**CSS Positioning And Floating - Lab 06**

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**Block Vs Inline**

Block elements such as <div> and <p>, are ones that occupy the full width available and they always will start on a new line. They can also have margins, padding and borders added to them.

Inline elements are <span> and <a>, the only take as much width as necessary and they do not make new lines.

**Positioning: All Kinds**

Static is the default positioning where everything is positioned according to the normal flow of the document

Relative is when positions are relative to their normal position, and this allows for adjustments using the ‘top’, ‘right’, ‘bottom, and ‘left’.

Absolute is when elements are positioned relative to the initial contiang block.

Fixed positioning is when they are positioned relative to the viewport, meaning they remain fixed in one position even when the page is scrolled.

**Z-Index**

The z-index property determines the stack order of the elements that you position that overlap. An element with 1 will be placed higher than if the value was -1.

**Floating: left, right &amp; within a ‘container’**

Float left is the element that is floated to the left, allowing for all the content on the right side to flow.

Float right is the element that is floated to the right, allowing for all the content to flow on the left side.

With a ‘container’ means you are enclosing multiple elements within a container and floating them you can create complex layout where elements wrap around each other.