

Intro to HTML/CSS Class 4 Reference: Positioning

Positioning

`position: static;`

Static positioning is the “normal flow”. This is the default position of all inline and block elements.

`position: relative;`

Relative positioning stays in the “normal flow”, but can be pushed around with top, right, bottom, and left (TRBL).

`position: absolute;`

Absolute positioned items are moved with TRBL in relation to a parent container block, the first element with a position other than static. If there is no parent container, the parent is `<html>`.



CSS Property Reference

`float: left;` ← Floats an element to the left. Text will “wrap” around.

`float: right;` ← Floats an element to right.

`clear: left;` ← Clears content by moving it to the next line. Can be ‘left’, ‘right’, or ‘both’.

`z-index: 12;` ← Determines order of overlapping elements. Highest number is on top.

Google Fonts

1. Head to <http://www.google.com/fonts>
2. Select a font (“Add to collection”).
3. Add the html link to your `<head>` element.
4. Call the font with the CSS property `font-family`

```
body {  
    font-family: "Merriweather", serif;  
}
```

Reminders

- White space is only for humans!
- Use all lowercase for tags, classes, ids, and file names
- Save your css files as ‘.css’ and html files as ‘.html’
- Put your files in the same parent folder
- Local images can be stored in an “images” folder. Call them like this:
``