4.7 CSS Display and Position

small tv - answered by Vance Cyro Jao

Displaying elements

- The `display` property is the most important CSS property for controlling layout.
- The `display` property specifies if/how an element is displayed.
- Every HTML element has a default display value depending on what type of element it is. The default display value for most elements is block or inline.

Tag	Attribute	Examples elements	Sample code	Preview

`display`	`none` - hides an element by removing it from the layout and making it invisible	• `<script>`
		• `<style>`
			`<style>`
			`  span {`
			`  color: red;`
			`  display: none;`
			`  }`
			`</style>`
			`<p>`
			`  A zorse is a hybrid animal that is created by crossing a zebra with a horse.`
			`  Specifically, a zorse is the offspring of a male zebra and a female horse.`
				A zorse is a hybrid animal that is created by crossing a zebra with a horse. Specifically, a zorse is the offspring of a male zebra and a female horse. This combination results in a unique mix of traits from both parent species, including characteristics of the zebra's striped coat and the horse's body shape.

			`<span>The process of creating a zorse involves allowing a male zebra to mate with a female horse.</span>` `This combination results in a unique mix of traits from both parent species, including characteristics of the zebra's striped coat and the horse's body shape.` `</p>`	
	`inline` - element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary	• `<span>` • `<a>` • `<img>`	`<style>` `span {` `color: red;` `display: inline;` `}` `</style>` `<p>` `A zorse is a hybrid animal that is created by crossing a zebra with a horse.` `Specifically, a zorse is the offspring of a male zebra and a female horse.` `<span>The process of creating a zorse involves allowing a male zebra to mate with a female horse.</span>` `This combination results in a unique mix of traits from both parent species, including characteristics of the zebra's striped coat and the horse's body shape.` `</p>`	A zorse is a hybrid animal that is created by crossing a zebra with a horse. Specifically, a zorse is the offspring of a male zebra and a female horse. The process of creating a zorse involves allowing a male zebra to mate with a female horse. This combination results in a unique mix of traits from both parent species, including characteristics of the zebra's striped coat and the horse's body shape.

	`block` - element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can)	• `<div>`
		• `<h1>` - `<h6>`
		• `<p>`
		• `<form>`
		• `<header>`
		• `<footer>`
		• `<section>`
			`<style>`
			`span {`
			`color: red;`
			`display: block;`
			`}`
			`</style>`
			`<p>`
			`A zorse is a hybrid animal that is created by crossing a zebra with a horse.`
			`Specifically, a zorse is the offspring of a male zebra and a female horse.`
			`<span>The process of creating a zorse involves allowing a male zebra to mate with`
			`a female horse.</span>`
			`This combination results in a unique mix of traits from both parent species,`
			`including characteristics of the zebra's striped coat and the horse's body`
			`shape.`
			`</p>`
				A zorse is a hybrid animal that is created by crossing a zebra with a horse. Specifically, a zorse is the offspring of a male zebra and a female horse.
				The process of creating a zorse involves allowing a male zebra to mate with a female horse.
				This combination results in a unique mix of traits from both parent species, including characteristics of the zebra's striped coat and the horse's body shape.

The position Property

- The `position` property specifies the type of positioning method used for an elements.

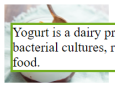
Tag	Attribute	Sample code	Preview

`position`	`static` - positions an element according to its normal flow within the document, without any	`<style>`
		`div {`
		`border: 3px solid #73ad21;`
		`position: static;`
		`}`
		
		`img {`
		`width: 125px;`
		`}`
			
			Begin by selecting the milk of your choice, such as cow's, goat's, or sheep's milk. Heat the milk in a pot or saucepan to around 180-185°F (82-85°C). Stir occasionally to prevent sticking or skin formation. This step denatures proteins and eliminates harmful bacteria.
			Yogurt is a dairy product created by fermenting milk with live bacterial cultures, resulting in a creamy, tangy, and nutritionally rich food.
			After heating, let the milk cool to about 110-115°F (43-46°C) at room temperature for 20-30 minutes. This prevents heat from damaging live bacterial cultures. Gently remove any skin formed on the surface.

	special positioning behavior.	</style>
		
		
		  Begin by selecting the milk of your choice, such as cow's, goat's, or sheep's
		  milk. Heat the milk in a pot or saucepan to around 180-185°F (82-85°C). Stir
		  occasionally to prevent sticking or skin formation. This step denatures
		  proteins and eliminates harmful bacteria.
		
		  Yogurt is a dairy product created by fermenting milk with live bacterial
		  cultures, resulting in a creamy, tangy, and nutritionally rich food.
		
		  After heating, let the milk cool to about 110-115°F (43-46°C) at room
		  temperature for 20-30 minutes. This prevents heat from damaging live bacterial
		  cultures. Gently remove any skin formed on the surface.	

	`relative` - positions an element relative to its normal flow position, allowing it to be shifted from its original position while still affecting the layout	<style>
		  div {
		  background-color: white;
		  border: 3px solid #73ad21;
		  position: relative;
		  left: 15px;
		  top: 30px;
		  }
		
		  img {
		  width: 125px;
		  }
		</style>
		
		
			
			Begin by selecting the milk of your choice, such as cow's, goat's, or sheep's milk. Heat the milk in a pot or saucepan to around 180-185°F (82-85°C). Stir occasionally to prevent sticking or skin formation. This step denatures proteins and eliminates harmful bacteria.
			Yogurt is a dairy product created by fermenting milk with live bacterial cultures, resulting in a creamy, tangy, and nutritionally ric food.
			room temperature for 20-30 minutes. This prevents heat from damaging live bacterial cultures. Gently remove any skin formed on the surface.

of surrounding elements.	`Begin by selecting the milk of your choice, such as cow's, goat's, or sheep's milk. Heat the milk in a pot or saucepan to around 180-185°F (82-85°C). Stir occasionally to prevent sticking or skin formation. This step denatures proteins and eliminates harmful bacteria.`
	`</p>`
	`<div>`
	`Yogurt is a dairy product created by fermenting milk with live bacterial cultures, resulting in a creamy, tangy, and nutritionally rich food.`
	`</div>`
	`<p>`
	`After heating, let the milk cool to about 110-115°F (43-46°C) at room temperature for 20-30 minutes. This prevents heat from damaging live bacterial cultures. Gently remove any skin formed on the surface.`
	`</p>`	

`fixed` - positions an element relative to the viewport, causing it to stay in a fixed position even when the user scrolls the page.	`<style>`
	`div {`
	`background-color: white;`
	`border: 3px solid #73ad21;`
	`position: fixed;`
	`left: 15px;`
	`top: 30px;`
	`}`
	
	`img {`
	`width: 125px;`
	`}`
	`</style>`
	`<img src="yogurt.jpg" alt="yogurt" />`
	`<p>`
	`Begin by selecting the milk of your choice, such as cow's, goat's, or sheep's`
		
		Yogurt is a dairy product created by fermenting milk with live bacterial cultures, resulting in a creamy, tangy, and nutritionally rich food.
		
		Begin by selecting the milk of your choice, such as cow's, goat's, or sheep's milk. Heat the milk in a pot or saucepan to around 180-185°F (82-85°C). Stir occasionally to prevent sticking or skin formation. This step denatures proteins and eliminates harmful bacteria.
		
		After heating, let the milk cool to about 110-115°F (43-46°C) at room temperature for 20-30 minutes. This prevents heat from damaging live bacterial cultures. Gently remove any skin formed on the surface.

	milk. Heat the milk in a pot or saucepan to around 180-185°F (82-85°C). Stir occasionally to prevent sticking or skin formation. This step denatures proteins and eliminates harmful bacteria. Yogurt is a dairy product created by fermenting milk with live bacterial cultures, resulting in a creamy, tangy, and nutritionally rich food. After heating, let the milk cool to about 110-115°F (43-46°C) at room temperature for 20-30 minutes. This prevents heat from damaging live bacterial cultures. Gently remove any skin formed on the surface. 	

`absolute` - positions an element relative to its nearest positioned ancestor or the containing element, allowing precise placement and taking it out of the normal flow of the document.	<style>
	div {
	background-color: white;
	border: 3px solid #73ad21;
	position: fixed;
	left: 15px;
	top: 30px;
	}
	
	img {
	position: absolute;
	height: 100%;
	}
	</style>
	
	Begin by selecting the milk of your choice, such as cow's, goat's, or sheep's milk. Heat the milk in a pot or saucepan to around 180-185°F (82-85°C). Stir
		
		dairy product created by fermenting milk with live ltures, resulting in a creamy, tangy, and nutritionally rich
		After heating, let the milk cool to about 110-115°F (43-46°C) at room temperature for 20-30 minutes. This prevents heat from damaging live bacterial cultures. Gently remove any skin formed on the surface.

```
  occasionally to prevent sticking or skin formation. This step denatures
  proteins and eliminates harmful bacteria.
</p>
<div>
  <img src="yogurt.jpg" alt="yogurt" />
  Yogurt is a dairy product created by fermenting milk with live bacterial
  cultures, resulting in a creamy, tangy, and nutritionally rich food.
</div>
<p>
  After heating, let the milk cool to about 110-115°F (43-46°C) at room
  temperature for 20-30 minutes. This prevents heat from damaging live bacterial
  cultures. Gently remove any skin formed on the surface.
</p>
```

Directional styles

- Elements can be positioned using the top, bottom, left, and right properties.
  - These properties only work when the position property is set to `relative`, `fixed`, or `absolute`.
  - They also work differently depending on the position value.

Positioning text within an element

- You can position text over an image using position.

```
<style>
  .container {
    position: relative;
  }

  .center {
    position: absolute;
    top: 50%;
    width: 100%;
    text-align: center;
    font-size: 18px;
  }
```

```
  img {
    width: 100%;
    height: auto;
    opacity: 0.3;
  }
</style>
<body>
  <h2>Image Text</h2>
  <p>Center text in image:</p>
  <div class="container">
    <img
      src="img_5terre_wide.jpg"
      alt="Cinque Terre"
      width="1000"
      height="300"
    />
    <div class="center">Centered</div>
  </div>
</body>
```

The z-index Property

- When elements are positioned, they can overlap other elements.
- The `z-index` property specifies the stack order of an element (which element should be placed in front of, or behind, the others).
  - An element with a *higher* index is placed above an element with a lower index.
- An element can have a positive or negative stack order:

```
img {
  position: absolute;
  left: 0px;
  top: 0px;
  z-index: -1;
}
```

Additional Material

- **References**
  - W3Schools