**Class 5 Recap (Display and Positioning)**

Tl;dr:

* <Img> are by default inline-block! They’re the only HTML element that is inline-block by default, whereas <spans> are inline and <div> are block.
* Display: none removed an element from the page entirely (both in the markup on your page and visually to the user), whereas visibility: hidden makes it invisible to the user, but remains in your markup on your page and can still be read by a screen reader.
* By default, each element starts with a position of static.
* Relative, fixed and absolute positioning unlock the positioning of left, right, top and bottom.
* Top, bottom, right and left positioning can be done in negative i.e. top: -30px
* If an absolute positioned element has no relative positioned parent, it will use the body of the document
* Fixed elements are always relative to the browser.
* By default, fixed elements will only take up with the width of the content
* Z-index can take negative values.

 Hot Tips:

* When working with an absolute element that is relative to another element, don’t forget that absolute elements take the relative positioning of the closest parent. If there is none, it is relative to the browser.
* When setting z-index, setting them in multiples of 10 gives you some wiggle room to change them in the future without a lot of hassle.
* To get a perfect circle, make sure you’re starting with a perfect square (200px x 200px, for example), then set a 50% border-radius.
* Another centering trick:  
     Position: absolute;  
     Top: 50%;  
     Left: 50%;  
     Transform: translate (-50%, -50%);

 Additional Links:

* [css positioning example](https://www.glossier.com/)
* [css positioning example](https://www.bloomberg.com/canada)