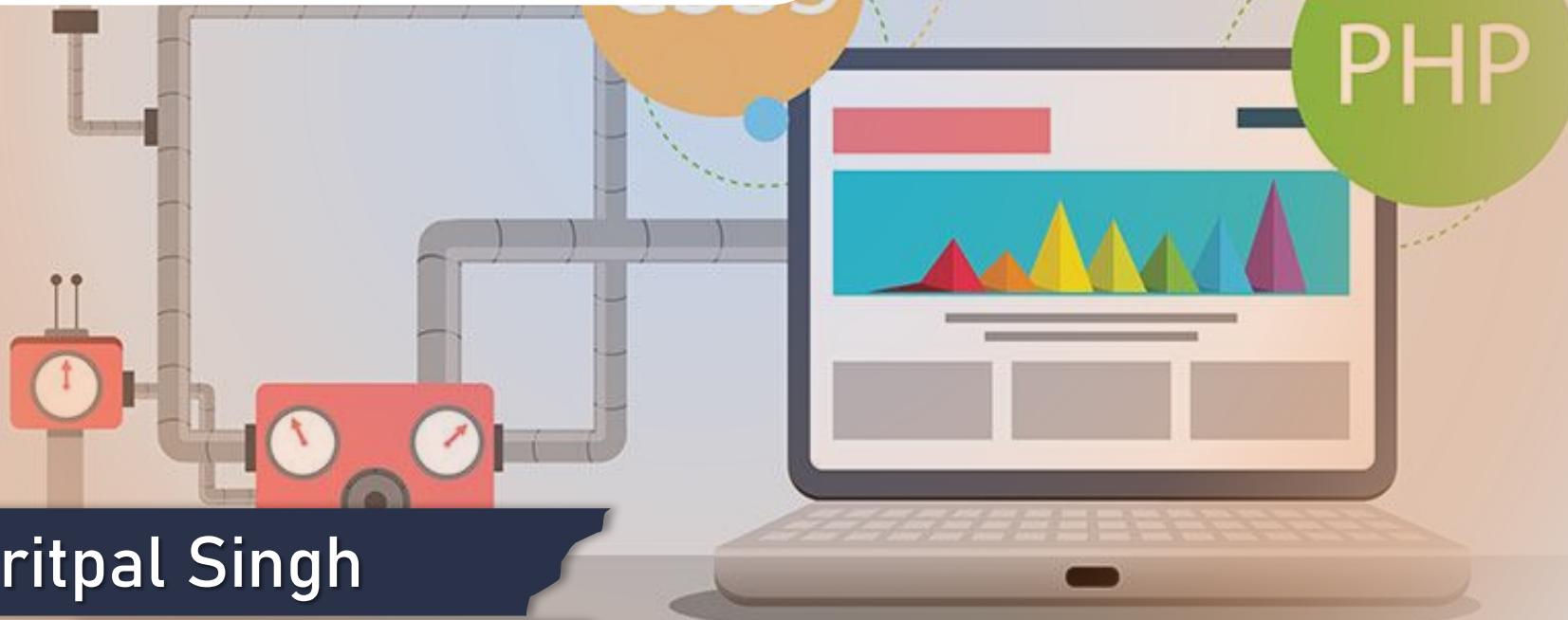


ECAP472

WEB TECHNOLOGIES



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Learning Outcomes



After this lecture, you will be able to

- understand CSS position Property.
- go over CSS fonts styles.

CSS position Property

- The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (static, relative, absolute, fixed, or sticky).

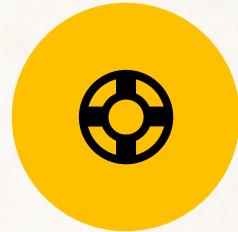
CSS position-Syntax



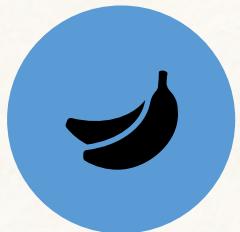
STATIC



ABSOLUTE



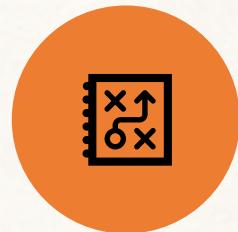
FIXED



RELATIVE



STICKY



INITIAL

CSS position-Syntax

Value	Description
static	Default value. Elements render in order, as they appear in the document flow.
absolute	The element is positioned relative to its first positioned (not static) ancestor element
fixed	The element is positioned relative to the browser window
relative	The element is positioned relative to its normal position, so "left:20px" adds 20 pixels to the element's LEFT position
sticky	The element is positioned based on the user's scroll position

Example

```
h2.pos_left  
{  
    position: relative;  
    left: -20px;  
}
```

```
h2.pos_right  
{  
    position: relative;  
    left: 20px;  
}
```

Static

CSS Property:

position:

- static
- absolute
- fixed
- relative
- initial

Result:



A static positioned element is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page. HTML elements are positioned static by default. Static positioned elements are not affected by the top, bottom, left, right, and z-index properties.

Absolute

CSS Property:

position:

myDIV

te

relative

initial

Result:

An absolutely positioned element is positioned relative to the first parent element that has a position other than static. If no such element is found, it will be positioned on a page relative to the 'top-left' corner of the browser window. The box's offsets further can be specified using one or more of the properties top, right, bottom, and left.

Fixed

myDIV

CSS Property:

position:

static

absolute

fixed

relative

initial

Result:

- Fixed positioning is a subcategory of absolute positioning.
- The only difference is, a fixed positioned element is fixed with respect to the browser's [viewport](#) and does not move when scrolled.

Relative

CSS Property:

position:

- static
- absolute
- fixed
- relative
- initial

Result:



myDIV

- A relative positioned element is positioned relative to its normal position.
- In the relative positioning scheme the element's box position is calculated according to the normal flow. Then the box is shifted from this normal position according to the properties — top or bottom and/or left or right.

Initial

CSS Property:

position:

- static
- absolute
- fixed
- relative
- initial

Result:



CSS Fonts

- Font Selection is Important
- Choosing the right font has a huge impact on how the readers experience a website.
- The right font can create a strong identity for your brand.
- Using a font that is easy to read is important. The font adds value to your text. It is also important to choose the correct color and text size for the font.

Generic Font Families

- In CSS there are five generic font families:
- Serif fonts have a small stroke at the edges of each letter. They create a sense of formality and elegance.
- Sans-serif fonts have clean lines (no small strokes attached). They create a modern and minimalistic look.

Generic Font Families

- Monospace fonts - here all the letters have the same fixed width. They create a mechanical look.
- Cursive fonts imitate human handwriting.
- Fantasy fonts are decorative/playful fonts.

Difference Between Serif and Sans-serif Fonts

F

Sans-serif

F

Serif

F

Serif
(red serifs)

The CSS font-family Property

- In CSS, we use the font-family property to specify the font of a text.



Font-family Property

Example

```
.p1 {  
    font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;  
}  
  
.p2 {  
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}  
  
.p3 {  
    font-family: "Lucida Console", "Courier New", monospace;  
}
```

CSS Google Fonts

- Google Fonts
- If you do not want to use any of the standard fonts in HTML, you can use Google Fonts.
- Google Fonts are free to use and have more than 1000 fonts to choose from.

How To Use Google Fonts

```
<head>  
  <link rel="stylesheet"  
        href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Sofia">  
  
  <style>  
    body {  
      font-family: "Sofia", sans-serif;  
    }  
  </style>  
</head>
```

Practical

That's all for now...