



CSS UNITS

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CSS Units

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

Example:

Set different length values, using px (pixels):

```
h1 {  
  font-size: 60px;  
}  
  
p {  
  font-size: 25px;  
  line-height: 50px;  
}
```

*Note:

A whitespace cannot appear between the number and the unit. However, if the value is 0, the unit can be omitted.

For some CSS properties, negative lengths are allowed.

There are two types of length units: absolute and relative.

Absolute Lengths

The absolute length units are fixed, and a length expressed in any of these will appear as exactly that size.

Absolute length units are not recommended for use on-screen, because screen sizes vary so much. However, they can be used if the output medium is known, such as for print layout.

Unit	Description
cm	centimeters
mm	millimeters
in	inches (1in = 96px = 2.54cm)
px *	pixels (1px = 1/96th of 1in)
pt	points (1pt = 1/72 of 1in)
pc	picas (1pc = 12 pt)

*Pixels (px) are relative to the viewing device. For low-dpi devices, 1px is one device pixel (dot) of the display. For printers and high-resolution screens, 1px implies multiple device pixels. Pixels are the most commonly used absolute length

Relative Lengths

Relative length units specify a length relative to another length property.
Relative length units scale better between different rendering mediums.

Unit	Description
em	Relative to the font-size of the element (2em means 2 times the size of the current font)
ex	Relative to the x-height of the current font (rarely used)
ch	Relative to width of the "0" (zero)
rem	Relative to font-size of the root element
vw	Relative to 1% of the width of the viewport*
vh	Relative to 1% of the height of the viewport*
vmin	Relative to 1% of viewport's* smaller dimension
vmax	Relative to 1% of viewport's* larger dimension
%	Relative to the parent element

Tip:

The em and rem units are practical in creating a perfectly scalable layout!

* Viewport = the browser window size. If the viewport is 50cm wide, 1vw = 0.5cm.