



# CSS 04



## Position property:

- The **CSS position property** is used *to set position for an element*. it is also used to place an element behind another and also useful for scripted animation effect.
- You can position an element using the top, bottom, left and right properties. These properties can be used only after position property is set first. A position element's computed position property is relative, absolute, fixed or sticky.



# position:

- **Static** : This is a by default position for HTML elements. It always positions an element according to the normal flow of the page. It is not affected by the top, bottom, left and right properties.
- **Fixed**: The fixed positioning property helps to put the text fixed on the browser. This fixed text is positioned relative to the browser window, and doesn't move even you scroll the window.
- **Relative**: The relative positioning property is used to set the element relative to its normal position.
- **Absolute**: The absolute positioning is used to position an element relative to the first parent element that has a position other than static. If no such element is found, the containing block is HTML.
- **Sticky**: The CSS position property is used to set the position for an element. It is also used to place an item behind another element and also useful for the scripted animation effect. The "**position: sticky;**" is used to position the element based on the scroll position of the user.



# !Important property:

- This property in CSS is used to give more importance compare to normal property. The **!important** means '**this is important**'. This rule provides a way of making the Cascade in CSS
- .
- If we apply this property to the text, then the priority of that text is higher than other priorities. It is to be recommended not to use this CSS
- property into your program until it is highly required. It is because the more use of this property will cause a lot of unexpected behavior.
- If a rule is defined with this attribute, it will reject the normal concern in which the later used rule overrides the previous ones. If we use more than one declaration marked **!important**, then the normal cascade takes it over again. That means the new marked **!important** will replace the previous one.



# Box-Shadow:

- It is used to add shadow-like effects around the frame of an element.

## Syntax:

**box-shadow: H-offset V-offset spread color;**

## Example:

**box-shadow: 10px 6px 15px gray;**



## Z-index:

The z-index in CSS allows us to define a visual hierarchy on the 3-dimensional plane, i.e., the z-axis. It is used to specify the stacking order of the positioned elements (elements whose position value is either fixed, absolute, relative, or sticky). The stacking order means that the element's position along the z-axis, which is perpendicular to the screen.




# border-radius property

- This CSS property sets the rounded borders and provides the rounded corners around an element, tags, or div. It defines the radius of the corners of an element.
- It is shorthand for **border top-left-radius**, **border-top-right-radius**, **border-bottom-right-radius** and **border-bottom-left-radius**. It gives the rounded shape to the corners of the border of an element. We can specify the border for all four corners of the box in a single declaration using the border-radius. The values of this property can be defined in percentage or length units.
- **Example :- border-radius: 20px;**



# Transform property:

- CSS3 supports transform property. This transform property facilitates you to translate, rotate, scale, and skews elements.
  - Transformation is an effect that is used to change shape, size and position.
  - There are two type of transformation i.e. 2D and 3D transformation supported in CSS3.
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## Values of transform property:

- **translate(x,y):** It is used to transform the element along X-axis and Y-axis.
- **translateX(n):** It is used to transform the element along X-axis.
- **translateY(n):** It is used to transform the element along Y-axis.
- **rotate():** It is used to rotate the element on the basis of an angle.
- **scale(x,y):** It is used to change the width and height of an element.
- **scaleX(n):** It is used to change the width of an element.
- **scaleY(n):** It is used to change the height of an element.
- **skewX():** It specifies the skew transforms along with X-axis.
- **skewY():** It specifies the skew transforms along with Y-axis.



## Hover:

It is introduced in CSS1. The hover can be used to highlight the web pages as per the preference of users in an effective web-designing program.







## Opacity:

The CSS opacity property is used to specify the transparency of an element. In simple word, you can say that it specifies the clarity of the image.

In technical terms, Opacity is defined as degree in which light is allowed to travel through an object.



## nth-child(n) selector



This selector is used for matching the elements based on their position regardless of the type of its parent. The ***n*** can either be a keyword, formula, or a number. It is used to match the elements based on their position within a group of siblings. It matches each element, which is the nth-child.