CSS.2

- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/CSS_layout/Responsive_Design
- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Progressive_web_apps/Responsive/responsive_design_building_blocks
- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/CSS_layout/Media_queries
- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/CSS_layout/Supporting_Older_Browsers
- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/CSS_layout/Normal_Flow
- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/CSS_layout/Flexbox
- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/CSS_layout/Grids
- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/CSS_layout/Floats
- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/CSS_layout/Multiple-column_Layout

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▼ What is the display property?

it can change how elements behave in normal flow

▼ What is the float property?

it changes the behavior of an element and the block level elements that follow it in normal flow

▼ What is the position property?

it allows you to precisely control the placement of boxes inside other boxes

▼ What is the default positioning in normal flow?

static

▼ What is the column-count property?

it arranges content into n columns of equal size

▼ What does Flexbox stand for?

the Flexible Box Layout Module

▼ What is Flexbox designed for?

to make it easy for us to lay things out in one dimension — either as a row or as a column

▼ How to use flexbox?

display: flex on the parent element of the elements you want to lay out; all its direct children then become flex items

```
.wrapper {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row; // internal items displayed in a row
  align-items: stretch; // the items stretch to the height of the flex container
}
```

```
<div class="wrapper">
  <div class="box1">One</div>
  <div class="box2">Two</div>
  <div class="box3">Three</div>
</div>
```

▼ What does the flex property do?

it sets how a flex item will grow or shrink to fit the space available in its flex container

```
.wrapper {
    display: flex;
}

.wrapper > div {
    // This will cause all of the items to grow and fill the container,
    // rather than leaving space at the end of the container
    flex: 1;
}
```

```
<div class="wrapper">
  <div class="box1">One</div>
  <div class="box2">Two</div>
```

```
  <div class="box3">Three</div>
</div>
```

▼ What is grid?

The grid CSS property is a shorthand property that sets all of the explicit and implicit grid properties in a single declaration.

We are also defining some row and column tracks on the parent using the grid-template-rows and grid-template-columns properties respectively

We've defined three columns each of 1fr and two rows of 100px

```
.wrapper {
    display: grid;
    grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr 1fr;
    grid-template-rows: 100px 100px;
    grid-gap: 10px;
}
```

```
<div class="wrapper">
    <div class="box1">One</div>
    <div class="box2">Two</div>
    <div class="box3">Three</div>
    <div class="box4">Four</div>
    <div class="box5">Five</div>
    <div class="box6">Six</div>
</div>
```

▼ What is static positioning?

it puts an element into its normal position in the document layout flow

▼ What is relative positioning?

it moves an element **relative to its position in normal flow**

▼ What is absolute positioning?

it moves an element completely out of the page's normal layout flow, like it is sitting on its own separate layer

From there, you can fix it in a **position relative to the edges of the page's <html> element (or its nearest positioned ancestor element**).

▼ What is fixed positioning?

is very similar to absolute positioning, except that it **fixes an element relative to the browser viewport**, not another element

▼ What is sticky positioning?

allows a positioned element to act like it is relatively positioned until it is scrolled to a certain threshold point (e.g. 10px from the top of the viewport), after which it becomes fixed.

▼ What is the z-axis?

an imaginary line that runs from the surface of your screen, towards your face

▼ What is z-index?

z-index values affect where positioned elements sit on the z-axis

positive values move them higher up the stack, and negative values move them lower down the stack

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