ID'S , CLASS , POSITION AND DISPLAY IN CSS

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CSS display

The **display property** in CSS plays a important role in shaping the layout of web pages. You can create flexible and responsive designs by understanding their behaviour and using them effectively. It specifies an element's display behaviour (the type of rendering box). It defines how an element is rendered in the layout, determining its positioning and interaction within the document's flow and structure.

Syntax:
display: value;

Display Property Values:

Value	Description
inline	It is used to display an element as an inline element.
block	It is used to display an element as a block element
contents	It is used to disappear the container.
flex	It is used to display an element as a block-level flex container.
grid	It is used to display an element as a block-level grid container.
inline-block	It is used to display an element as an inline-level block container.
inline-flex	It is used to display an element as an inline-level flex container.
inline-grid	It is used to display an element as an inline-level grid container.
inline-table	It is used to display an inline-level table
list-item	It is used to display all the elements in element.
run-in	It is used to display an element inline or block level, depending on the context.

Value	Description
table	It is used to set the behavior as <table> for all elements.
table-caption	It is used to set the behavior as <caption> for all elements.
table-column-group	It is used to set the behavior as <column> for all elements.
table-header-group	It is used to set the behavior as <header> for all elements.
table-footer-group	It is used to set the behavior as <footer> for all elements.
table-row-group	It is used to set the behavior as <row> for all elements.
table-cell	It is used to set the behavior as <td> for all elements.
table-column	It is used to set the behavior as <col> for all elements.
table-row	It is used to set the behavior as <tr> for all elements.
none	It is used to remove the element.
initial	It is used to set the default value.
inherit	It is used to inherit property from its parents' elements.

CSS position

CSS positioning allows you to control the layout of HTML elements using properties such as top, right, bottom, and left. Understanding the different types of position properties in CSS—static, relative, absolute, fixed, and sticky—can enhance the design and functionality of web pages. This article explores these properties with examples, illustrating how each can be applied to achieve various layout effects.

There are five different types of position properties available in CSS:

Position Property	Description
Fixed	An element with `position: fixed` property remains in the same position relative to the viewport even when the page is scrolled.
Static	Default positioning method. Elements with `position: static` are positioned according to the normal flow of the document.
Relative	Elements with `position: relative` are positioned relative to their normal position in the document flow. Other elements will not fill the gap left by this element when adjusted.
Absolute	Positioned concerning its nearest non-static ancestor. Elements with `position: absolute` are taken out of the normal document flow.
Sticky	Combines features of `position: relative` and `position: fixed`. The element is treated as `position: relative` until it reaches a specified threshold, then it becomes `position: fixed`.

CSS float property

The **CSS float property** positions an element to the left or right within its container, allowing other elements to wrap around it. It's commonly used for layouts where content should flow around images or blocks, creating responsive and dynamic designs.
Syntax:
float: none|left|right|initial|inherit;

Property values:

Value	Description
none	Default value; the element does not float.
left	Element floats on the left side of the container, allowing content to flow around its right side.

Value	Description
right	Element floats on the right side of the container, allowing content to flow around its left side.
initial	Element is set to its default value.
inherit	Element inherits the floating property from its parent element.

ID's:- only one element is want, or we can say that there is a unique id , id is defined by #

Class:- class can be assigned multiple element on page , class is defined by .

 Id is unique but class not

The position property specifies the type of positioning method used in an element. In position it use the attribute position.