

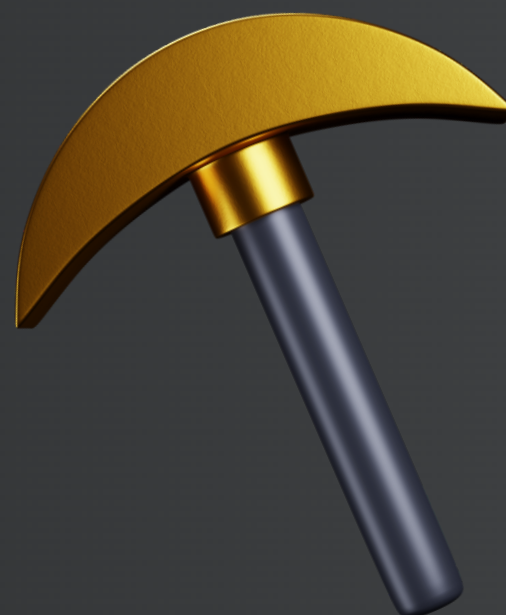


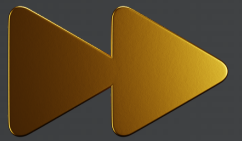
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CSS Units:

Absolute Vs Relative





CSS Units

Every property in CSS has a value, the CSS units have a role to determine the size of the property you set your content or element.

Let's take a quick example :

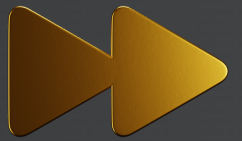
```
index.css X
index.css > ...
1  h1 {
2    font-size: 1rem;
3  }
```

1 is the value
and rem is a unit

CSS has several different units for expressing a length. Many CSS properties take "length" value. such as width, margin, padding, font-size, etc.

There are two types of CSS units :

- Absolute
- Relative



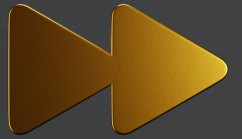
Absolute VS Relative Units

Absolute Units : Units that are absolute are always the same, no matter where it's defined.

- The absolute units are not scaling well with the responsive sites because the value will not change when the screen size is updated. (**Absolute Units** : px, pt, pc, cm, mm, in)

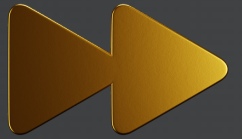
Relative Units : Units that are relative are based on something, it might be the parent element, current font size, etc.

- When interacting with various screen sizes, relative units can be handy. If your website is responsive, you should think about a relative unit. (**Relative Units** : %, em, rem, ex, vh, vw, vmin, vmax, ch)



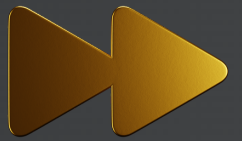
Absolute Units :

- **px (pixel)** : px unit is the most common or widely used unit in CSS. 1px can be defined as 1/96 of an inch.
- **pt (point) / pc (pica)** : pt and 1pc can be defined as 1/72 and 1/6 of an inch respectively. Unfortunately, these two units are not widely used but are commonly used in the print industry.
- **cm (centimeter) / mm (millimeter) / in (inch)** : If you looking at the real-world measurements units. These three units might suit you. They are mainly used in printers for the printing industry similar to the pt and pc.



Relative Units :

- **% (percentage)** : The most recognizable relative unit. % is relative to the parent element value for that property.
- **em** : em unit will be relative to its parent font size. For example, if the parent font size is equal to 6px and you set the child font size to 2em. The child font-size equal to $6 \times 2 = 12\text{px}$.
- **rem** : Similar to the em unit, the rem unit is also relative to the font size but for the root element which is `<html>` element. If `<html>` doesn't have specific the font-size. The browser will default to 16px.
- **ex** : ex unit will deal with monospace (fixed-width) and it refers to the x-height of the element font, where commonly the height of the lower case "x" character.



Relative Units (continue..) :

- **vh / vw** : vh unit is relative to the viewport height and lvh is equal to 1% of the viewport height, vw unit is relative to the viewport width and lvw is equal to 1% of the viewport width.
- **vmin / vmax** : vmin unit is relative to the viewport of the smallest side either width or height. On the contrary, vmax unit is relative to the view of the largest side either width or height.
- **ch** : ch unit is relative to the width of the "0" (zero) character in any fonts. In the monospace! fixed-width) fonts, all character has the same width. Ich mean one character but for the others! variable-width) fonts, any given character could be larger or narrower than the "0" character.

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And That's it!!!

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