

The position property (examples)

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```
div#ad {  
  position: fixed;  
  right: 10%;  
  top: 45%;  
}
```

CSS

property	value	description
position	static	default position
	relative	offset from its normal static position
	absolute	a fixed position within its containing element
	fixed	a fixed position within the browser window
top, bottom, left, right	positions of box's corners	

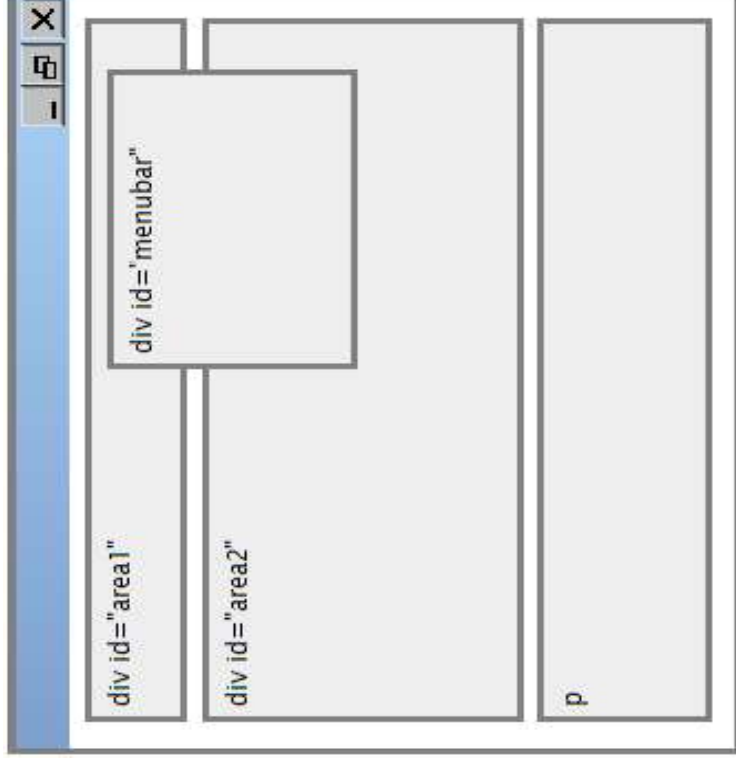
Absolute positioning

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```
#menubar {  
  position: absolute;  
  left: 400px;  
  top: 50px;  
}
```

CSS

- ❑ removed from normal flow
- ❑ positioned relative to the block element containing them
- ❑ actual position determined by top, bottom, left, right
- ❑ should often specify a width property as well



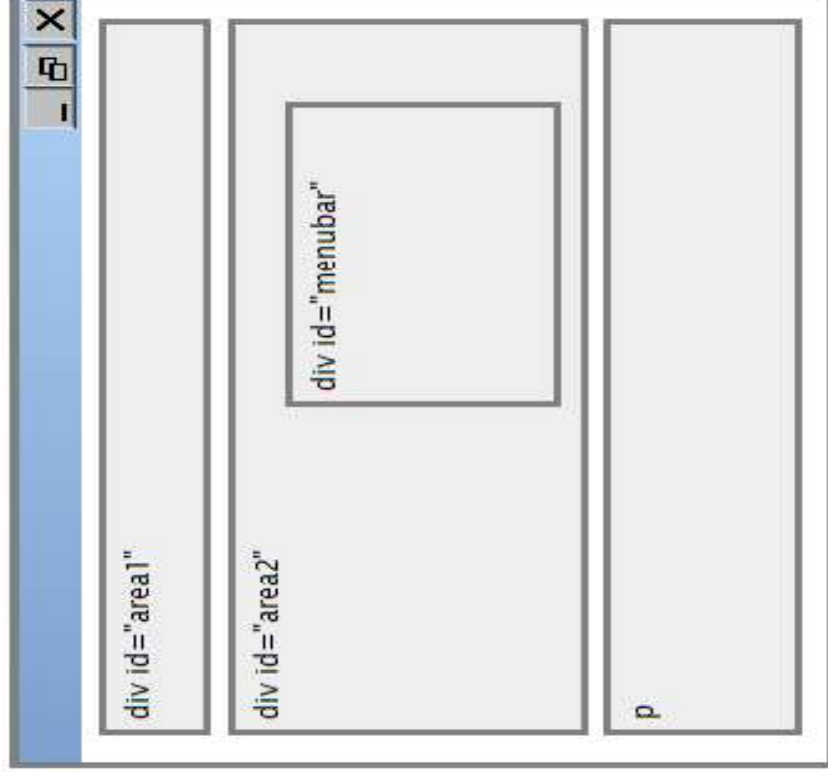
Relative positioning

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```
#area2 { position: relative; }
```

CSS

- absolute-positioned elements are normally positioned at an offset from the corner of the overall web page
- to make the absolute element to position itself relative to some other element's corner, wrap the absolute element in an element whose position is relative



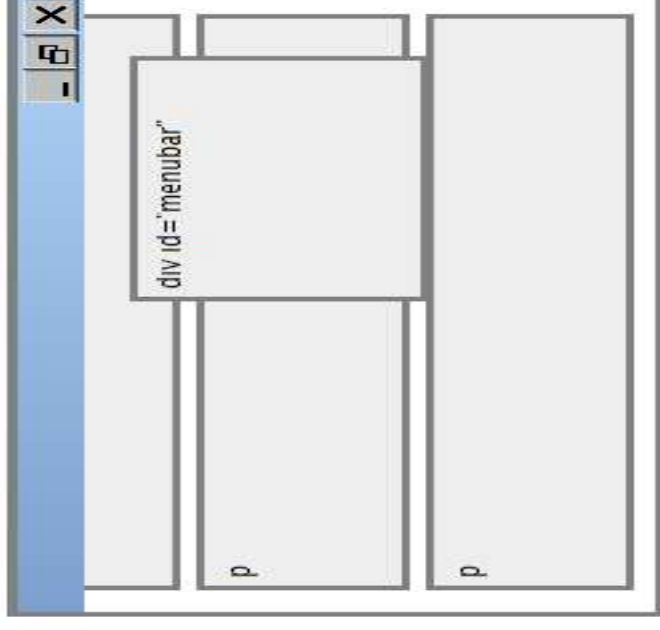
Fixed positioning

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```
#menubar {  
  position: fixed;  
  left: 400px;  
  top: 50px;  
}
```

CSS

- ❑ removed from normal flow
- ❑ positioned relative to the browser window even when the user scrolls the window, element will remain in the same place



Alignment vs. float vs. position

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- If possible, lay out an element by **aligning** its content
 - ▣ horizontal alignment: *text-align*
 - ▣ vertical alignment: *vertical-align*
- If alignment won't work, try **floating** the element
- If floating won't work, try **positioning** the element
 - ▣ absolute/fixed positioning are a last resort and should not be overused