



Css3 Part3

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Css Position

- ▶ The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element.
- ▶ There are five different position values:
- ▶ static
- ▶ relative
- ▶ fixed
- ▶ absolute
- ▶ sticky

Css Position

```
/*
Position : Static
HTML elements are positioned static by default.
Static positioned elements are not affected by the top,
bottom, left, and right properties.
*/
body{
    height: 1600px;
}
.div1{
    position: static;
    background-color: #00f;
    height: 50px;
    width: 100px;
}
```

Css Position

```
/*  
Position : Fixed  
An element with position: fixed; is positioned relative  
to the viewport, which means it always stays in the same  
place even if the page is scrolled. The top, right, bottom,  
and left properties are used to position the element.  
*/  
body{  
    height: 1600px;  
}  
.div1{  
    position: fixed;  
    top: 50px;  
    bottom: 20px;  
    left: 30px;  
    right: 10px;  
    background-color: #00f;  
    height: 50px;  
    width: 100px;  
}
```

Css Position

```
/*
Position : relative
An element with position: relative; is positioned
relative to its normal position. Setting the top, right,
bottom, and left properties of a relatively-positioned element
will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position.
Other content will not be adjusted to fit into any
gap left by the element.
*/
body{
    height: 1600px;
}
.div1{
    position: relative;
    top: 100px;
    background-color: #00f;
    height: 50px;
    width: 100px;
}
```

Css Position

```
/*
Position : absolute
An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative
to the nearest positioned ancestor
(instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like fixed).
However; if an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors
it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling.
*/
body{
    height: 1600px;
}
.div1{
    position: relative;
    top: 100px;
    background-color: #00f;
    height: 160px;
    width: 260px;
}
.div2{
    background-color: yellow;
    width: 50px;
    height: 50px;
    position: absolute;
    right: 0;
}
```

Css Position

```
/*
Position : sticky
An element with position: sticky; is positioned based
on the user's scroll position. A sticky element toggles
between relative and fixed, depending on the scroll position.
It is positioned relative until a given offset position
is met in the viewport - then it "sticks" in place (like position:fixed).
*/
body{
    height: 1600px;
}
.div1{
    background-color: #2f2f2f;
    width: 100%;
    height: 50px;
    position: sticky;
    top: 0;
}
```

Forms

```
input{
    color: red;
}
/* Select text and password fields only*/
input[type=text] ,
input[type=password]{
    border: none;
    border-bottom: 1px solid #00f;
    padding: 16px;
}
/* Focused Inputs */
input[type=text]:focus ,
input[type=password]:focus{
    outline: none;
}
```


Forms

```
/* Text Area Styling */
textarea{
  width: 100%;
  height: 150px;
  padding: 12px 20px;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  border: 2px solid #ccc;
  border-radius: 4px;
  background-color: #f8f8f8;
  resize: none;
}
```

Let's Play [Tooltip Styling]

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Css3 Section</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" />
</head>
<body>
  <div class="tooltip">Hover over me
    <span class="tooltiptext">Tooltip text</span>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Let's Play [Tooltip Styling]

```
/* Tooltip container */
.tooltip {
  position: relative;
  display: inline-block;
  border-bottom: 1px dotted black;
}
/* Tooltip text */
.tooltip .tooltiptext {
  visibility: hidden;
  width: 120px;
  background-color: black;
  color: #fff;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 5px 0;
  border-radius: 6px;
  /* Position the tooltip text */
  position: absolute;
  z-index: 1;
}
/* Show the tooltip text when you mouse over
the tooltip container */
.tooltip:hover .tooltiptext {
  visibility: visible;
}
```

Thank You 😊