@ineuron

JavaScript 2.0 boot camp

Assignment: 5

Introduction to CSS Positioning

Submitted by: Abhinandan Kumar

Email: abhinandankumar6204@gmail.com

Welcome back with the new assignment to introduce you to **CSS positioning**. In this article, we are going to read the position properties available in CSS. We will know what Positions in CSS what are the types, how it works and so many things. And after reading this article we got some idea about Positions in CSS ☺.

What are Position Properties in CSS?

The properties which are used to manipulate the location or the position of an element are known as "**Position properties**". It is also used to place an element behind another.

Types of position properties :

Generally, there are **five** types of position properties used in CSS.

1. **Static**
2. **Relative**
3. **Absolute**
4. **Fixed**
5. **Sticky**

1| Static:

In the static position, the element is positioned according to the normal flow of the document. The default position: `top`, `right`, `bottom`, `left`, and `z-index` has no effect. The positions have already been set by default.

Syntax:

```
position:static;
```

2| Relative:

The `top`, `right`, `bottom`, `left`, and `z-index` will now work. Otherwise, the element is in the flow of the document like static.

Example:

HTML Code:

```
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <p class="box">A</p>
    <p class="box" id="two">B</p>
    <p class="box">C</p>

  </div>
</body>
```

CSS Code:

```css
.container {
     border: 2px solid black;
     height: 500px;
     width: 1000px;
   background-color:#7b9cab;

}
/* we will apply position property on second
child */
#two {
     position: relative;
     left: 20px;
}

.box {
     height: 50px;
     width: 50px;
     margin: 5px;
     border: 2px solid #000;
      border-radius:10px;
```

Resources

Output:

3| Absolute:

- The element is removed from the flow and is relatively positioned to its first non-static ancestor.
- Its final position is determined by the values of `top`, `right`, `bottom`, and `left`.

Example:

HTML Code:

```
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <p class="box">A</p>
    <p class="box" id="two">B</p>
    <p class="box">C</p>

  </div>
</body>
```

CSS Code:

```
.container {
    border: 2px solid black;
    height: 500px;
    width: 1000px;
  background-color:#93c4a6;

}

#two {
    position: absolute;
    left: 50px;
}

.box {
    height: 50px;
    width: 50px;
    margin: 5px;
    border: 2px solid #000;
     border-radius:10px;
    background-color: #c493ae;
    text-align:center;
}
```

Output:

4| Fixed:

- It is just like absolute except the element is positioned relative to the browser window.
- An element with fixed positioning allows it to remain in the same position even we scroll the page.
- We can set the position of the element using the top, right, bottom, and left.

Example:

HTML Code:

```
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <p class="box">A</p>
    <p class="box" id="two">B</p>
    <p class="box">C</p>

  </div>
</body>
```

CSS Code:

```
.container {
    border: 2px solid black;
    height: 500px;
    width: 1000px;
  background-color:#b6b2d4;

}
/* we will apply position property on second
child */
#two {
    position: fixed;
    left: 20px;
}

.box {
    height: 50px;
    width: 50px;
    margin: 5px;
    border: 2px solid #000;
     border-radius:10px;
    background-color: #7bd987;
    text-align:center;
```

Output:

Here B becomes fix even after scrolling.

5| Sticky:

- The element is positioned based on the user's scroll position.
- here in the example element is placed in the middle of the document then when the user scrolls the document, the sticky element starts scrolling until it touches the top.
- Here I'm using the top but we can stick the element at the bottom, with the **bottom** property.

Example:

HTML Code:

```
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <p class="box">A</p>
    <p class="box" id="two">B</p>
    <p class="box">C</p>

  </div>
</body>
```

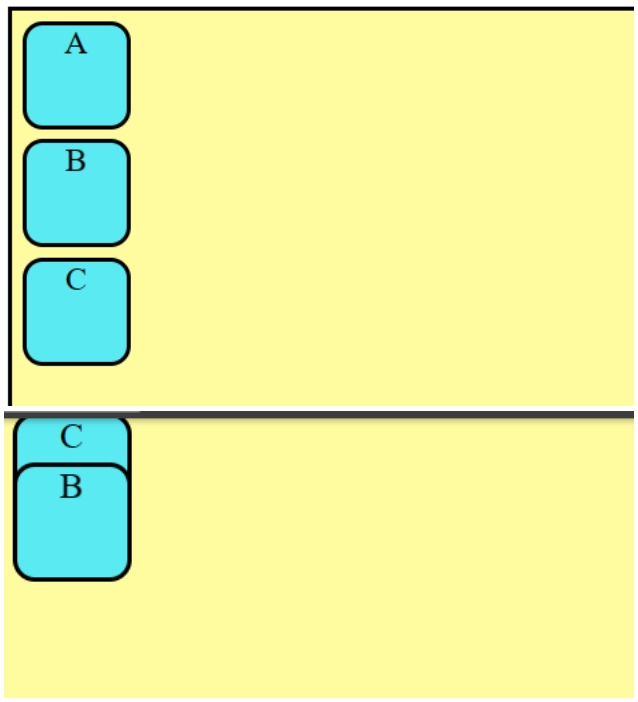
CSS Code:

```
.container {
    border: 2px solid black;
    height: 500px;
    width: 1000px;
  background-color:#fffca0;

}
/* we will apply position property on second
child */
#two {
    position: sticky;
    top: 20px;
}

.box {
    height: 50px;
    width: 50px;
    margin: 5px;
    border: 2px solid #000;
     border-radius:10px;
    background-color: #5aeaf2;
    text-align:center;
```

Output:



Here in the output B is sticky it dosent change its position even after scrolling.It sticky from top after given top:20px;

Now we got some Idea about the Position properties of CSS. I hope you like it. For better understanding try all the code and theory with yourself read it and practice 😇

Thank You ☺