**Most confusing Css Attributes – Simplified.**

**I. Display**

1. **Block:** Element takes the whole row irrespective of the width of content

**Can’t adjust the width of the element**

**Syntax:**

div{

display: block;

width: 20px;

}

1. **Inline:** Element takes only the width the content requires.

**Can’t adjust the width of the element**

**Syntax:**

div{

display:inline;

}

1. **Inline-block:** Element takes only the width the content requires, **But width of the element can be adjusted.** **This gives the best of both of the above two properties.**

**Syntax:**

div{

display: inline-block;

width: 20px;

}

**II. Position:**

**1)relative:** In this, the object moves **relative to its original position**. However, the **original position remains occupied** and no other element takes its (original) place inspite of object being moved.

Syntax:

div{

position:relative;

top:10px;

right:30 px;

}

**2)absolute:** In this, the object moves **relative to its parent containe**r. However, the **original position is vacated** when after the position of object is changed.

Syntax:

div{

position:absolute;

top:10px;

right:30 px;

}

**3)fixed:** In this, the **object remains intact at its position**, **even after the page is scrolled**. The position of object does not change. It is **used in Navbar**, because we want navbar to be on top, no matter how much we scroll down.

Syntax:

div{

position:fixed;

top:0px;

left:30 px;

}