"CSS block properties ,positioning properties"

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Block Properties

- **Inline**: Displays elements in the same line, only taking up as much width as necessary.
- **Block**: Takes up the full width, starting on a new line.
- **Inline-Block**: Similar to inline, but you can set width and height.
- **None**: Hides the element completely.

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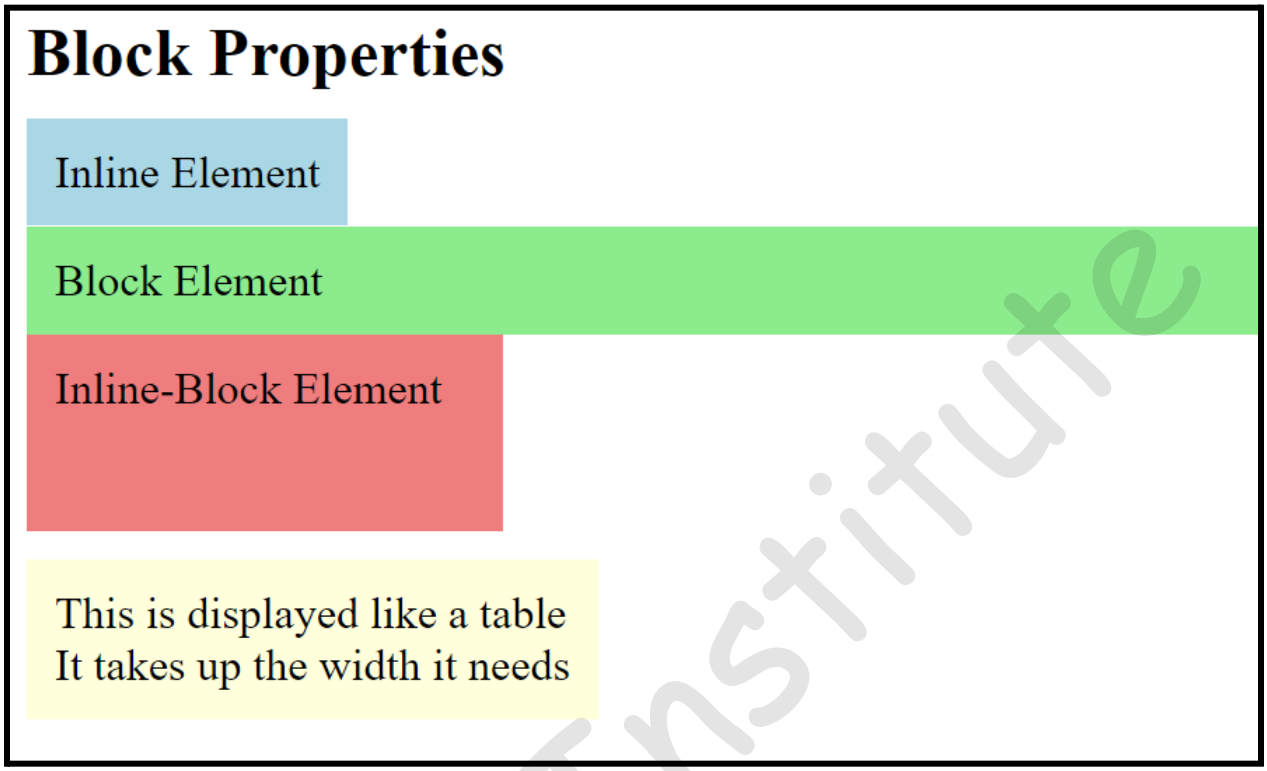
OUTPUT



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INPUT

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Block Properties</title>
    <style>
        .inline { display: inline; background-color: lightblue; padding: 10px; }
        .block { display: block; background-color: lightgreen; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px; }
        .inline-block { display: inline-block; background-color: lightcoral; width: 150px; height: 50px; padding:
        10px; }
        .none { display: none; } /* Element will not be visible */
        .table { display: table; background-color: lightyellow; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px; }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h2>Block Properties</h2>
    <!-- Inline Element: Appears in the same line as other elements -->
    <div class="inline">Inline Element</div>

    <!-- Block Element: Takes full width and starts on a new line -->
    <div class="block">Block Element</div>

    <!-- Inline-Block Element: Takes defined width/height but remains in line with other elements -->
    <div class="inline-block">Inline-Block Element</div>

    <!-- None: This element is hidden and not displayed at all -->
    <div class="none">This element is hidden (display: none)</div>
</body>
</html>
```

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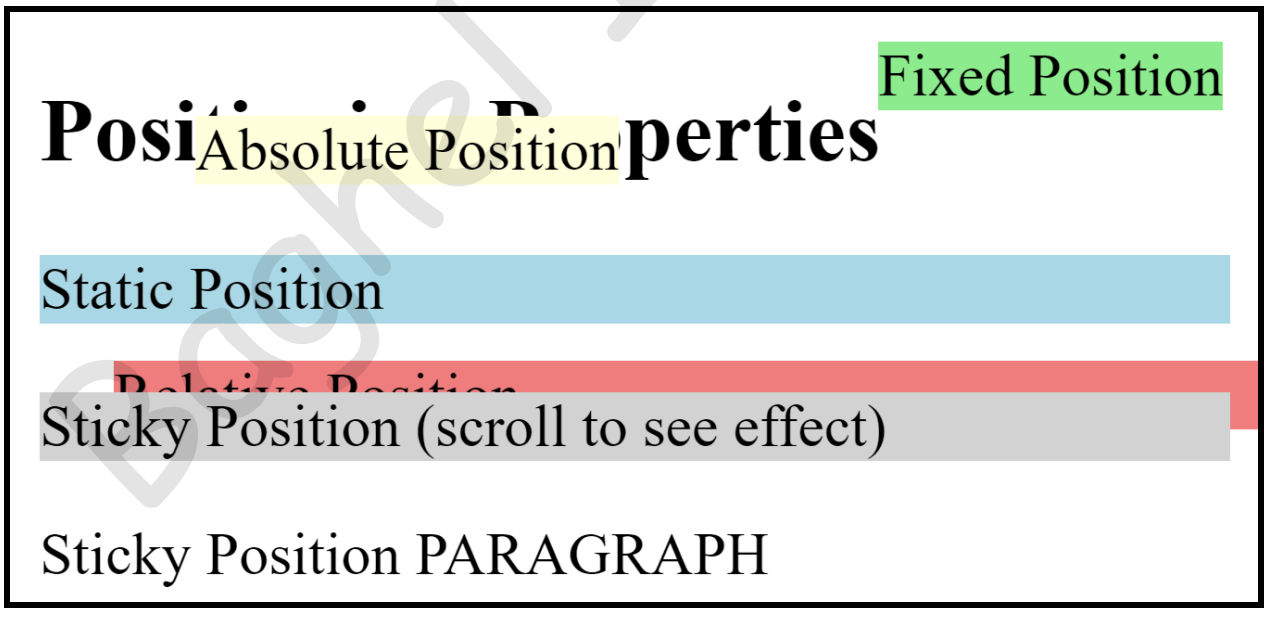
Positioning Properties

- **Static**: Default position.
- **Fixed**: Stays in place when scrolling.
- **Relative**: Moves from its spot.
- **Absolute**: Positioned where you want.
- **Sticky**: Moves with scroll until it sticks at the top.

OUTPUT



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INPUT

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Positioning Properties</title>
    <style>
        .static { position: static; background-color: lightblue; }
        .fixed { position: fixed; top: 10px; right: 10px; background-color: lightgreen; }
        .relative { position: relative; top: 10px; left: 20px; background-color: lightcoral; }
        .absolute { position: absolute; top: 30px; left: 50px; background-color: lightyellow; }
        .sticky { position: sticky; top: 0; background-color: lightgray; }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h2>Positioning Properties</h2>
    <div class="static">Static Position</div>
    <div class="fixed">Fixed Position</div>
    <div class="relative">Relative Position</div>
    <div class="absolute">Absolute Position</div>
    <div class="sticky">Sticky Position (scroll to see effect)</div>
    <P>Sticky Position PARAGRAPH</P>
</body>
</html>
```

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To understand Absolute Position

Note:-

- Positions relative to the nearest ancestor with relative,absolute or fixed.
- If no ancestor is positioned, it uses the (<body>) as reference.

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Input

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Position Examples</title>
  <style>
.ancestor{
    position:relative;
    border:2px solid blue;
    width:300px;
    height:200px;
}

.child{
    position:absolute;
    top:20px;
    left:20px;
    width:100px;
    height:50px;
    background-color:pink;
}

.no-ancestor{
    position:absolute;
    top:50px;
    left:50px;
    width:100px;
    height:50px;
    background-color:cyan;
}
  </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Absolute position</h1>
    <div class="ancestor">relative
        <div class="child">child</div>
    </div>
    <div class="no-ancestor">there is no ancestor</div>
</body>
</html>
```

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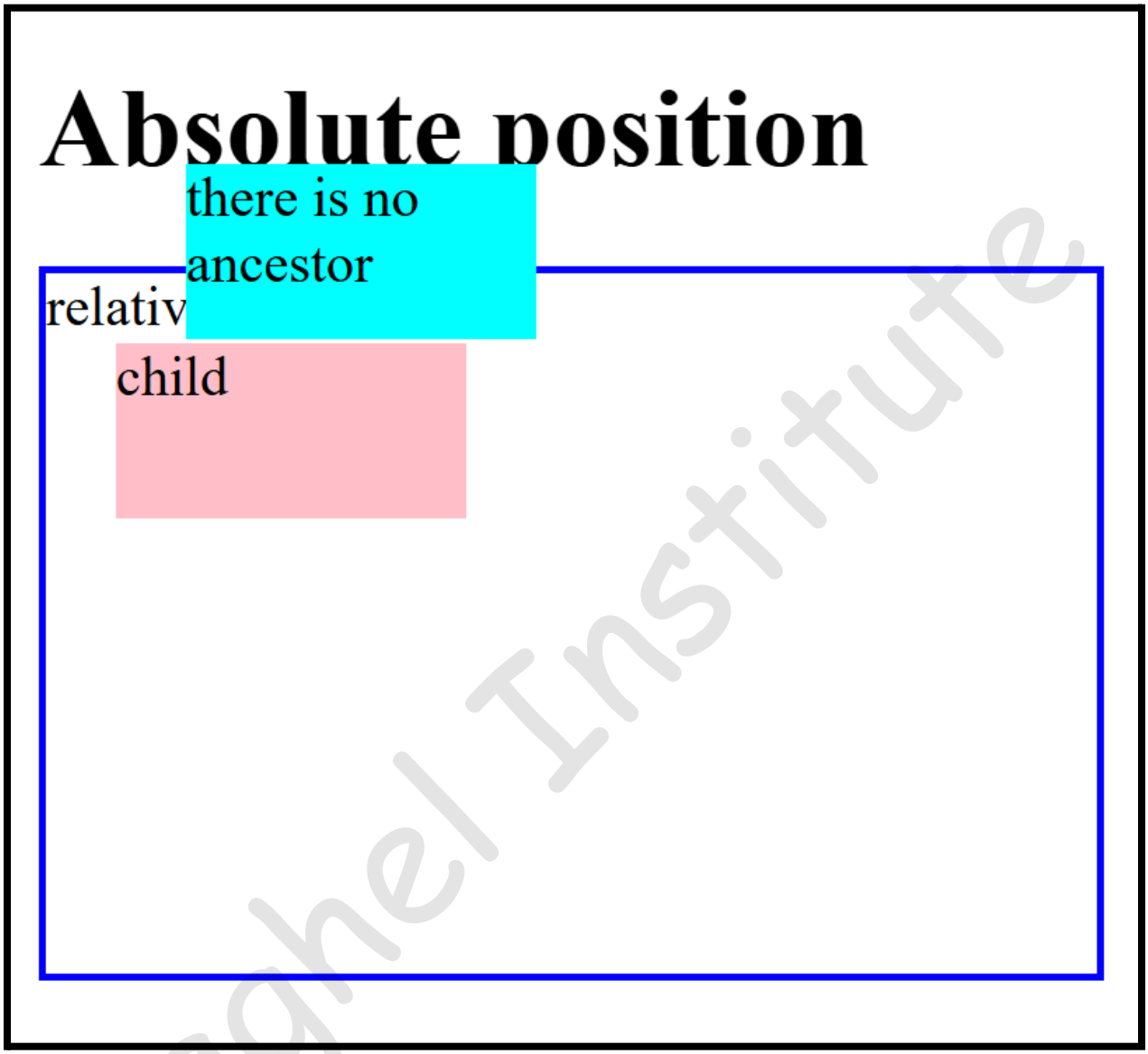
Output



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