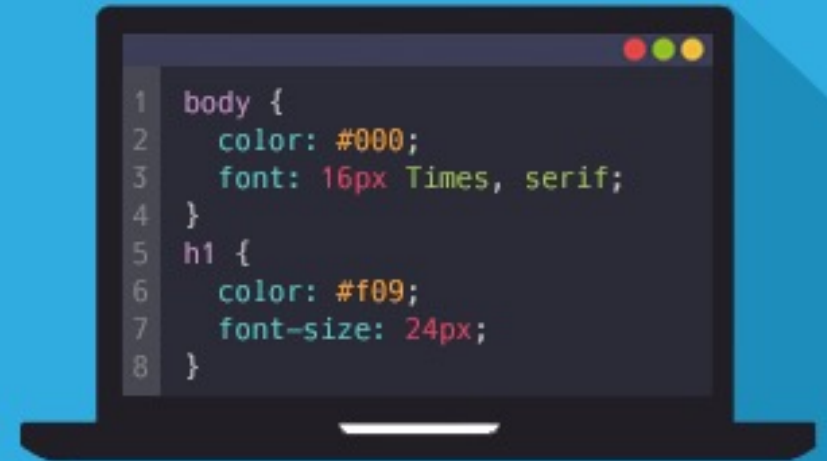




# CSS3



## CSS'S POSITIONING & DISPLAY

I4GIC

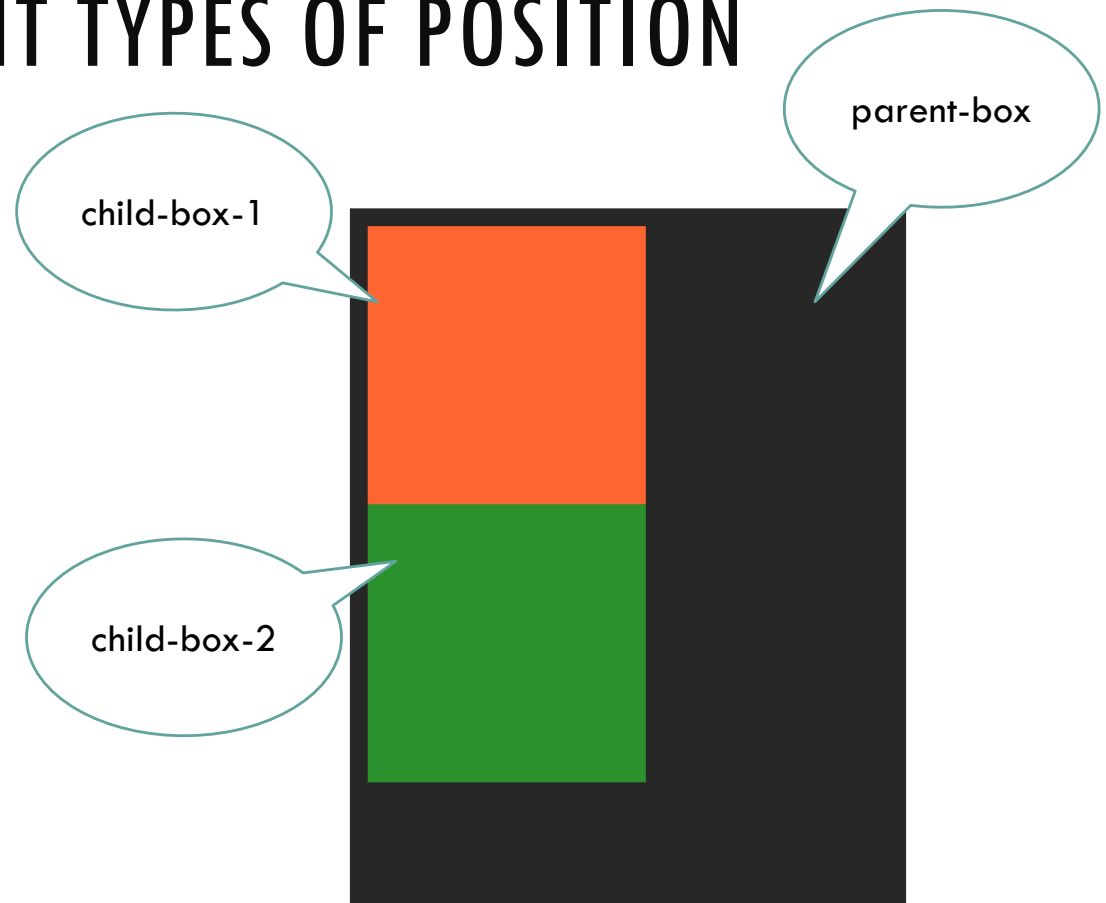
By Thavorac

# THERE ARE 4 DIFFERENT TYPES OF POSITION

## Static

The default positioning. Elements flow along with HTML document


```
<div class="parent-box">  
  <div class="child-box-1"></div>  
  <div class="child-box-2"></div>  
</div>
```

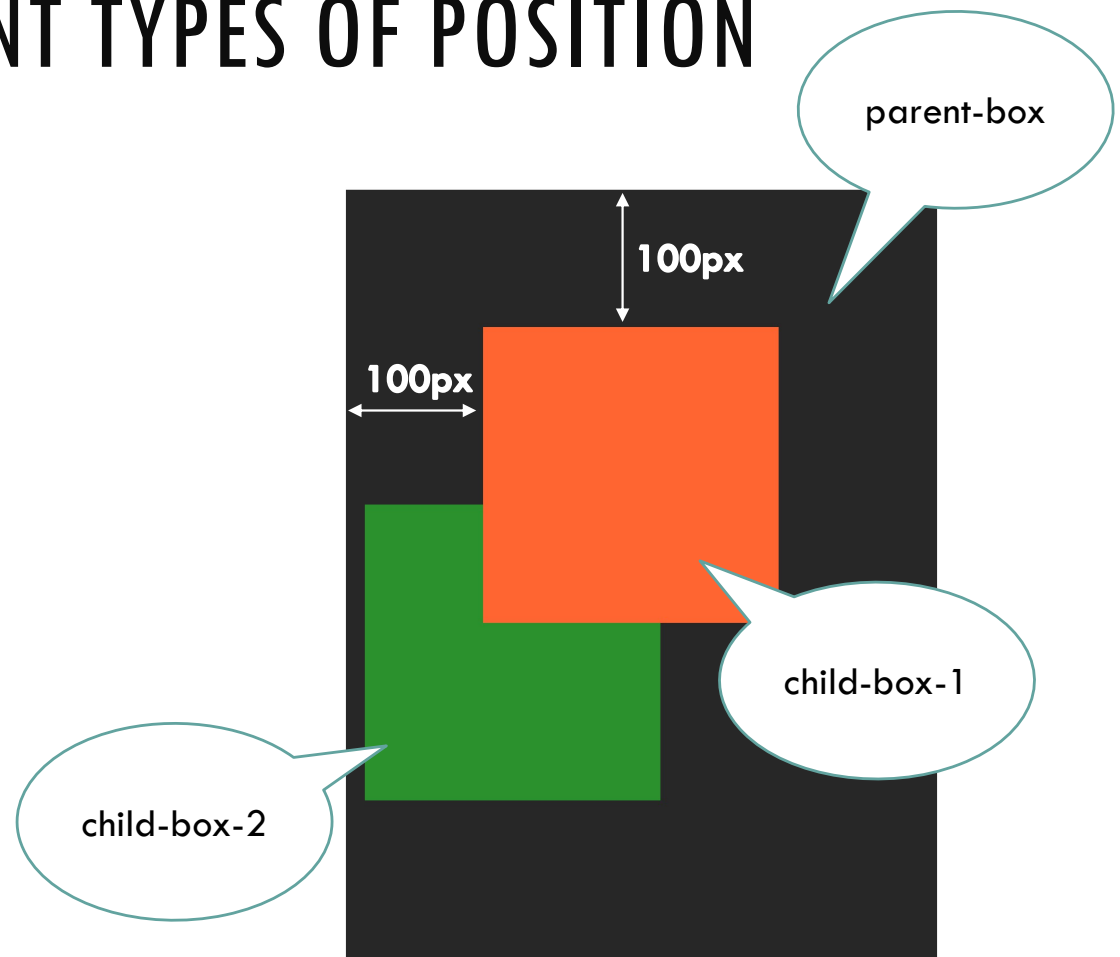


# THERE ARE 4 DIFFERENT TYPES OF POSITION

## Relative

Similar to static but relative elements can change its **top/right/left/bottom** attribute and then it will move relative to its original position.

```
.child-box-1 {  
  position: relative;  
  top: 100px;  
  left: 100px;  
  width: 250px;  
  height: 250px;  
  background:  #ff652f;  
}
```

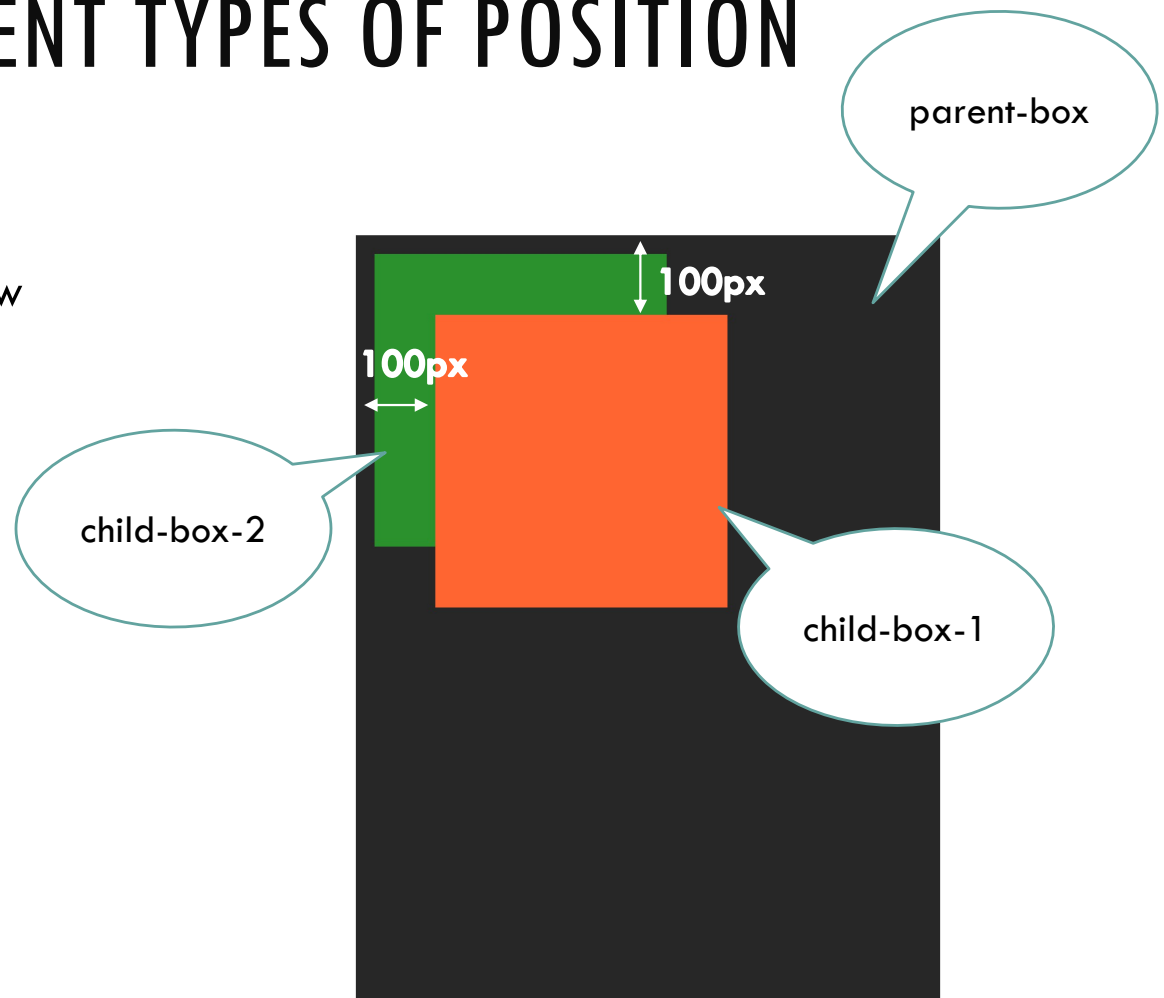


# THERE ARE 4 DIFFERENT TYPES OF POSITION

## Absolute

Remove element from document flow and position itself in reference to a positioned container.

```
.child-box-1 {  
  position: absolute;  
  top: 100px;  
  left: 100px;  
  width: 250px;  
  height: 250px;  
  background: ■ #ff652f;  
}
```



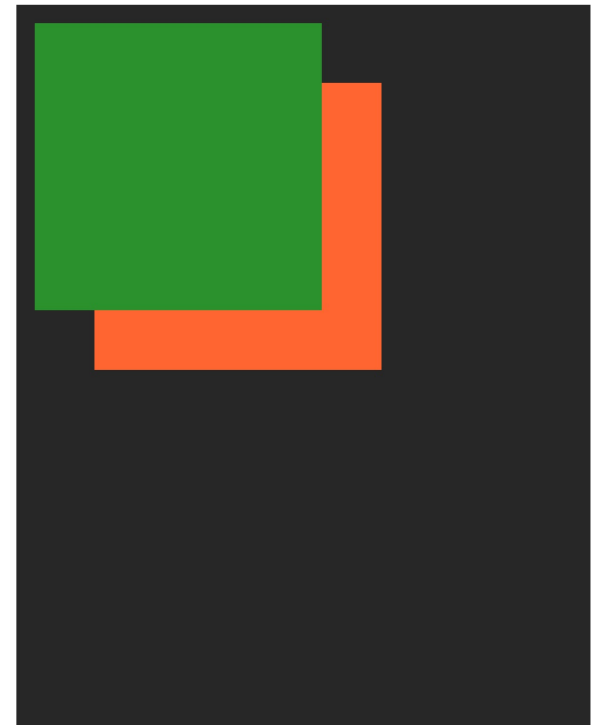
# THERE ARE 4 DIFFERENT TYPES OF POSITION

## Absolute

To move the element on top of another element, use z-index and assign it a positioning.

```
.child-box-1 {  
  position: absolute;  
  top: 100px;  
  left: 100px;  
  width: 250px;  
  height: 250px;  
  background: #ff652f;  
}
```

```
.child-box-2 {  
  width: 250px;  
  height: 250px;  
  position: relative;  
  z-index: 1;  
  background: #2c912c;  
}
```

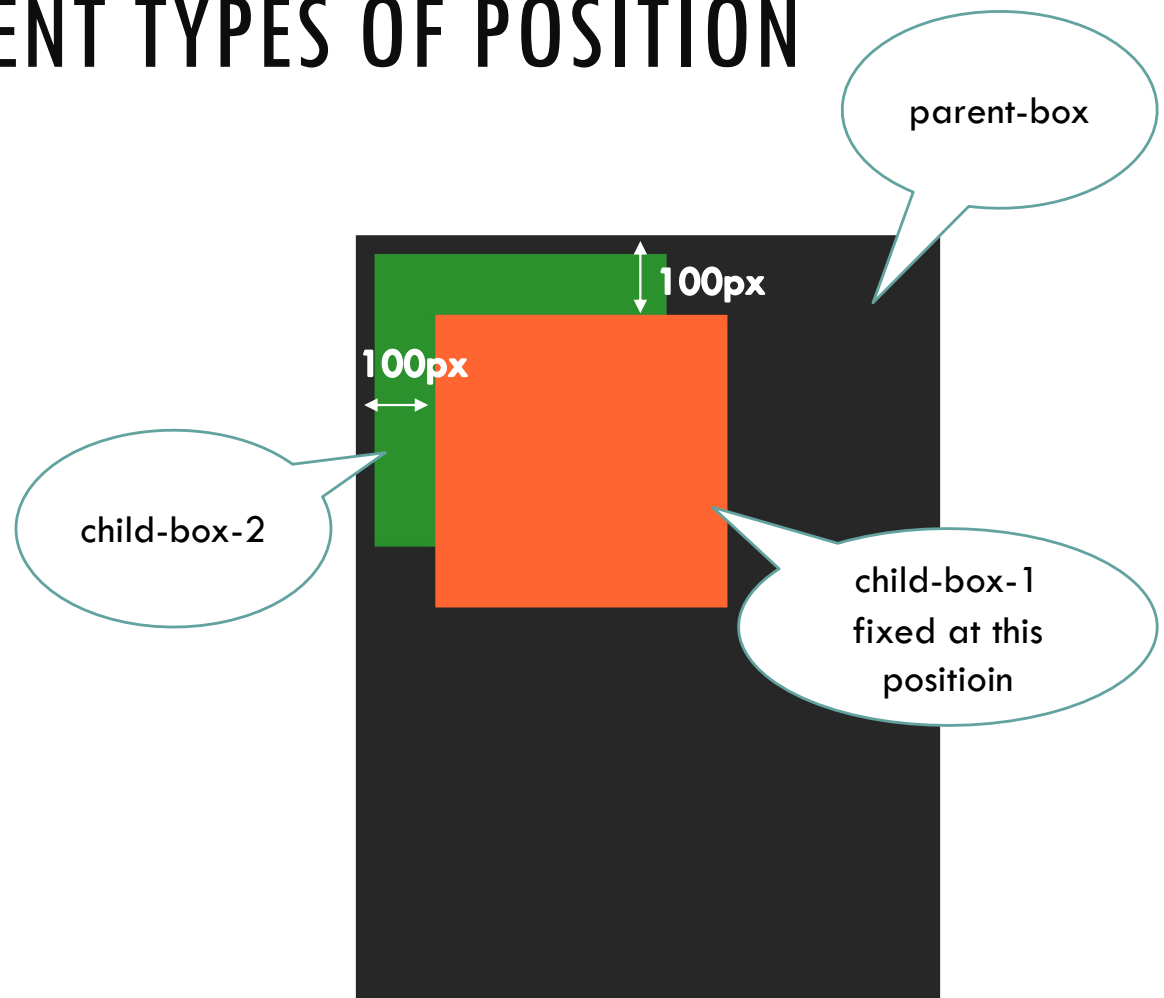


# THERE ARE 4 DIFFERENT TYPES OF POSITION

## Fixed

Fixed itself to a screen, not to any specific container. While scrolling, fixed element doesn't move along.

```
.child-box-1 {  
  position: fixed;  
  top: 100px;  
  left: 100px;  
  width: 250px;  
  height: 250px;  
  background: #ff652f;  
}
```

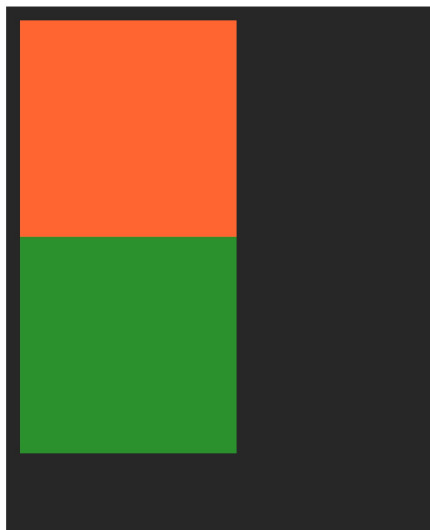


# THERE ARE 4 DIFFERENT TYPES OF POSITION

## Sticky

Combination of relative and fixed. Originally, it stays relatively to its original position but when scroll out of bound, it change to absolute positioning.

```
.child-box-2 {  
  position: sticky;  
  top: 0;  
  width: 250px;  
  height: 250px;  
  background: #2c912c;  
}
```



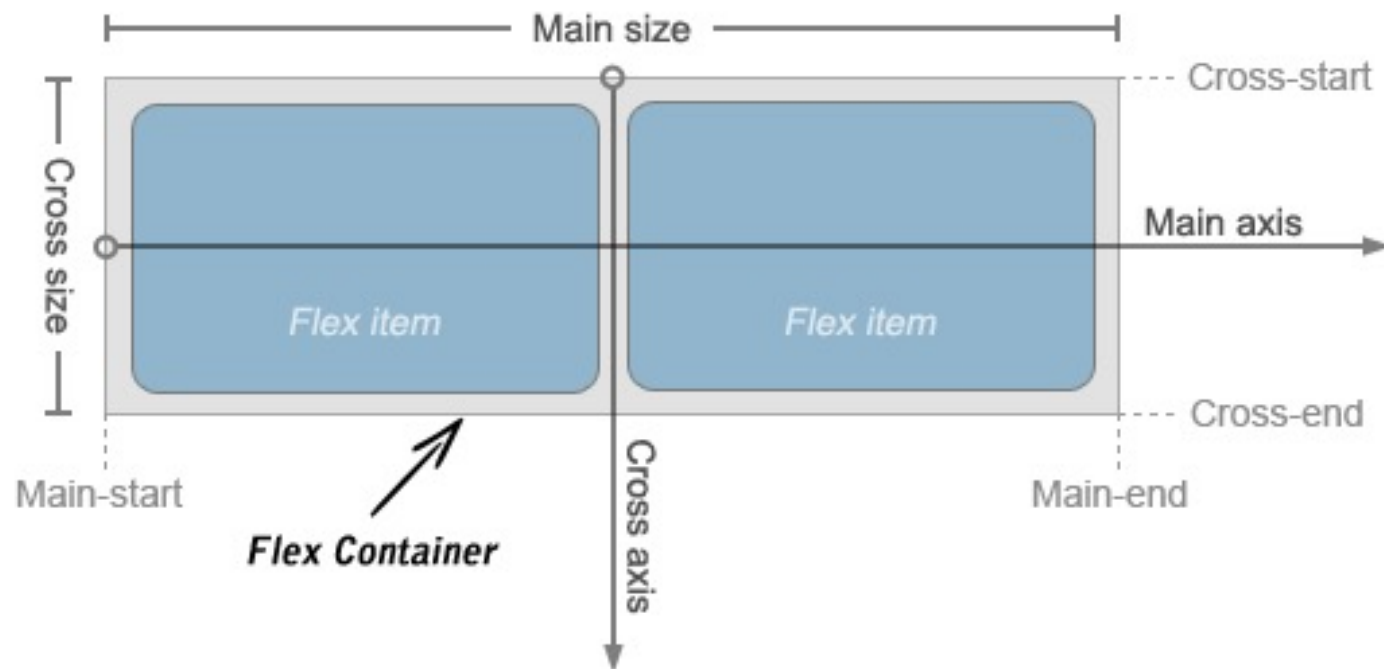
# FLEXBOX

Before the Flexbox Layout module, there were four layout modes:

- Block, for sections in a webpage
- Inline, for text
- Table, for two-dimensional table data
- Positioned, for explicit position of an element

The Flexible Box Layout Module, makes it easier to design flexible responsive layout structure without using float or positioning.





# DEFINE A FLEXBOX CONTAINER

```
<div class="flex-container">  
  <div>1</div>  
  <div>2</div>  
  <div>3</div>  
</div>
```

```
.flex-container {  
  display: flex;  
}
```



# FLEX CONTAINER PROPERTIES

The flex container properties are:

- **flex-direction** : defines in which direction the container wants to stack the flex items.
- **flex-wrap** : specifies whether the flex items should wrap or not
- **flex-flow** : is a shorthand property for setting both the flex-direction and flex-wrap properties
- **justify-content** : is used to align the flex items.
- align-items
- align-content