Units, Position & Display properties

Units in CSS

- CSS has several different units for expressing a length.
- Many CSS properties take "length" values, such as width, margin, padding, font-size, etc.
- Length is a number followed by a length unit, such as 10px, 2em, etc.

Units in CSS

ABSOLUTE

Pixels (px)

Inches (in)

Centimeters (cm)

Millimeters (mm)

Points (pt)

Picas (pc)

RELATIVE

Percentages (%)

Font sizes (em, rem)

Character sizes (ex,ch)

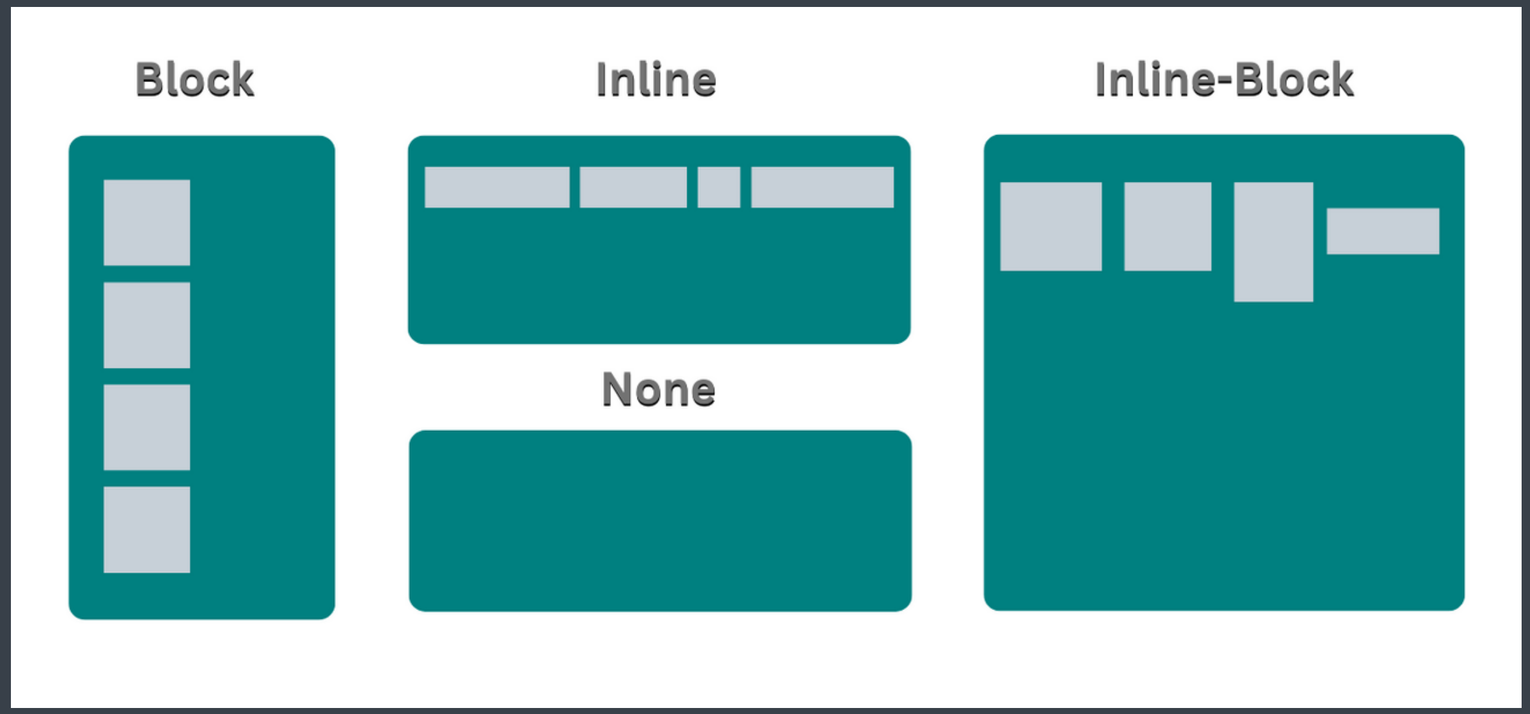
Viewport dimensions (vh, vw)

Viewport max (vmax)

Viewport min (vmin)

CSS Display Property

- The display property specifies the display behavior (the type of rendering box) of an element.



CSS Display Property

display: inline / block / inline-block / none

- inline - Takes only the space required by the element. (no margin/ padding)
- block - Takes full space available in width.
- inline-block - Similar to inline but we can set margin & padding.
- none - To remove element from document flow.

Visibility

- The visibility property specifies whether or not an element is visible.

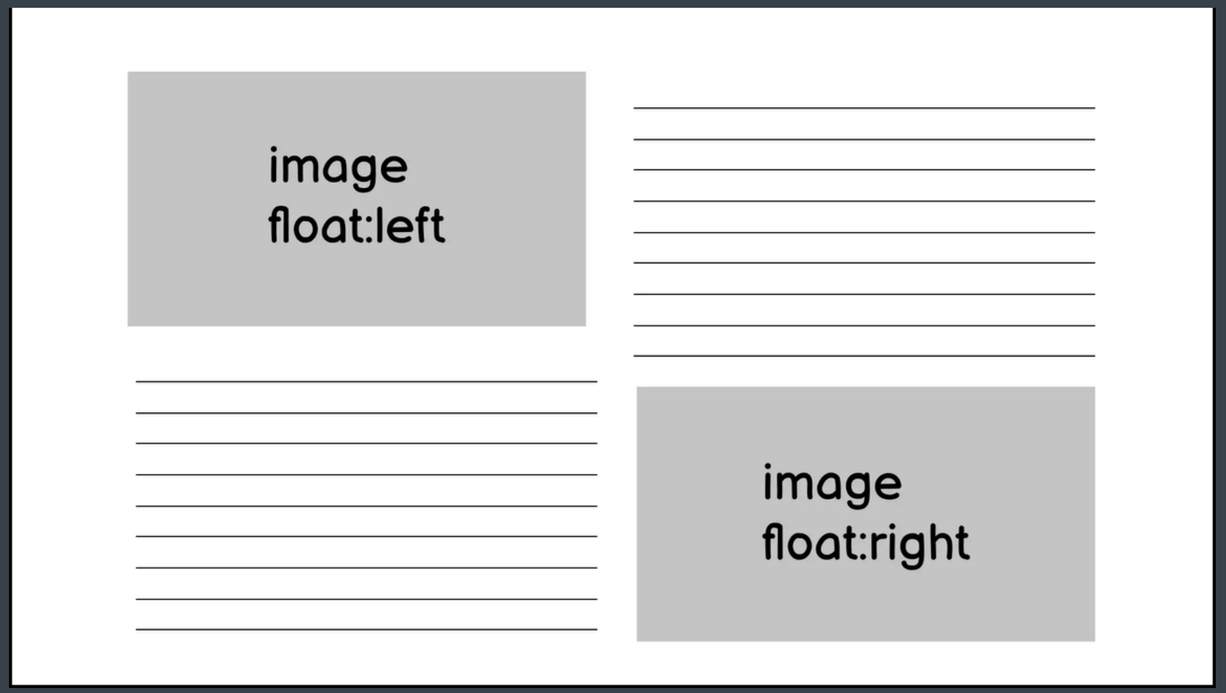
Visibility

visibility: visible | hidden | collapse;

Note : When visibility is set to none, space for the element is reserved. But for display set to none, no space is reserved or blocked for the element.

CSS Float Property

- The float property specifies whether an element should float to the left, right, or not at all.

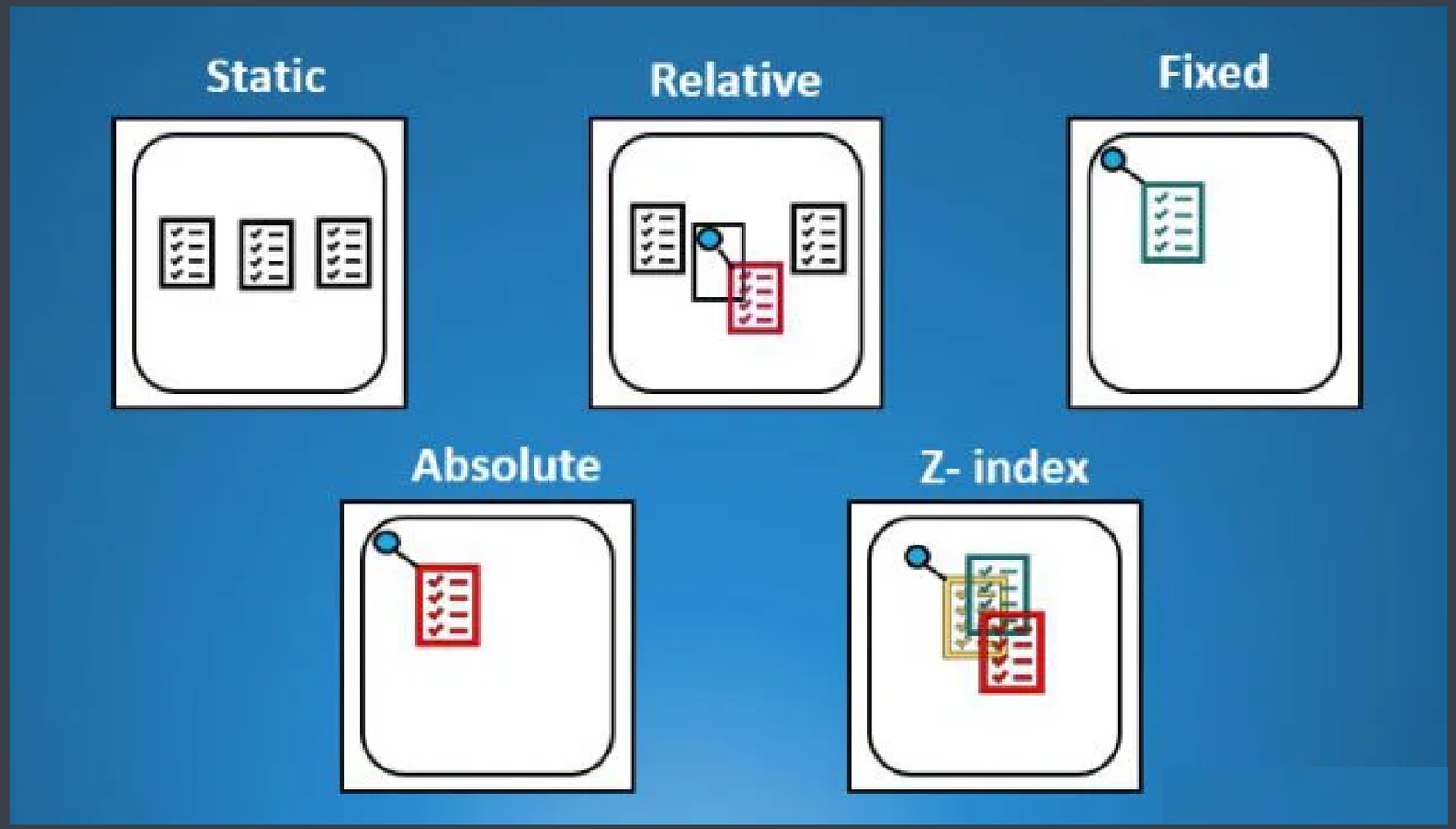


CSS Position Property

- The position CSS property sets how an element is positioned in a document.

position : static / relative / absolute / fixed

CSS Position Property



Position

- static - default position (The top, right, bottom, left, and z-index properties have no effect)
- relative - element is relative to itself. (The top, right, bottom, left, and z-index will work)
- absolute - positioned relative to its closest positioned ancestor. (removed from the flow)
- fixed - positioned relative to browser. (removed from flow)
- sticky - positioned based on user's scroll position

z-index

It decides the stack level of elements

- z-index : auto (0)
- z-index : 1 / 2 / ... z-index : -1 / -2 / ...

NOTE: Overlapping elements with a larger z-index cover those with a smaller one.