

# CSS Positioning Cheat Sheet

## Inline elements

**Flow with content.** Ex: `<span>`, `<em>`, `<strong>`

✓ margin-left, margin-right, padding

Suddenly she came upon a little three-legged table, all made of solid glass; there was nothing on it except a tiny golden key and Alice's first thought was that it might belong to one of the doors of the hall...

## Block elements

**Live on their own lines.** Ex: `<div>`, `<p>`, `<h1>`

Unless specified, width 100%, height = content.

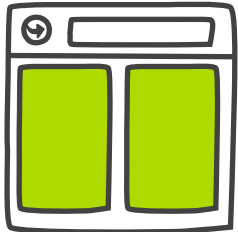
✓ margin, padding

Suddenly she came upon a little three-legged table, all made of solid glass; there was nothing on it except a tiny golden key and Alice's first thought was that it might belong to one...

## Float

**Takes the element out of the normal flow and moves it as far left or right as possible.**

Good for...



Columns



Suddenly she came upon a little three-legged table, all made of solid glass; there was nothing on it except a tiny golden key and Alice's first thought was that it might belong...

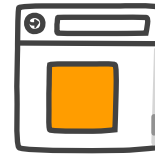
Wrapping text



### `position:static`

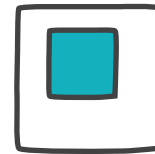
Elements fall in the normal flow of the page.  
Default.

It's the non-position, position property.



### `position:fixed`

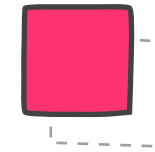
Elements positioned in relation to the browser.  
Taken out of the flow of the page.  
Ignores scrolling.



### `position:absolute`

Elements positioned in relation to its parent element.

Taken out of the flow of the page.  
Parent must be fixed, absolute, or relative.



### `position:relative`

**Shifts elements**

Looks at where element would have been and shifts it from that spot.

Reserves the space where it would have been.  
Great companion to absolute.

set with top / left / bottom / right