



COMPLETE CSS NOTES

BACKGROUND-POSITION

Defines the starting position of a background image.

- background-position: center; → Centers the image.
- background-position: top left; → Positions the image at the top-left.
- background-position: 50% 50%; → Places the image in the middle.

Example :

```
div {  
  width: 100px;  
  height: 100px;  
  background-image: url("image.jpg");  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
  background-position: center;  
}
```



COMPLETE CSS NOTES

LINEAR-GRADIENT

Creates a smooth transition of colors in a straight line.

Example :

```
div {  
  background: linear-gradient(to right, red, blue);  
}
```

RADIAL-GRADIENT

Creates a circular gradient effect.

Example :

```
div {  
  background: radial-gradient(circle, red, blue);  
}
```



COMPLETE CSS NOTES

PX VS %

- px (Pixels): A fixed unit of measurement. Useful when you need precise control over an element's size.
- % (Percentage): Relative to the parent container. Useful for responsive designs

Example :

```
div {  
  width: 50%; /* 50% of the parent element's width */  
  height: 200px; /* Fixed height */  
}
```



COMPLETE CSS NOTES

WORKING WITH POSITIONAL PROPERTIES

- CSS position properties define how an element is positioned within its container.

POSITION: ABSOLUTE

- Removes the element from the normal document flow and positions it relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (or the viewport if no positioned ancestor exists).

Example :

```
div {  
  position: absolute;  
  top: 50px;  
  left: 100px;  
}
```



COMPLETE CSS NOTES

POSITION: RELATIVE

- Positions an element relative to its normal position.

Example :

```
div {  
  position: relative;  
  top: 20px;  
  left: 30px;  
}
```

TRANSFORM: TRANSLATE

- Moves an element without affecting surrounding elements.

Example :

```
div {  
  transform: translate(50px, 100px);  
}
```