Intro to HTML/CSS Class 4 Reference: Positioning

Positioning

```
position: static;
```
Static positioning is the "normal flow". This is the default position
of all inline and block elements.

```
position: relative;
```
Relative positioning stays in the "normal flow", but can be pushed around with
top, right, bottom, and left (TRBL).

```
position: absolute;
```
Absolute positioned items are moved with TRBL in relation to a parent container block, the first
element with a position other than static. If there is no parent container, the
parent is `<html>`.

CSS Property Reference

```
float: left;
```
← Floats an element to the left. Text will "wrap" around.
```
float: right;
```
← Floats an element to right.
```
clear: left;
```
← Clears content by moving it to the next line. Can be 'left', 'right', or 'both'.
```
z-index: 12;
```
← Determines order of overlapping elements. Highest number is on top.

Google Fonts

1. Head to http://www.google.com/fonts
2. Select a font ("Add to collection").
3. Add the html link to your <head> element.
4. Call the font with the CSS property font-family
   ```
   body {
     font-family: "Merriweather", serif;
   }
   ```

Reminders

- White space is only for humans!
- Use all lowercase for tags, classes, ids, and file names
- Save your css files as '`.css`' and html files as '`.html`'
- Put your files in the same parent folder
- Local images can be stored in an "images" folder. Call them like this:
  ```
  <img src="images/picture.jpg" alt="picture description" />
  ```