## Level 3

# APNA COLLEGE

#### Units in CSS

#### Relative

%

em

rem



## Percentage (%)

It is often used to define a size as relative to an element's parent object.

width: 33%;

margin-left: 50%;



### Em

Unit	Relative to
em	Font size of the parent, in the case of typographical properties like <u>font-size</u> , and font size of the element itself, in the case of other properties like <u>width</u> .



## Rem (Root Em)

Unit	Relative to
rem	Font size of the root element.



#### Others

vh: relative to 1% viewport height

vw : relative to 1% viewport width

vidth APILA COLLEGE

#### Position

The position CSS property sets how an element is positioned in a document.

position : static / relative / absolute / fixed

#### Position

• static - default position (The top, right, bottom, left, and z-index properties have no effect)

• relative - element is relative to itself. (The top, right, bottom, left, and z-index will work)

absolute - positioned relative to its closest positioned ancestor. (removed from the flow)

fixed - positioned relative to browser. (removed from flow)

• sticky - positioned based on user's scroll position

#### z-index

It decides the stack level of elements

Overlapping elements with a larger z-index cover those with a smaller one.

z-index : auto (0)

z-index: 1 / 2 / ...

z-index : -1 / -2 / ...

#### Background Image

Used to set an image as background

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background-image : url("image.jpeg");

## **Background Size**

background-size: cover / contain / auto

# Practice Set 5

Qs: Create the following layout using the given html.

- Give the div a height, width & some background image.
- Use the appropriate position property for the div element to place it at the right end of the page. (The div should not move even on scroll)
- Use z-index to place the div on top of page.

```
lorem*5 </div> Love Nature </div> lorem*5
```