Chapter 5 - Size, position & Lists

There are more units for describing size other than 'px'
There are rem, em, vw, vh, percentages etc.

Whats wrong with pixels?

Pixels (px) are relative to the viewing device.
For a device with size 1920 × 1080, 1px is 1 unit out of 1080/1920.

Relative lengths

These units are relative to the other length property.
Following are some of the most commonly used relative
lengths

1. em → Unit relative to the parent font size
   ↳ em means "my parent element's font size"

2. rem → unit relative to the root font size (< Html > tag)

3. vw → unit relative to 1% viewport width.

4. vh → unit relative to 1% viewport height.

5. % → unit relative to the parent element

min/max-height/width property

CSS has a min-height, max-height, min-width and max-width property.
If the content is smaller than the minimum height, minimum height will be applied.

Similar is the case with other related properties

The position property
Used to manipulate the location of an element
Following are the possible values:

→ Static : The default position. top/bottom/left/right/z-index
has no effect.

→ relative : The top/bottom/left/right/z-index will now work.
Otherwise the element is in the flow of document
like static.

→ absolute : The Element is removed from the flow & is relatively
positioned to its first non-static ancestor. top/bottom
etc works

→ fixed : Just like absolute except the element is positioned
relative to the browser window

→ Sticky : The Element is positioned based on user's Scroll
position

List-Style property
The list style property is a shorthand for type, position
& image

```
ul {
    list-style : square inside url ('harry.jpg')
}
```
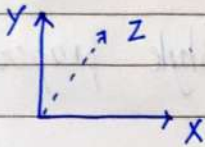
list-style-position

List-Style-type   list-style-image

Z-index property

The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element.

It defines which layer will be above which in case of overlapping elements

$$=> Z \text{ is the third dimension.}$$