31-10

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CSS Units:

In CSS, there are various units of measurement that you can use to specify sizes and distances. Here are some common CSS units along with examples:

1. Pixels (px): ✓
   - Pixels are a fixed unit of measurement.
   - Example: `font-size: 16px;` sets the font size to 16 pixels.
2. Percentage (%)
   - Percentages are relative to the parent container.
   - Example: `width: 50%;` sets the width of an element to 50% of its parent's width.

3. Viewport Width (vw): ✓
   - Relative to the width of the viewport (the browser window).
   - Example: `width: 50vw;` sets the width to 50% of the viewport's width.
4. Viewport Height (vh):
   - Relative to the height of the viewport.
   - Example: `height: 30vh;` sets the height to 30% of the viewport's height.
5. EM (em):
   - Relative to the font-size of the nearest parent or the element itself.
   - Example: `padding: 1em;` sets the padding to the equivalent of the current font size.

em = 16px

Google Fonts: ✓

Positions:

In CSS (Cascading Style Sheets), you can control the positioning of elements on a web page using various properties and values. The following are some common positioning techniques with example code:

1.position:static:
- Static positioning is the default behavior for HTML elements.
- Elements are positioned in the normal flow of the document.
- No special positioning properties are required.

2position:relative
- Elements with relative positioning are positioned relative to their normal position in the document flow.
- You can use the `top`, `right`, `bottom`, and `left` properties to offset the element.

3. position:absolute:
An element with `position: absolute;` is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor
if an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling.

4.position:fixed;
-An element with position: fixed; is positioned relative to the viewport, which means it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled

5.position:sticky
- Sticky elements are initially in the normal flow and switch to fixed positioning when they reach a specified scroll position.
- You can use the `bottom`, and `right` properties to control the sticky position.

Z-Index:
- The `z-index` property controls the stacking order of positioned elements.
- Elements with a higher `z-index` value will appear on top of elements with lower values.

The display: inline-block Value:

Display:inline :In inline you cannot define height or width.It automatically adjust its height and width according to content.

Display:block:
For elements having block display,you can define height and width.It always starts on new line,if width is not display it will take full line space.

Display:inline-block:
For elements like inline it doesnot starts on new line and height and width can be defined.