

In this lecture, we will discuss...

Relative and Absolute Element Positioning



Static Positioning

**Normal document flow.
Default for all, except `html`.**

✧ Positioning offsets are ignored

Relative Positioning

Element is positioned relative to its position in normal document flow.

- ✧ **Positioning CSS (offset) properties are:**
 - **top, bottom, left, right**
- ✧ **Element is NOT taken out of normal document flow**
 - **Even if moved, its original spot is preserved**

Relative Positioning

```
p {
```

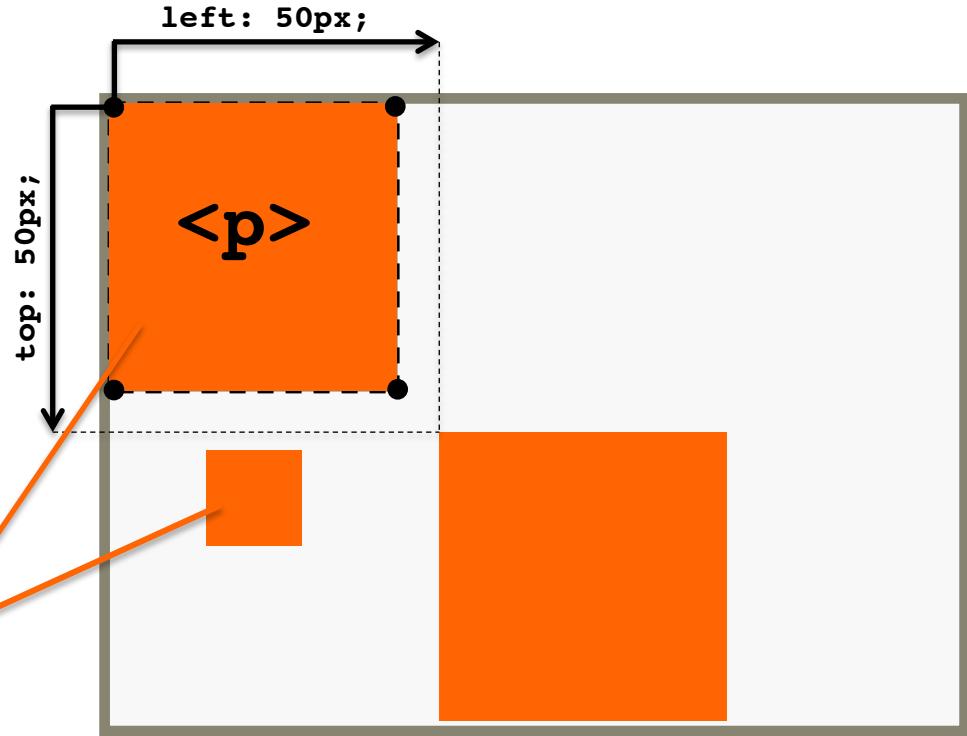
```
}
```



<p>

Relative Positioning

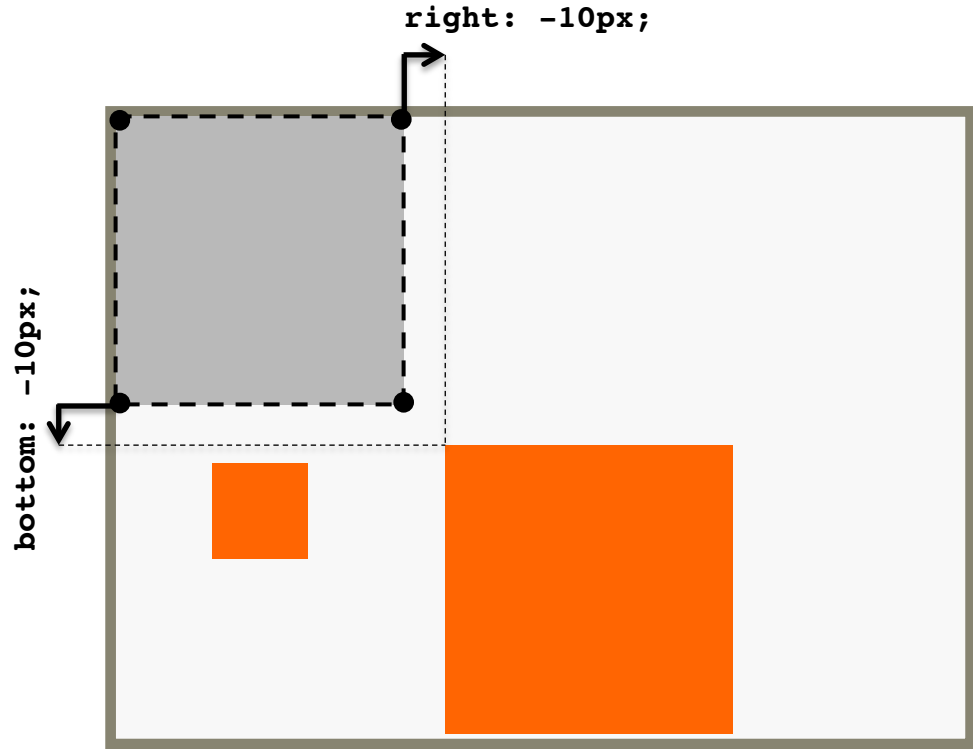
```
p {  
  position: relative;  
  top: 50px;  
  left: 50px;  
}
```



Normal document flow
remains

Relative Positioning

```
p {  
  position: relative;  
  bottom: -10px;  
  right: -10px;  
}
```



Absolute Positioning

All offsets (top, bottom, left, right) are relative to the position of the nearest ancestor which has positioning set on it, other than static.

- ✧ By default, `html` is the only element that has non-static positioning set on it (relative).
- ✧ Element is taken out of normal document flow

Absolute Positioning

```
p { /* #1 */  
}
```

position: relative;



Absolute Positioning

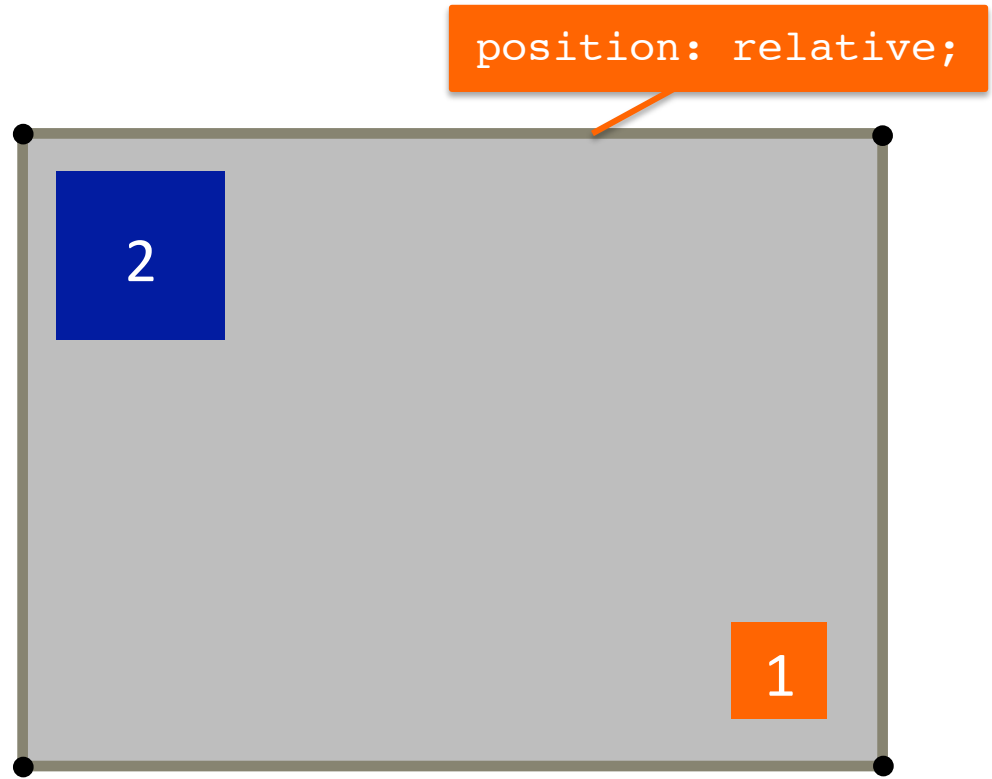
```
p { /* #1 */  
  position: absolute;  
}
```

position: relative;



Absolute Positioning

```
p { /* #1 */  
  position: absolute;  
  bottom: 10px;  
  right: 10px;  
}
```

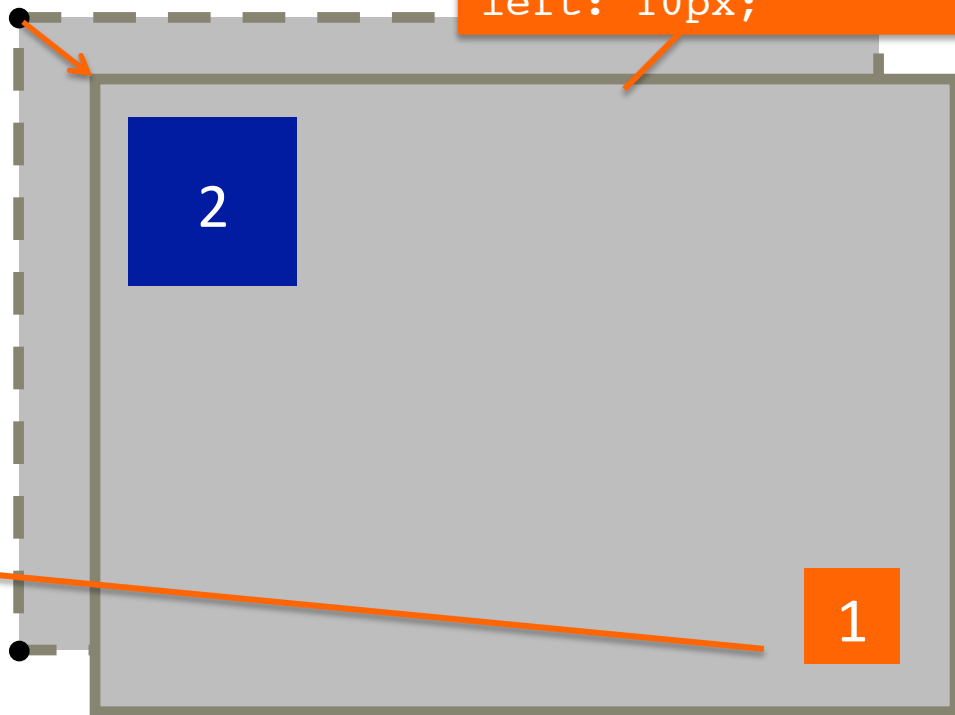


Absolute Positioning

```
p { /* #1 */  
  position: absolute;  
  bottom: 10px;  
  right: 10px;  
}
```

```
position: relative;  
top: 10px;  
left: 10px;
```

If container element is offset,
everything inside is offset with it.



Summary

- ✧ Static positioning is default for all elements, except html
- ✧ Relative positioning offsets the element relative to its normal document flow position
- ✧ Absolute positioning is relative to closest ancestor which has positioning set to non-static value
- ✧ Offsetting the relative container element offsets its contents as well

NEXT:
Using Media Queries

