

Intro to HTML/CSS Class 4 Reference: Positioning



Positioning:

`position: static;`

Static positioning is the "normal flow". This is the default position of all inline and block elements.

`position: relative;`

Relative positioning stays in the "normal flow", but can be pushed around with top, right, bottom, and left (TRBL).

`position: absolute;`

Absolute positioned items are moved with TRBL in relation to a parent container block – the first element with a position other than static. If there is no parent container, the parent is `<html>`.

CSS Property Reference:

`float: left;` ← Floats an element to the left. Text will "wrap" around.

`float: right;` ← Floats an element to right.

`clear: left;` ← Clears content by moving it to the next line. Can be 'left', 'right', or 'both'.

`z-index: 12;` ← Determines order of overlapping elements. Highest number is on top.

Google Fonts:

1. Head to <http://www.google.com/fonts>
2. Select a font ("Add to collection").
3. Add the html link to your `<head>` element.
4. Call the font with the CSS property `font-family:`

```
body {  
    font-family: 'Merriweather', serif;  
}
```

Reminders:

White space is only for humans!

Use all lowercase for tags, classes, ids, and file names.

Save your css files as '.css' and html files as '.html'.

Put your files in the same parent folder.

Local images can be stored in an "images" folder. Call them like this:

```

```

Slides are available at: `< http://catherinerust.com/intro/class4.html >`