

## chapter 5: Size, position and lists

There are more units for describing size other than "px". There are mm, cm, vw, vh, percentages etc.

### what's wrong with pixels?

Pixels (px) are relative to the viewing device. For a device with size  $1920 \times 1080$ , 1px is  $\frac{1}{1920}$  of 1920 or  $\frac{1}{1080}$  of 1080.

### Relative lengths

These units are relative to the other length property. Following are some of the most commonly used relative lengths.

1. rem: Unit relative to the root font size (`<html>` tag)

2. vw: Unit relative to 1% viewport width.

3. vh: Unit relative to 1% viewport height.

4. %: Unit relative to the parent element.



min-max height / width property  
CSS has a min-height, max-height, min-width and max-width property.

If the content is smaller than the min-height, min height will be applied.

Similar is the case with other related properties.

### The position property

Used to manipulate the location of an element following are the possible values:

- **Static**: The default position. Top/bottom / left / right / z-index has no effect.
- **Relative**: The Top/bottom / left / right / z-index will now work otherwise the element is in the flow of document like static.
- **Absolute**: The Element is removed from the flow and is relatively positioned to its first non-static ancestor top/bottom etc works.
- **Fixed**: Just like absolute except the element is positioned relative to the browser window.
- **Sticky**: The Element is positioned based on user's scroll position.



## List-style property

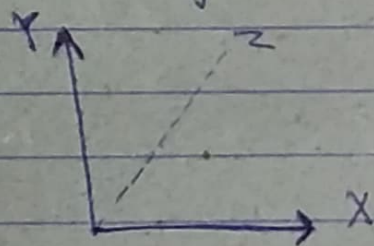
The list style property is a shorthand for type, position and image.

ul {  
list-style-type: square; list-style-position: inside; list-style-image: url('harry.jpg');  
}

## Z-index property

The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element.

It defines which layer will be above which in case of overlapping elements.



⇒ Z is the third dimension.