

Day 11

Layout and Positioning

Display Properties

- **block:** Elements with display: block start on a new line and take up the full width available. Examples include <div> and <p>. They stack vertically, one after the other.
- **inline:** Elements with display: inline do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary. Examples include and <a>. They stack horizontally and align within the flow of text.
- **inline-block:** Combines characteristics of both block and inline. Elements with display: inline-block sit on the same line as inline elements but respect block properties like width and height.
- **none:** Elements with display: none are not visible and do not occupy any space in the layout. They are effectively removed from the document flow.

Positioning

- **static:** Default positioning. Elements are positioned according to the normal document flow, and the top, right, bottom, and left properties have no effect.
- **relative:** Elements are positioned relative to their normal position. The top, right, bottom, and left properties offset the element from where it would normally be.
- **absolute:** Elements are positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (i.e., an ancestor with relative, absolute, or fixed positioning). They are removed from the normal document flow.
- **fixed:** Elements are positioned relative to the viewport. They stay in place even when the page is scrolled.