code>2.5</code>   ...
<a href="#">text-indent</a>	Specifies the indentation of the first line in a text-block <code>2em</code>   <code>4em</code>   <code>-2em</code>   ...
<a href="#">text-decoration</a>	Specifies the decoration added to text <code>none</code>   <code>underline</code>   <code>overline</code>   <code>line-through</code>
<a href="#">text-shadow</a>	Specifies the shadow effect added to text <i>h-shadow v-shadow blur-radius color (example):</i> <code>2px 2px 8px red</code>

# Example

## HTML

```
<h1>Some Title</h1>

<p>
This is the first line.<br>This is the second line.
</p>
```

## CSS

```
h1 {
  color: white;
  text-shadow: 2px 2px 4px blue;
  letter-spacing: -2px;
  text-decoration: overline;
  text-align: center;
}

p {
  letter-spacing: -1.5px;
  line-height: 4;
}
```

## Result

Some Title

This is the first line.

This is the second line.

# Lists

Property	Description
<a href="#">list-style-type</a>	<p>Specifies the type of list-item marker.</p> <p><i>For unordered lists &lt;ul&gt;&lt;/ul&gt;:</i> circle   disk   square   none</p> <p><i>For ordered lists &lt;ol&gt;&lt;/ol&gt;:</i> decimal   lower-alpha   upper-alpha   lower-roman   upper-roman   ...</p>

**Remark:**

[list-style](#) can be used as a shorthand for [list-style-type](#).

# Different List Style Types

## Unordered List Examples:

- Circle type
- Tea
- Coca Cola
  
- Disc type
- Tea
- Coca Cola
  
- Square type
- Tea
- Coca Cola
  
- None type
- Tea
- Coca Cola

## Ordered List Examples:

1. Decimal type
2. Tea
3. Coca Cola
  
- a. Lower-alpha type
- b. Tea
- c. Coca Cola
  
- A. Upper-alpha type
- B. Tea
- C. Coca Cola
  
- i. Lower-roman type
- ii. Tea
- iii. Coca Cola
  
- I. Upper-roman type
- II. Tea
- III. Coca Cola



# Example

## HTML

```
<h2>Example of unordered lists</h2>

<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>
```

## CSS

```
ul {list-style: square;}
```

## Result

### Example of unordered lists

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

# Border and Background

# Borders

Property	Description
<a href="#">border-style</a>	Sets the style of the four borders <i>none   hidden   dotted   dashed   solid   double   groove   ridge   inset</i>
<a href="#">border-width</a>	Sets the width of the four borders <i>1px   2px   4px   ...</i>
<a href="#">border-color</a>	Sets the color of the four borders <i>Any color can be a value</i>
<a href="#">border-radius</a>	Sets all the four border-*-radius properties for rounded corners <i>10px   20px   25px   ...</i>

**Note:** To specify the description each border you can for example use the following properties:

[border-top-style](#), [border-right-style](#), [border-bottom-style](#), and [border-left-style](#)

<a href="#">border</a>	Sets all the border properties in one declaration <i>Example: 5px solid red</i>
------------------------	--

# Different Border Styles

A dotted border.

A dashed border.

A solid border.

A double border.

A groove border.

A ridge border.

An inset border.

An outset border.

No border.

A hidden border.

A mixed border.

# Example

## HTML

```
<div class="withBorders">  
  <p>This is some paragraph.</p>  
  <p>This is another paragraph.</p>  
</div>
```

## CSS

```
.withBorders {  
  border-style: dashed;  
  border-color: red;  
  border-width: 3px;  
  border-radius: 20px;  
}
```

## Result

This is some paragraph.  
This is another paragraph.

# Background

Property	Description
<a href="#">background-color</a>	Sets the background color of an element <i>Any color can be a value</i>
<a href="#">background-image</a>	Sets the background image for an element <code>url("name.png")   url("images/name.png")   ...</code>
<a href="#">background-position</a>	Sets the starting position of a background image <code>left top   left center   left bottom   center center   ...</code> <i>Or distance (horizontal &amp; vertical) from top left corner: 10px 10px</i> <i>Or percentage(horizontal &amp; vertical) from top left corner: 50% 10%</i>
<a href="#">background-repeat</a>	Sets how a background image will be repeated <code>repeat   repeat-x   repeat-y   no-repeat</code>
<a href="#">background-attachment</a>	Sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page <code>scroll   fixed</code>
<a href="#">background-size</a>	Specifies the size of the background image(s) <i>Width and height: 300px 100px</i>
<a href="#">background</a>	Sets all the background properties in one declaration <i>Example: blue url("img_tree.gif") no-repeat fixed center</i>

# Example

## HTML

```
<body>

<h1>The background Property</h1>
<p>The background color and image.</p>

</body>
```

## CSS

```
body {
  background-color: orange;
  background-image: url("paper.gif");
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-position: center top;
}
```

The image "paper.gif"

## Result



**The background Property**

The background color and image.

# Background Repeat (image)

background-repeat: **no-repeat**

## The background-repeat Property

Here, the background image is not repeated. The image will only be shown once.

background-repeat: **repeat-y**

## The background-repeat Property

Here, the background image is repeated only vertically.

background-repeat: **repeat-x**

## The background-repeat Property

Here, the background image is repeated only horizontally.

background-repeat: **repeat** *[default]*

## The background-repeat Property

Here, the background image is repeated both vertically and horizontally. This is default.



# Background Attachment (image)

background-attachment: **scroll**

## The background-attachment Property

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

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The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

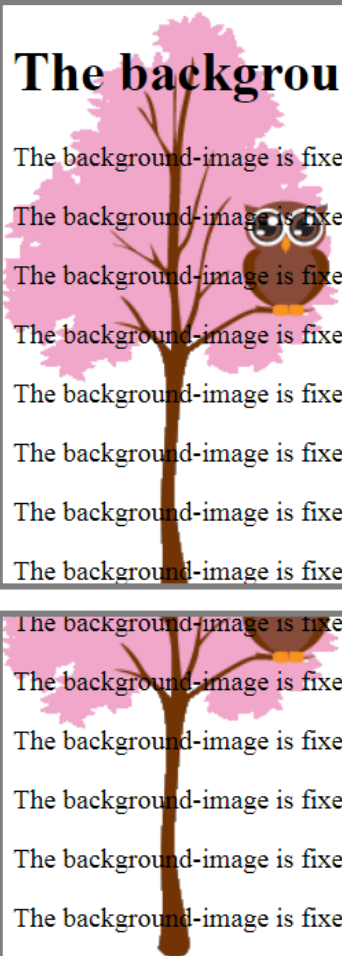
The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.



background-attachment: **fixed**

## The background-attachment Property

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

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The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

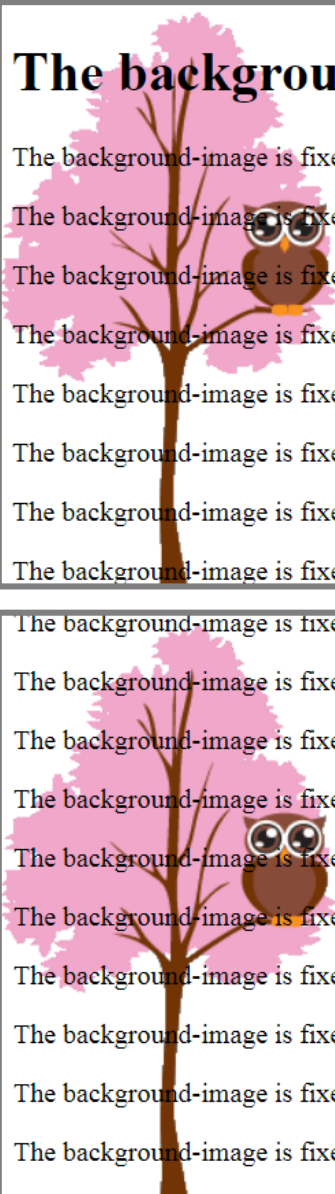
The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.



# Dimensions

Width and Height

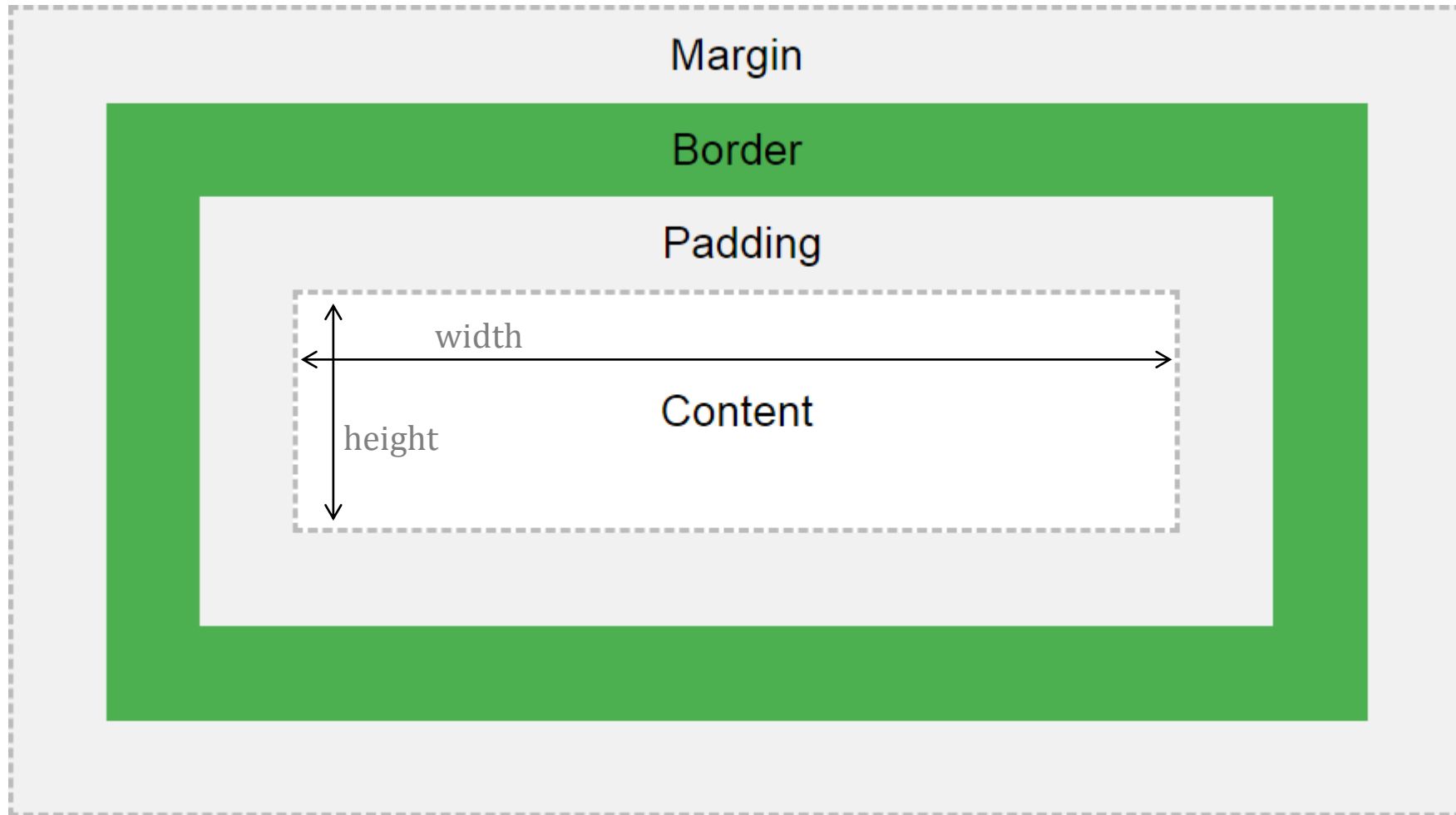
# Dimensions

We can define the **width** and **height** of an element in CSS.

Property	Description
<a href="#"><u>width</u></a>	Sets the width of an element. <b>20px   50px   100px   ...</b> Or a percentage of the width of the containing block: <b>20%   50%   100%   ...</b>
<a href="#"><u>height</u></a>	Sets the height of an element.

# Margin and Padding

# CSS Box Model



# Margins and Paddings

## Margins

Property	Description
<a href="#">margin</a>	A shorthand property for setting the margin properties in one declaration <i>All margins the same: 10px , OR ordered [top right bottom left]: 10px 5px 15px 20px</i>
<a href="#">margin-top</a>	Sets the top margin of an element: 0   10px   20px   ...
<a href="#">margin-right</a>	Sets the right margin of an element: 0   10px   20px   ...
<a href="#">margin-bottom</a>	Sets the bottom margin of an element: 0   10px   20px   ...
<a href="#">margin-left</a>	Sets the left margin of an element: 0   10px   20px   ...
<b>Extra:</b> To center align element horizontally in the page you can use: margin: auto	

## Paddings

Property	Description
<a href="#">padding</a>	A shorthand property for setting all the padding properties in one declaration <i>All paddings the same: 10px , OR ordered [top right bottom left]: 10px 5px 15px 20px</i>
<a href="#">padding-top</a>	Sets the top padding of an element: 0   10px   20px   ...
<a href="#">padding-right</a>	Sets the right padding of an element: 0   10px   20px   ...
<a href="#">padding-bottom</a>	Sets the bottom padding of an element: 0   10px   20px   ...
<a href="#">padding-left</a>	Sets the left padding of an element: 0   10px   20px   ...

# Example

## CSS 1

```
div {  
  background-color: lightgrey;  
  width: 150px;  
  border: 10px solid green;  
  padding: 0;  
  margin: 0;  
}
```

## Result 1

### Demonstrating the Box Model

This is some paragraph.

This is some section.

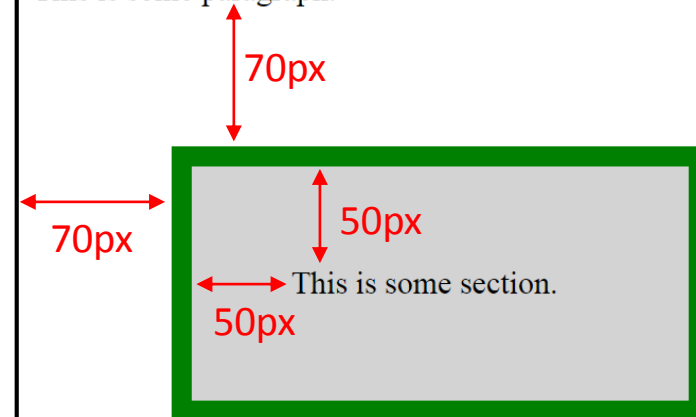
## CSS 2

```
div {  
  background-color: lightgrey;  
  width: 150px;  
  border: 10px solid green;  
  padding: 50px;  
  margin: 70px;  
}
```

## Result 2

### Demonstrating the Box Model

This is some paragraph.



## HTML

```
<h2>Demonstrating the Box Model</h2>  
<p>This is some paragraph.</p>  
<div>This is some section.</div>
```

# Margin: auto

To center element horizontally in the page you can use:

margin: **auto**

The element will take up the specified width, and the remaining space will be split equally between the two margins.

## HTML

```
<h2>Center Align Elements</h2>
<p>This is some paragraph.</p>

<div class="center">
  <p>This is another paragraph to
demonstrate how to center elements.</p>
</div>
```

## CSS

```
.center {
  width: 270px;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
  padding: 10px;
  margin: auto;
}
```

## Result

### Center Align Elements

This is some paragraph.

This is another paragraph to demonstrate  
how to center elements.



# Tables

# Tables

**Font properties, text properties, background, border...** that we learned previously, can be used with tables.  
In addition, we often use the properties **border-collapse** and **vertical-align**.

Property	Description
<a href="#"><u>vertical-align</u></a>	Sets the vertical alignment of the content in <th> or <td>. <b>top   bottom   middle</b>
<a href="#"><u>border-collapse</u></a>	Specifies whether or not table borders should be collapsed. <b>collapsed</b>

Without **border-collapse** (default)

Firstname	Lastname
Peter	Griffin
Lois	Griffin

*There is a border around the table and around each cell.*

With **border-collapse: collapsed**

Firstname	Lastname
Peter	Griffin
Lois	Griffin

# Example

## HTML

```
<table>
  <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Savings</th> </tr>
  <tr> <td>Peter</td> <td>$100</td> </tr>
  <tr> <td>Joe</td> <td>$300</td> </tr>
</table>
```

## CSS

```
table, td, th {
  border: 5px solid blue;
}

table {
  border-collapse: collapse;
}

td {
  height: 50px;
  vertical-align: bottom;
  color: blue;
}

th {
  background-color: lightgray;
}
```

## Result

Name	Savings
Peter	\$100
Joe	\$300



# Floats

# Float

Property	Description
<a href="#">float</a>	Specifies how an element should float <b>none   left   right</b>

## Example Image Float: Left



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libero sed nunc venenatis imperdiet sed ornare turpis. Donec vitae dui eget tellus gravida venenatis. Integer fringilla congue eros non fermentum. Sed dapibus pulvinar nibh tempor porta. Cras ac leo purus. Mauris quis diam velit.

## Example Image Float: Right

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libero sed nunc venenatis imperdiet sed ornare turpis. Donec vitae dui eget tellus gravida venenatis. Integer fringilla congue eros non fermentum. Sed dapibus pulvinar nibh tempor porta. Cras ac leo purus. Mauris quis diam velit.



# Example

## HTML

```

```

```
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing  
elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum interdum, nisi  
lorem egestas odio, vitae scelerisque enim ligula venenatis  
dolor. Maecenas nisl est, ultrices nec congue eget, auctor  
vitae massa. Fusce luctus vestibulum augue ut aliquet.  
Mauris ante ligula, facilisis sed ornare eu, lobortis in  
odio. Praesent convallis urna a lacus interdum ut hendrerit  
risus congue. Nunc sagittis dictum nisi, sed ullamcorper  
ipsum dignissim ac. In at libero sed nunc venenatis  
imperdiet sed ornare turpis. Donec vitae dui eget tellus  
gravida venenatis. Integer fringilla congue eros non  
fermentum. Sed dapibus pulvinar nibh tempor porta. Cras ac  
leo purus. Mauris quis diam velit.</p>
```

## CSS

```
img {  
  float: left;  
}
```

## Result



Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum interdum, nisi lorem egestas odio, vitae scelerisque enim ligula venenatis dolor. Maecenas nisl est, ultrices nec congue eget, auctor vitae massa. Fusce luctus vestibulum augue ut aliquet. Mauris ante ligula, facilisis sed ornare eu, lobortis in odio. Praesent convallis urna a lacus interdum ut hendrerit risus congue. Nunc sagittis dictum nisi, sed ullamcorper ipsum dignissim ac. In at libero sed nunc venenatis imperdiet sed ornare turpis. Donec vitae dui eget tellus gravida venenatis. Integer fringilla congue eros non fermentum. Sed dapibus pulvinar nibh tempor porta. Cras ac leo purus. Mauris quis diam velit.

# Float and Clear

Property	Description
<a href="#">clear</a>	Specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side <b>none   left   right   both</b>

## Example Image float: right

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum interdum, nisi lorem egestas odio, vitae scelerisque enim ligula venenatis dolor. Maecenas nisl est, ultrices nec congue eget, auctor vitae massa. Fusce luctus vestibulum augue ut aliquet. Mauris ante ligula, facilisis sed ornare eu, lobortis in odio. Praesent convallis urna a lacus interdum ut hendrerit risus congue. Nunc sagittis dictum nisi, sed ullamcorper ipsum dignissim ac. In at libero sed nunc venenatis imperdiet sed ornare turpis. Donec vitae dui eget tellus gravida venenatis. Integer fringilla congue eros non fermentum. Sed dapibus pulvinar nibh tempor porta. Cras ac leo purus. Mauris quis diam velit.



## Example Image float: right (with paragraph clear: right)

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum interdum, nisi lorem egestas odio, vitae scelerisque enim ligula venenatis dolor. Maecenas nisl est, ultrices nec congue eget, auctor vitae massa. Fusce luctus vestibulum augue ut aliquet. Mauris ante ligula, facilisis sed ornare eu, lobortis in odio. Praesent convallis urna a lacus interdum ut hendrerit risus congue. Nunc sagittis dictum nisi, sed ullamcorper ipsum dignissim ac. In at libero sed nunc venenatis imperdiet sed ornare turpis. Donec vitae dui eget tellus gravida venenatis. Integer fringilla congue eros non fermentum. Sed dapibus pulvinar nibh tempor porta. Cras ac leo purus. Mauris quis diam velit.



# Example

## HTML

```

```

```
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing  
elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum interdum, nisi  
lorem egestas odio, vitae scelerisque enim ligula venenatis  
dolor. Maecenas nisl est, ultrices nec congue eget, auctor  
vitae massa. Fusce luctus vestibulum augue ut aliquet.  
Mauris ante ligula, facilisis sed ornare eu, lobortis in  
odio. Praesent convallis urna a lacus interdum ut hendrerit  
risus congue. Nunc sagittis dictum nisi, sed ullamcorper  
ipsum dignissim ac. In at libero sed nunc venenatis  
imperdiet sed ornare turpis. Donec vitae dui eget tellus  
gravida venenatis. Integer fringilla congue eros non  
fermentum. Sed dapibus pulvinar nibh tempor porta. Cras ac  
leo purus. Mauris quis diam velit.</p>
```

## CSS

```
img {  
  float: right;  
}  
  
p {  
  clear: both;  
}
```

## Result



Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum interdum, nisi lorem egestas odio, vitae scelerisque enim ligula venenatis dolor. Maecenas nisl est, ultrices nec congue eget, auctor vitae massa. Fusce luctus vestibulum augue ut aliquet. Mauris ante ligula, facilisis sed ornare eu, lobortis in odio. Praesent convallis urna a lacus interdum ut hendrerit risus congue. Nunc sagittis dictum nisi, sed ullamcorper ipsum dignissim ac. In at libero sed nunc venenatis imperdiet sed ornare turpis. Donec vitae dui eget tellus gravida venenatis. Integer fringilla congue eros non fermentum. Sed dapibus pulvinar nibh tempor porta. Cras ac leo purus. Mauris quis diam velit.



# Overflow

Property	Description
<a href="#">overflow</a>	Specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box <b>visible</b>   <b>hidden</b>   <b>scroll</b>   <b>auto</b>

## overflow: visible (default):

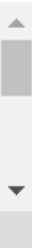
Lorem ipsum  
dolor sit amet,  
consectetuer  
adipiscing elit,  
sed diam  
nonummy nibh  
euismod  
tincidunt ut  
laoreet dolore  
magna aliquam  
erat volutpat.

## overflow: hidden:

Lorem ipsum  
dolor sit amet,  
consectetuer  
adipiscing elit,  
sed diam  
nonummy nibh

## overflow: scroll:


Lorem ipsum  
dolor sit amet,  
consectetuer  
adipiscing  
elit, sed diam  
nonummy



*Shows a scroll bar  
always.*

## overflow: auto:

Lorem ipsum  
dolor sit amet,  
consectetuer  
adipiscing  
elit, sed diam  
nonummy



*Shows a scroll bar  
only if needed.*

# Example

## HTML

```
<h2>Overflow</h2>

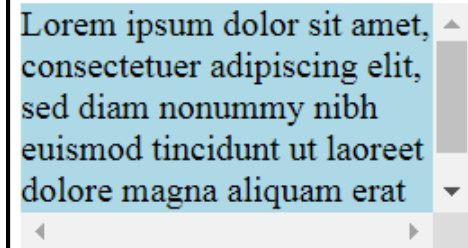
<div>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam
nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet
dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.</div>
```

## CSS

```
div {
  background-color: lightblue;
  width: 200px;
  height: 110px;
  overflow: scroll;
}
```

## Result

### Overflow

A screenshot of a web browser window. The title bar is brown. The main content area has a white background. At the top, the word "Overflow" is displayed in a large, bold, black serif font. Below it, there is a light blue rectangular box containing five lines of Lorem Ipsum text. A vertical scrollbar is positioned to the right of the text box, and a horizontal scrollbar is at the bottom of the box. The text is partially obscured by the scrollbar.

# Overflow: auto

If an element is taller than the container element, and it is floated, it will "overflow" outside of its container.

Then we can add **overflow: auto** to the container element to fix this problem.

## Without (overflow: auto)

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum interdum...



## With (overflow: auto)

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum interdum...



# Example

## HTML

```
<div class="clearfix">

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur
adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla
et dictum interdum...
</div>
```

## CSS

```
img {
  float: right;
}

.clearfix {
  overflow: auto;
}
```

## Result

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur  
adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet,  
nulla et dictum interdum...





Position

# Position

Property	Description
<a href="#">position</a>	Specifies the type of positioning for an element. <i>relative   absolute   fixed   sticky</i>

There are different positioning types in CSS:

- **Relative**: Relative to the element's normal position in the document.
- **Absolute**: Relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (container).
- **Fixed**: Relative to the viewport (browser)
- **Sticky**: based on the user's scroll position

The position of any element can be changed by two steps:

1. **Set the positioning type** using the [position](#) property.
2. **Change one or more of the properties** [top](#), [right](#), [bottom](#), and [left](#). These define how much the element should be moved with respect to a reference defined by the type.

# Example: Relative Positioning

## HTML

```
<h1>Relative Position</h1>

<p>Some text here. Some text here. Some text here.
Some text here. Some text here. Some text here.
Some text here.</p>
```

## CSS

```
h1 {
  color: red;
  position: relative;
  top: 40px;
}
```

## Result

**Relative Position**  
Some text here. Some text here. Some text here.  
Some text here. Some text here. Some text here.  
Some text here.

*We moved the title **downwards**. (40 pixels away from the top)  
The title becomes over the paragraph.*

# Example: Absolute Positioning

## HTML

```
<h2>Child Absolute Position</h2>

<div id="parent">
  Parent
  <div id="child">Child</div>
</div>
```

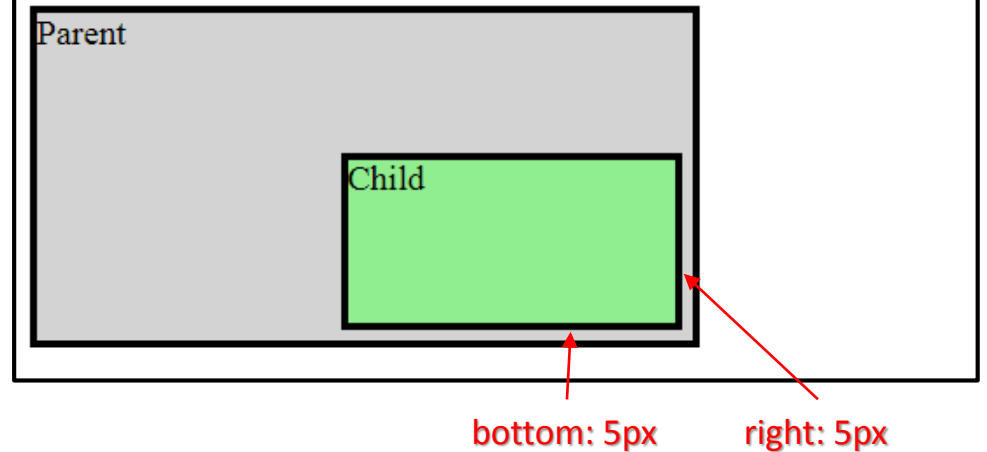
## CSS

```
#parent {
  position: relative; ←
  width: 400px;
  height: 200px;
  background-color: lightgray;
  border: 3px solid black;
}

#child {
  position: absolute;
  bottom: 5px;
  right: 5px;
  width: 200px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: lightgreen;
  border: 3px solid black;
}
```

## Result

### Child Absolute Position



The child has an **absolute position**. Thus It is positioned relative to the bottom and right borders of its parent (not relative to its own normal position).

**NOTE:** The parent **must** have the position property (e.g. `position: relative`) in order for child absolute position to work even if we didn't actually move the parent.



# Example: Fixed Positioning

## HTML

```
<h2>Child Fixed Position</h2>

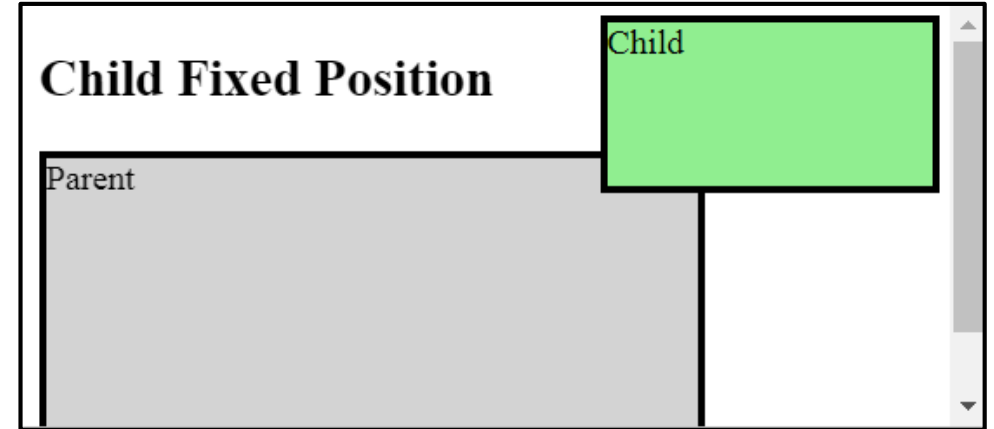
<div id="parent">
  Parent
  <div id="child">Child</div>
</div>
```

## CSS

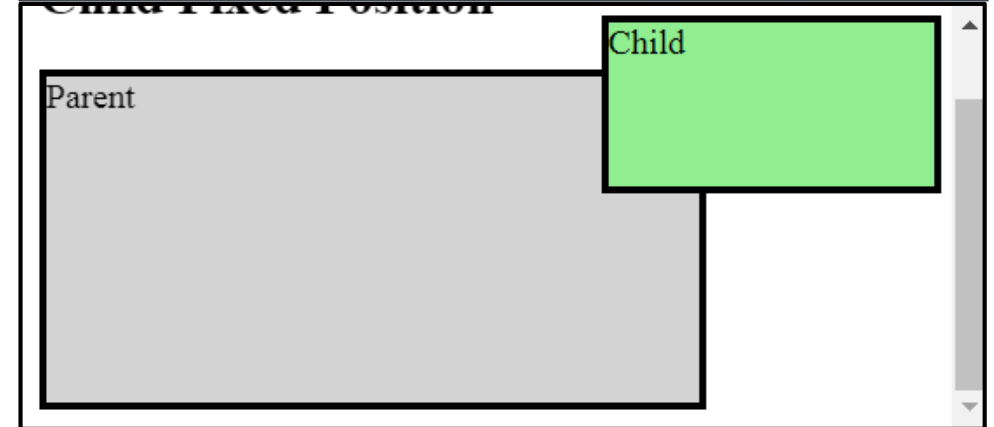
```
#parent {
  width: 400px;
  height: 200px;
  background-color: lightgray;
  border: 3px solid black;
}

#child {
  position: fixed;
  top: 5px;
  right: 5px;
  width: 200px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: lightgreen;
  border: 3px solid black;
}
```

## Result (Scroll Up)



## Result (Scroll Down)



*The child has a **fixed position**. It becomes independent of its parent position. The child's position is fixed in the browser page even if we scroll.*

# Example: Sticky Positioning

## HTML

```
<h2>Bar Sticky Position</h2>

<div id="bar">I am sticky!</div>

<p>Paragraph 1.</p><p>Paragraph 2.</p><p>Paragraph
3.</p><p>Paragraph 4.</p><p>Paragraph
5.</p><p>Paragraph 6.</p><p>Paragraph 7.</p>
```

## CSS

```
#bar {
  position: sticky;
  top: 0;
  background-color: #cae8ca;
  border: 2px solid #4CAF50;
}
```

*A sticky element toggles between **relative** and **fixed**. In this example it is first relative but it doesn't go away from the screen when we scroll down, it sticks on the top.*

## Result (Scroll Up)

### Bar Sticky Position

I am sticky!

Paragraph 1.

Paragraph 2.

Paragraph 3.

## Result (Scroll Down)

I am sticky!

Paragraph 2.

Paragraph 3.

Paragraph 4.

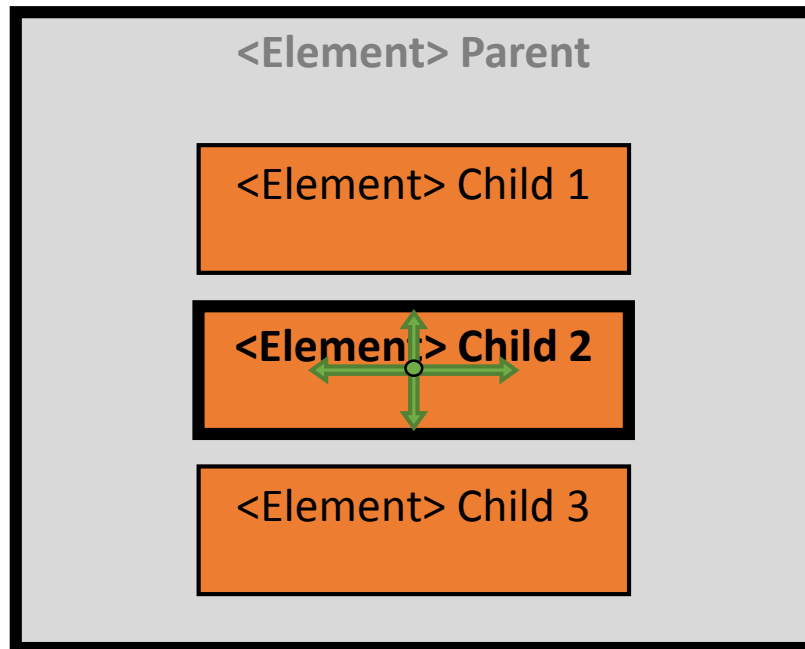
Paragraph 5.

Paragraph 6.

# Relative vs. Absolute Position

## Child 2: Relative Position

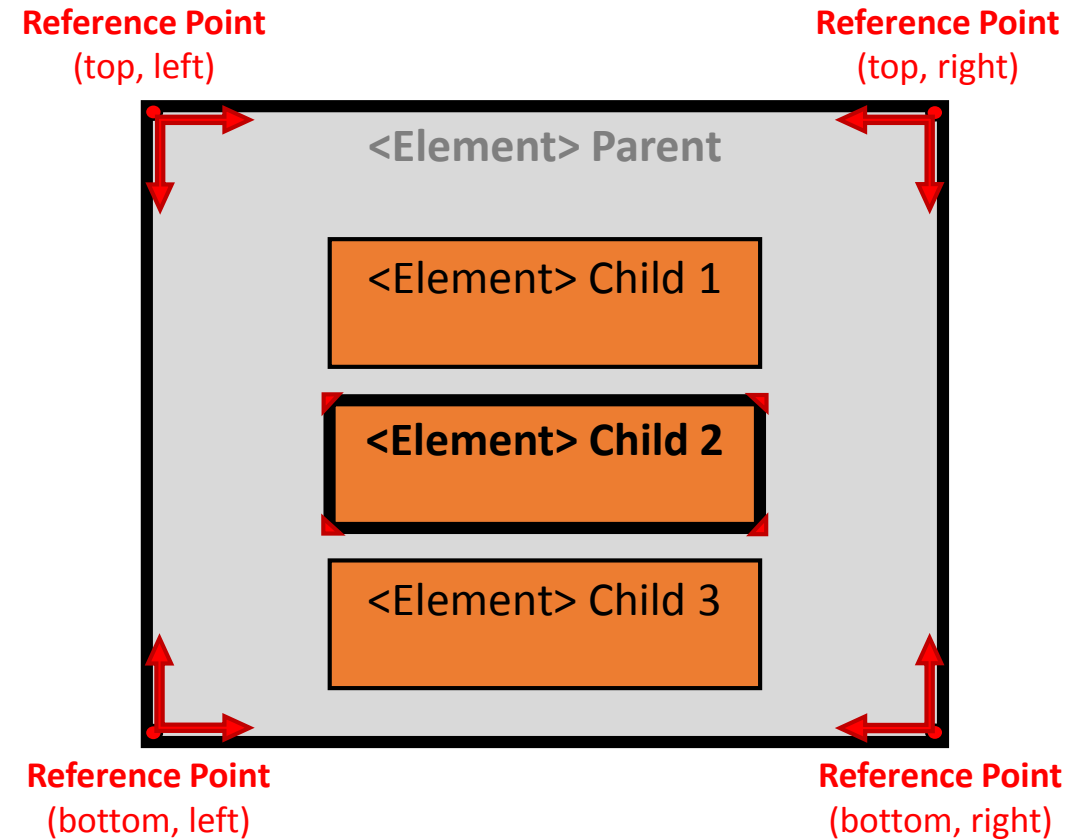
The reference is the default position of Child 2.



Reference Point  
(top, right, bottom, left)

## Child 2: Absolute Position

The references are the borders of the parent.



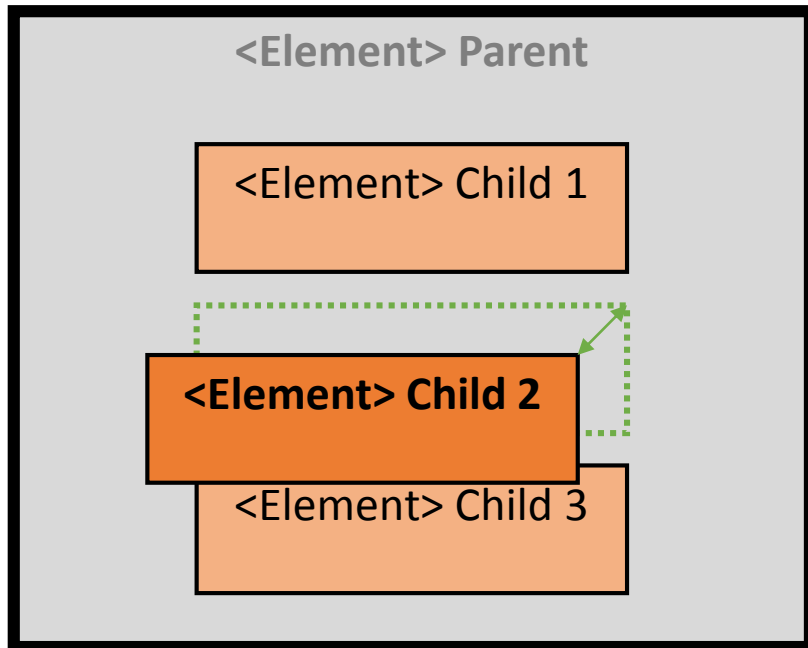
Parent must have a non-static position.

# Relative vs. Absolute Position

## Child 2: Relative Position

It is kept in the normal flow.

(It maintains its reserved space)

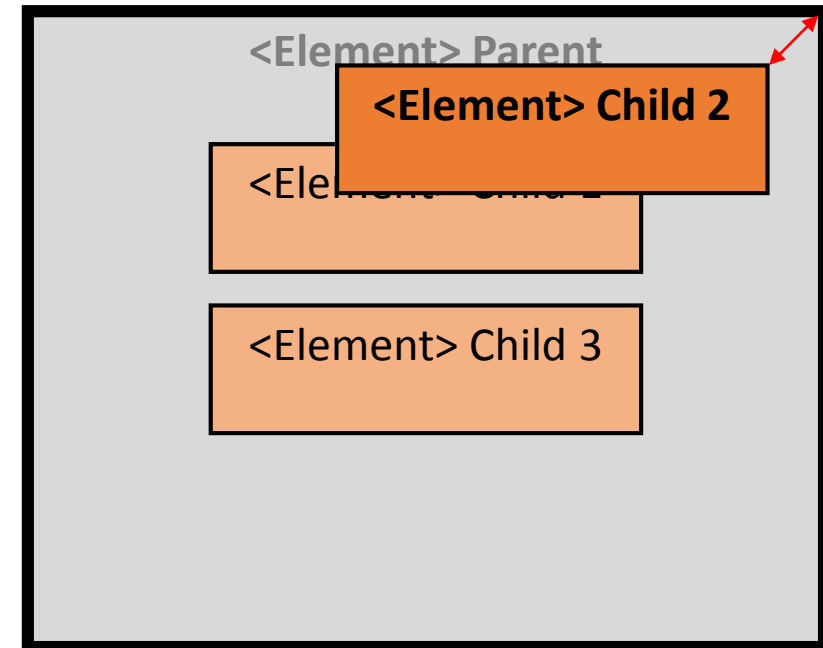


```
#child2 { position: relative;  
          top: 20px; right: 20px; }
```

## Child 2: Absolute Position

It is removed from the normal flow.

(Other elements would take its place)



```
#child2 { position: absolute;  
          top: 20px; right: 20px; }
```

# Display and Visibility

# Display and Visibility

Property	Description
<a href="#">display</a>	Specifies how an element should be displayed <code>inline</code>   <code>block</code>   <code>inline-block</code>   <code>none</code>
<a href="#">visibility</a>	Specifies whether or not an element should be visible <code>visible</code>   <code>hidden</code>

## Block vs Inline

Using CSS we can change the default display of elements (block or inline).

- **Block elements** make a line break before and after them.  
Examples: `<h1>`, `<p>`, `<div>`, ...
- **Inline elements** are displayed inline with other text.  
Examples: `<a>`, `<img>`, `<span>`, ...

## Hiding Elements

There are two ways for hiding elements in an HTML page using CSS.

- **display: none** : Hides the element.
- **visibility: hidden** : Hides the element but keeps the space required for it reserved in the page.