

Class Start

at

7:05

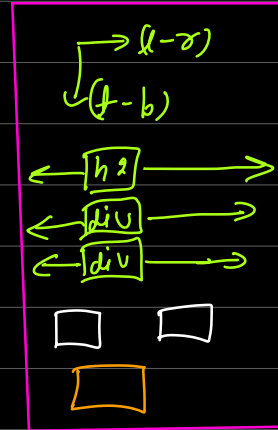




# Positioning

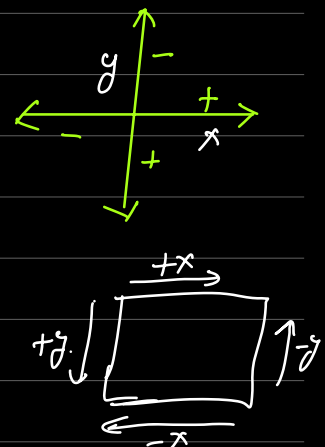
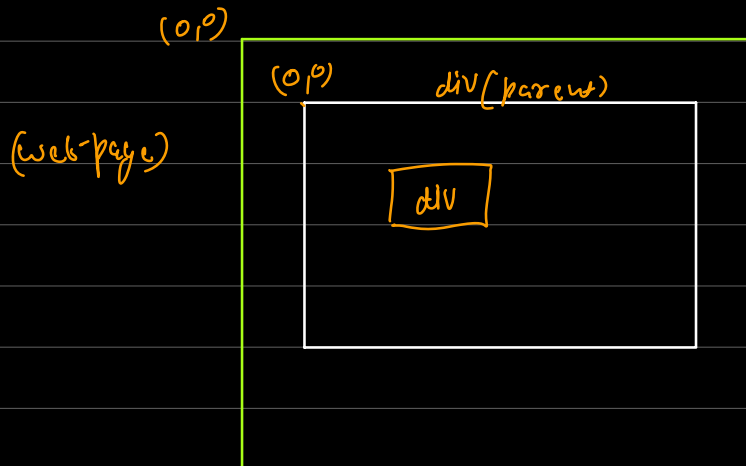
[Normal flow]

```
<body>
<!-- block level element -->
<h2>hello from h2</h2>
<div class="block">Hello Hi how are you</div>
<div class="block">Hello Hi how are you</div>
<!-- inline element -> style a part of a line -->
<span class="inline">I am inline</span>
<span class="inline">I am inline</span>
<!-- inline block -->
<div class="inline_block">I am inline block</div>
</body>
```



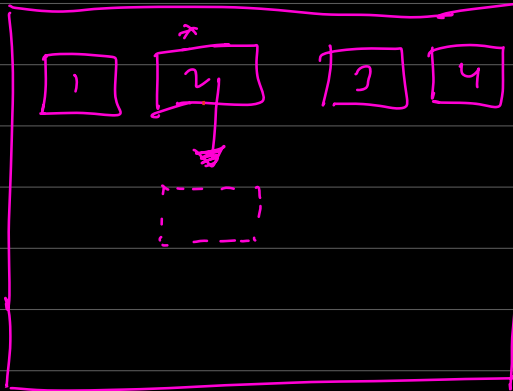
Normal flow : Start from left-top corner to right and keep moving down.

origin of page : top-left corner  $(0,0)$  for the web-page.



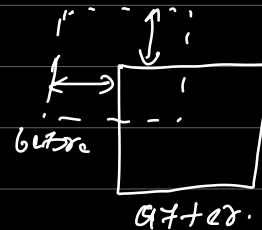
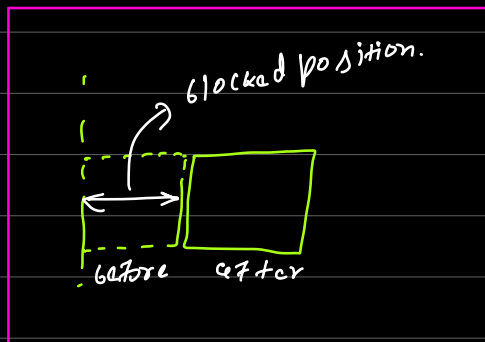
# POSITION

↳ Relative.  
 ↳ Absolute  
 ↳ Fixed



(relative)

"element will move w.r.t to parent."



(\*) If top and left is there then bottom and right is ignored.

absolute

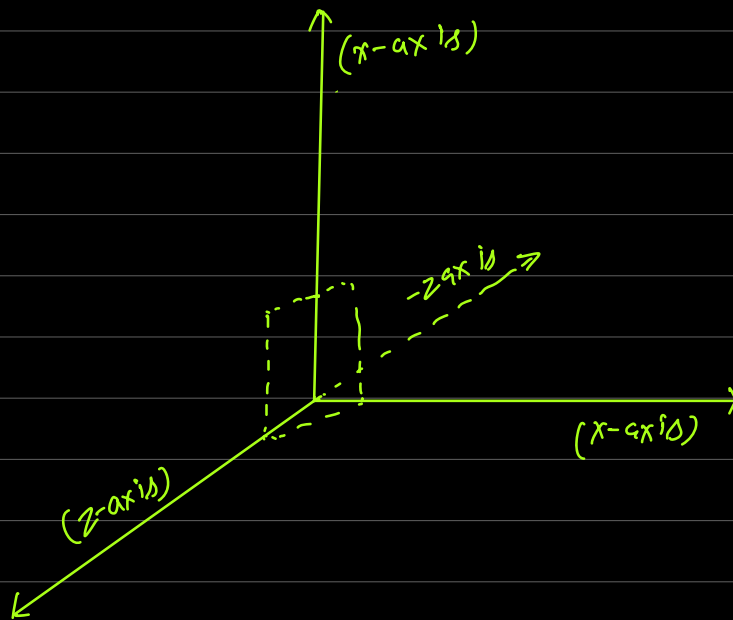
→ overlapping

→ absolute is fixed w.r.t to nearest parent.

Use case: → pop-over  
→ drop down

fixed

→ overlapping on non-fixed element.  
→ when you apply fixed area occupied by you is equal to content. (so apply width 100%)



(\*) positioned element are place element near to user.

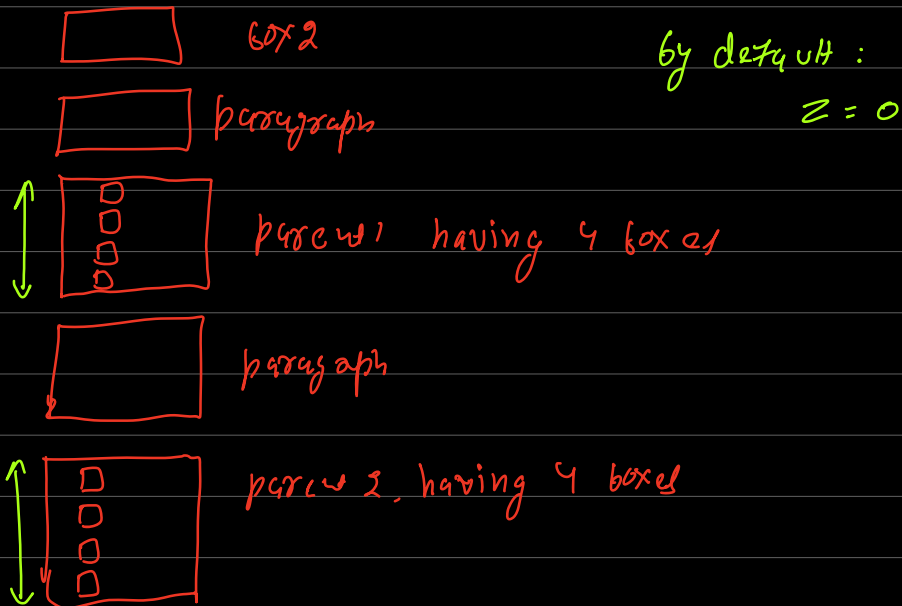
(\*) (z-index) , only apply on positioned element higher the value closer to user.

(\*) z-index , depends on your nearest parent.

(5 min break)  
(meet at 8:50)

### Sticky

→ Sticky, stick to the nearest parent, and that element is not allowed to leave parent.



(\*) Fixed is fix to view-port and Sticky is stick

to parent.

## flex

(\*) flex is arranging element over the provided container.

$$(*) \text{ width}_{\text{par}} = 328 \text{ cm}$$

$$60x \text{ }_{\text{child}} = 148 \text{ cm}$$

$$14 + 14 + 14 = \underline{\underline{42}} \text{ cm}$$

$$\underline{\underline{169.069}}$$

(\*) If width of cumulative width of child is greater than parent width, then it will adjust child width and equally distribute width to child.

(no overflow of width happens here).