

CSS

POSITIONING: LAYOUTS

DISPLAY: INLINE

- respects left & right margins and padding, but not top & bottom
- will **not accept width and height**
- allow other elements to sit to their left and right.

Elements with a display of inline take up only the space they need. They can share their horizontal line with other elements.

Commonly used inline elements:

, , , <button>, <input>, <label>, <textarea>,
,

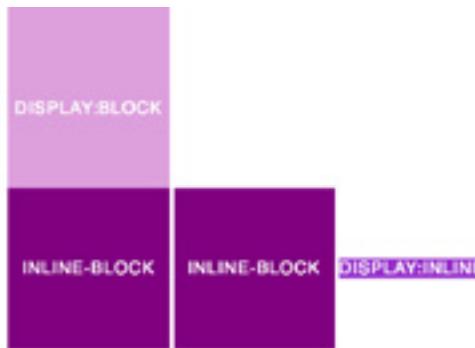
DISPLAY: BLOCK

- respect left, right, top and bottom
- they will force a line break after the block element, such as one dive will below another one. They can nest inside of each other.

Elements with a display of block take up the full width of their parent elements and won't share their own horizontal line.

Common block elements:

<div>, <article>, <section>, <form>, <p>, <h1-6>, <hgroup>, , , , <header>, <nav>, <footer>, <main>, <video>, <pre>, <hr />, <blockquote>, <address>, <fig caption> <figure>. Block elements appear on the screen as if they have a line break before and after.



DISPLAY: INLINE-BLOCK

- allow other elements to sit to their left and right
- respect top and bottom margins and padding
- **will accept height and width**

DISPLAY: NONE

This position removes the element from the document flow as if it doesn't exist (unlike property: hidden which looks to be invisible but is present.)

OTHER DISPLAY VALUES

list-item, lots of table variants, flex, inline-flex, grid, inline-grid, etc.

THE POSITION SELECTOR

position: static

This is the default position for elements. Block elements are displayed under other block elements, and inline elements are displayed next to other inline elements.

position: relative

Relative means relative to where the element would naturally fall. You can position the element using top, side, bottom measurements. Good for when you need to offset an element, but not cement it to a specific position on the page.

position: absolute

A common pattern is use position relative on a parent element so it is responsive but the have the child element be absolute. This uses the top, left, bottom and right CSS properties, to specify an exact position. This also gives you the ability to center divs horizontally and vertically.

position: fixed

Is a position in relation to the browser window. This allows you to display toolbars, buttons or navigation menus, which are anchored at a fixed position and scroll with the page.

GOOD PROPERTIES TO KNOW FOR MAKING HORIZONTAL NAV BARS

```
ul { list-style: none}  
li {display:inline-block}  
li a {text-decoration none}
```

HACKS FOR THAT IRRITATING WHITE SPACE LEFT BETWEEN

You can set the ul {font-size:0;} to get rid of the small space.

Or you can remove the whitespace in your code markup, so that all your code is on one LONG line.

Or you can add HTML comments both before and after each list item.

Or you can use float.

Or use old school methods and specify a div with display: table, and use display: table-cell for the child elements.