

Lecture 16:- (Fourth lecture of CSS)

CSS Display Properties

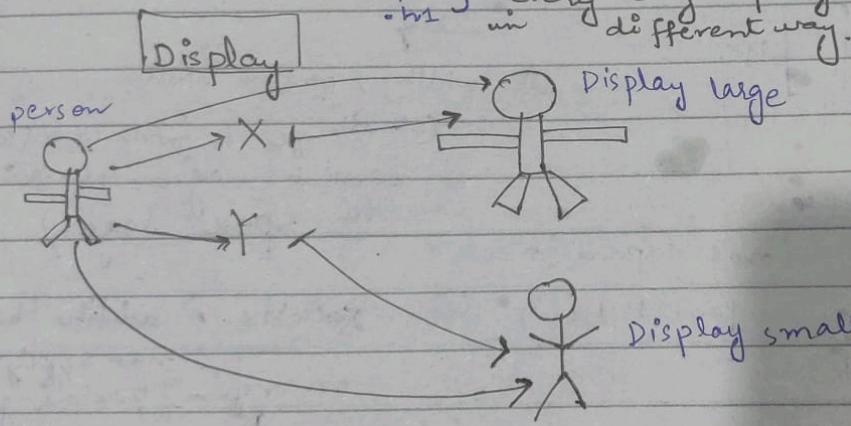
(cascading style sheet)

what is?

Different elements an aidable than

Elements include:

- div
 - a
 - p
 - h1
- every tag render
in different way.
- Every tag display
in different way.



*Display properties:-

• inline property

• block property

"I can mask it
none, mask
it inline-block
etc."

Block Elements →
↳ div ↳ p ↳ h1 etc
(apply on these tags)

Block element :-

- ① new line plementation
- ② Extreme left by right to full width by height
- ③ custom width height → respect
- ④ Also respect custom margin padding as well
→ means job width

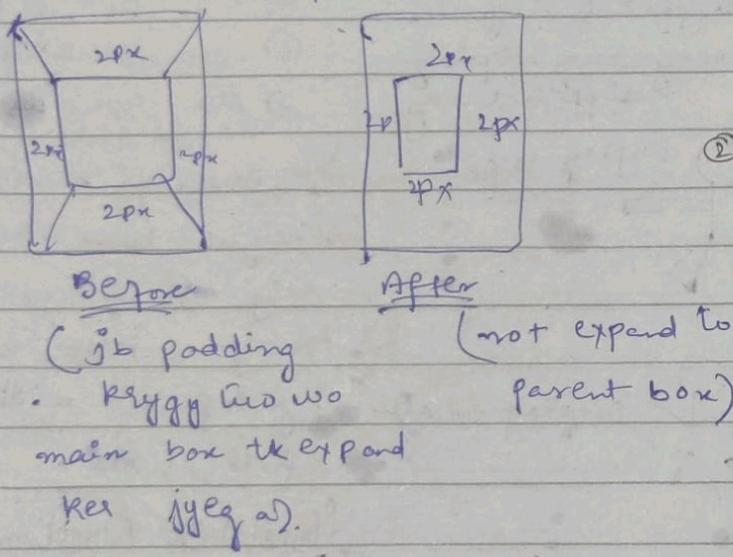
or height when change;
only when yes also
accept kba, but
by default width,
full height.

Homework Question 18:-
Why box-sizing → border
box is a good
practice?

Inline Element:-

box-sizing border-box ^{na}
 Sy box ~~to~~ expand kr jata
 hai.

example:



→ a 1 → span.

① try to stay in same line when width will not be available, then it will move to the next line automatically.

② width → content width

(mtlb ye k jitna mera content hogा, ye utani hi space lega.)

③ custom width / height not apply.

④ margin / padding
 ↓
 not apply
 ↓
 apply

Difference b/w Block and Inline Elements.

Block
- new line
- width $E_L \rightarrow E_R$ (extreme left)
- custom width/height can apply
- Margin/Padding can apply

Inline
- Same line.
- width depends on content.
- custom width and height cannot apply.
- margin cannot apply on vertical direction, just apply on horizontal direction.
- Padding can apply.

Q: conversion possible?

1. $\text{span} \rightarrow \text{block}$
(by default inline)

Yes, it's possible -

Q: can add `display: block` in style (css) by span tag like this;

```
span {
    display: block
}
```

2. $\text{block} \rightarrow \text{(span)}$

3. Both mixture

this property named as **inline-block**

(on same line) ← They behave inline
is mai ki tution krygi letin
custom width and height can add).

Lecture 17:- (Fifth lecture of CSS)

CSS position Property:-

* Property values includes:-

- Static • Relative
- Absolute • Fixed
- Sticky

= Static: By default position is static.

so, if I will apply top, bottom, left, right then it will not work.

2-Relative: current window related object movement.

↳ Attributes of relative position as well. ↳ top ↳ left ↳ right

↳ bottom ↳ spacing defined.

→ (gap maintained) → khyga fill
nhi khyga means old position ka gap khyga)

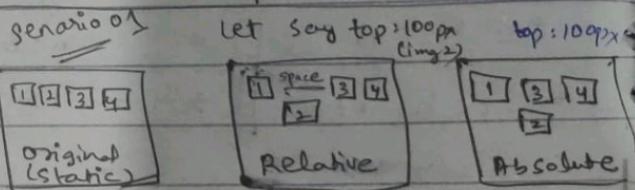
3-Absolute: (overlap) (closest positioned parent) according to top, left, bottom, right.

absolute → relative to its closest positioned ancestor
old gap → gap not maintained X
move → top, bottom, left, right.

NOTE

Absolute mai basically jo relative like space nota hai wo hot jata hai.

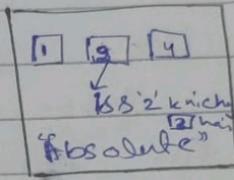
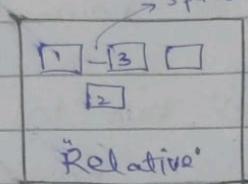
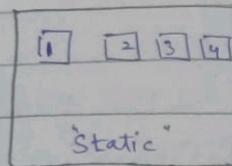
examples



as Absolute overlap
Khyga means remove space
Khyga

Scenario 02:

Let's say



top: 100px (img 2)

space

top 100px (X)

position: absolute (img 2)

ab yahan per

top 100px nahi ha

tou ab ye 3 overlap

Rajga or 2 jonych

hai ye 3 k opel

jata. (ku k oss

space mai smj

'3' agya hai sath

'4' agya hai or

'2' nichy sy opel

agya 3 k ku

k top 100px mention

nkt hai.

Note ① Static mai kuch nahi hogao.

② Relative mai simply left,

right, top, bottom mai move

hoyegi- left, right mai sy 1 or

bottom, top mai sy 1 one time

mai use keygy img mai while
using relative.

→ Absolute mai overlap kriyga or jesy e
top, bottom, left, right mai sy kuch use keygy
tuo show kerwa dly g a-

→ Absolute ki example ye hai- For example-

merly pass 4 images hain- ab mai
img # 2 ko top sy bottom tk thora sa
loopx tk move karna chahi hun to what will I do?

Solution: Ab mai use krogi positions absolute;

jesy hi mai absolute position ka use krogi img # 2
per. two osk closest img jo hogi- wo img # 2

k nichy chup jygi, means overlap o jygi- or screen
per 3 total images nr ayegi '4' ki bjiye

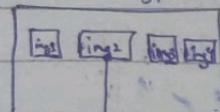
and jesy hi mai top: 100px use krogi meli
targeted image jo k img # 2 hei us top

sy 100px tk nichy move krygi or jo closest img
3 thi jo k qab o chuki thi, wo osk nichy
chupi thi nr ayegi- that's it.

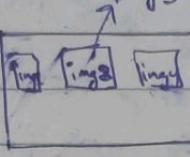
NOTE: or best practice ye hai k position ko
absolute krygi sy pehly puri contains ko jismai 4 images hai
relative kro do or phir specific img ko absolute kro do.

Structures

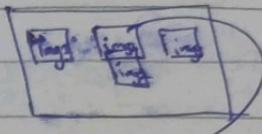
Static



position: absolute



top: 100px



Want to use
position absolute

entire webpage mai fixed
sethi hai

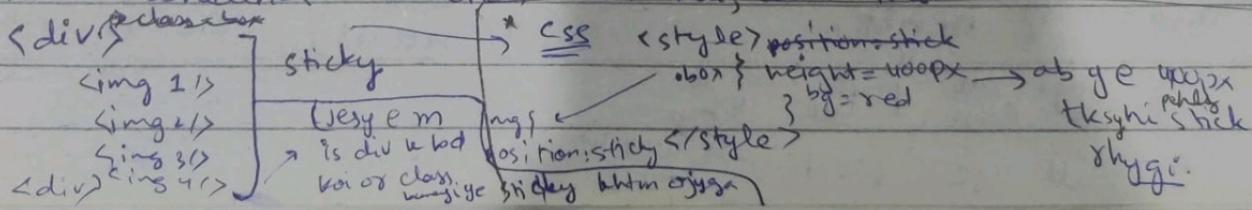
Now, g can see chupi
phoe img #3.

4- Fixed : spk image fixed rhygi agr mai scroll down krdoun tu.

for example mely pass 4 images hain meny img # 4 ko
position: fixed krdha hai or main container mai height
increase krdi hai ta k jesy e mai page ko scroll
krogi-
Pho mujj nzn ajye k img # 04 fixed rhygi or baki
images uper hi rehjyegi jesi e mai scroll down
krogi-

5- Sticky - sticky tbtk sticky rehti hai jbtk

apny parent container k and hoti hai, like this -



NOTE 1px = $\frac{1}{25.4}$ of inch
(0.26 mm) NOTE

by default 16 px
ka size chraha hota
hai so,

$$1em = 16px$$

Lecture 18 (Sixth lecture of CSS)

CSS Size Units:

absolute
mai
ata
hai
✓ content k lehar sy

• px
• rem
• em

✓ %
✓ vw
✓ vw

ge dono relative mai
atag hain.

viewport-width \rightarrow 100vh means full web-page
heights

viewport-height \rightarrow 100vw means full web-page
widths

What is size unit?

① (%) \rightarrow content k lehar sy
when it will be

③ pixel.

total 100%, when it will use
50%, it will be 50%, and
when use 25%, then it will
be less to 25% as well.

on absolute, & can use
• cm • mm • inch
 \rightarrow pixel. (it increase or
decrease size).

② (vp) \rightarrow view-port
full box will be vp width

and vp height

Re aga mai full height
bt kyon two when
it will use 100vh \rightarrow it will be
full.

④ em NOTE - By default,
(on em 1em = 16px. but if
parent X child = result) `<div class="parent">`
`<div class="child">`

Welcome!
`</div>`
`</div>`

ab agr mai style mai
parent ka font-size 10px
dogi or child mai 10em
to $10 \times 10 = 100\text{px}$ hok result
ayega.

⑤ rem → relative → root element(html)
for example:

font size : 6rem so, $6 \times 16 \rightarrow 96$
 $\therefore 1\text{px} = 16.$ $\underline{\underline{16.}}$

Which one need to use or
which one need to avoid?

→ For responsive design avoid
absolute.

→ obey relative.