***CSS NOTES***

Properties

**# (DISPLAY)** (block, inline, inline-block, none)

# Elements are of two types (i.e.: block and inline). *Block:* takes entire row. *Inline:* takes required amount only.

* Block: occupy entire row and push others element down. We can set width for this.
* Inline: occupy only required space and others can come next to it. We can’t set width for this
* Inline-Block: required space + width property
* None: element will be invisible, like it doesn’t exist. (see visibility property also)

(Visibility) (hidden,…)

* Hidden: item exist there but invisible.

**# POSITION (Static, relative, absolute, fixed)**

* **Static:** Html elements are static in their position by default, So in css ‘static’ means go along with html rules and keep default flow.
* **Relative (top, bottom, left, right):** here we can change element position relative to their default (static) position, using coordinate properties.
* **Absolute: (top, bottom, left, right):** in this way element vacant it’s place (that would be occupy by other following element) and came out side of the flow, now it can be position according/relative to its parent block. (Parent can be <body>, or can be other element (div, etc) with “relative position” property.)

[Note]: ‘float’ is used to wrap around elements,,, don’t use It for positioning

**# Cantering items.**

* **text-align: center ;** // *work with block/inline-block* element ; can canter everything(image, text, etc) if used for parent property
* text-align: center; // **Not worked** if block element have **width property** ; use “margin” property in that situation. Ie. **margin: 0 auto 0 auto;** // top, right, bottom, left.

text-align: center ; // canter everything which is block/inline-block

***# Text Size***

* **‘px’**: is not a dynamic size ; So if font size is set in ‘px’ and someone try to change it through browser, it won’t get change.
* **‘%’:** is a dynamic size; So it changes as per browser settings.
* **‘em’:** is similar to ‘%’; but the issue is both are inherited, means size will add up in their parent size (if parent has some font-size and then child font-size will add up with that… to resolve it we use **’rem’**).
* **‘rem’** (root em): use ‘rem’ in child so that it won’t get affected by parent settings.
* **100% == 16px == 1em or 1rem**; So we can convert it as given

///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////

Resources /////////////////////////////

Cssfontstack.com // for fonts selection

css3buttongenerator.com // button design