

Positions in CSS

Assignment Solution



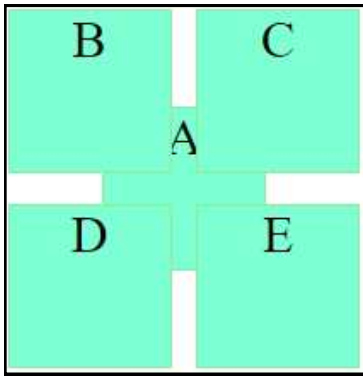
Task 1:

Problem Statement

Write code to position 5 equal-sized (50 X 50px) boxes A, B, C, D, and E as follows,

1. box A 200px from the left, and 200px from the top of the viewport.
2. box B -30px left, and -30px above from the center of box A.
3. box C -30px right, and -30px above from the center of box A.
4. box D -30px left, and -30px below from the center of box A.
5. box E -30px right, and -30px below from the center of box A.

Expected Output



Solution

index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="index.css" />
    <title>Document</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="box boxA">
      A
      <div class="box boxB">B</div>
      <div class="box boxC">C</div>
      <div class="box boxD">D</div>
      <div class="box boxE">E</div>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

index.css

```
.box {  
    width: 50px;  
    height: 50px;  
    background-color: aquamarine;  
    border: 1px solid lightgreen;  
    text-align: center;  
}  
  
.boxA {  
    position: relative;  
    top: 200px;  
    left: 200px;  
}  
  
.boxB {  
    position: absolute;  
    left: -30px;  
    bottom: 30px;  
}  
  
.boxC {  
    position: absolute;  
    right: -30px;  
    bottom: 30px;  
}  
  
.boxD {  
    position: absolute;  
    left: -30px;  
    top: 30px;  
}  
  
.boxE {  
    position: absolute;  
    right: -30px;  
    top: 30px;  
}
```

Task 2:

Problem Statement

Explain the difference between Absolute and Relative positioning.

Solution

Absolute	Relative
Syntax <pre>{ position:absolute; }</pre>	Syntax <pre>{ position:relative; }</pre>
With relative positioning, an element can be moved up, down, left, or right from its normal position.	With absolute positioning, an element is positioned relative to its nearest positioned ancestor.
It will not break the normal document flow to position the element on the page.	It will break the normal document flow to position the element on the page.
The element will leave the space at its original position & other content will not be adjusted to fit into any gap left by the element.	The element will not leave any space in its original position.

Task 3:

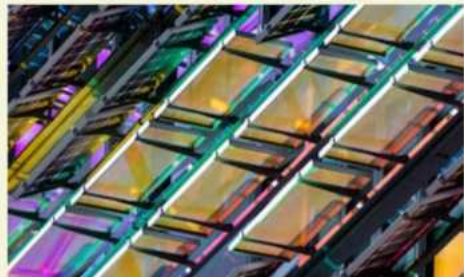
Problem Statement

Create a card as shown in the picture below. (You can use CSS float property only for layout).

Expected Output

The Earth!!!

Nature is Earth's masterpiece, a symphony of life composed through millennia. Its landscapes whisper tales of ancient mountains, winding rivers, and flourishing forests, reminding us of the planet's boundless beauty. From delicate petals to towering redwoods, nature's artistry stirs awe and reconnects us to the essence of existence. Nature is Earth's masterpiece, a symphony of life composed through millennia. Its landscapes whisper tales of ancient mountains, winding rivers, and flourishing forests.



Solution

index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <title>Document</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="index.css" />
  </head>
```

```
<body>
  <div class="card">
    
    <div class="card-body">
      <h3 class="card-title">The Earth!!!</h3>
      <p>
        Nature is Earth's masterpiece, a symphony of life composed through
        millennia. Its landscapes whisper tales of ancient mountains, winding
        rivers, and flourishing forests, reminding us of the planet's
        boundless beauty. From delicate petals to towering redwoods, nature's
        artistry stirs awe and reconnects us to the essence of existence.
        Nature is Earth's masterpiece, a symphony of life composed through
        millennia. Its landscapes whisper tales of ancient mountains, winding
        rivers, and flourishing forests.
      </p>
    </div>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

index.css

```
.card {
  padding: 10px;
  background-color: beige;
  border-radius: 5px;
}

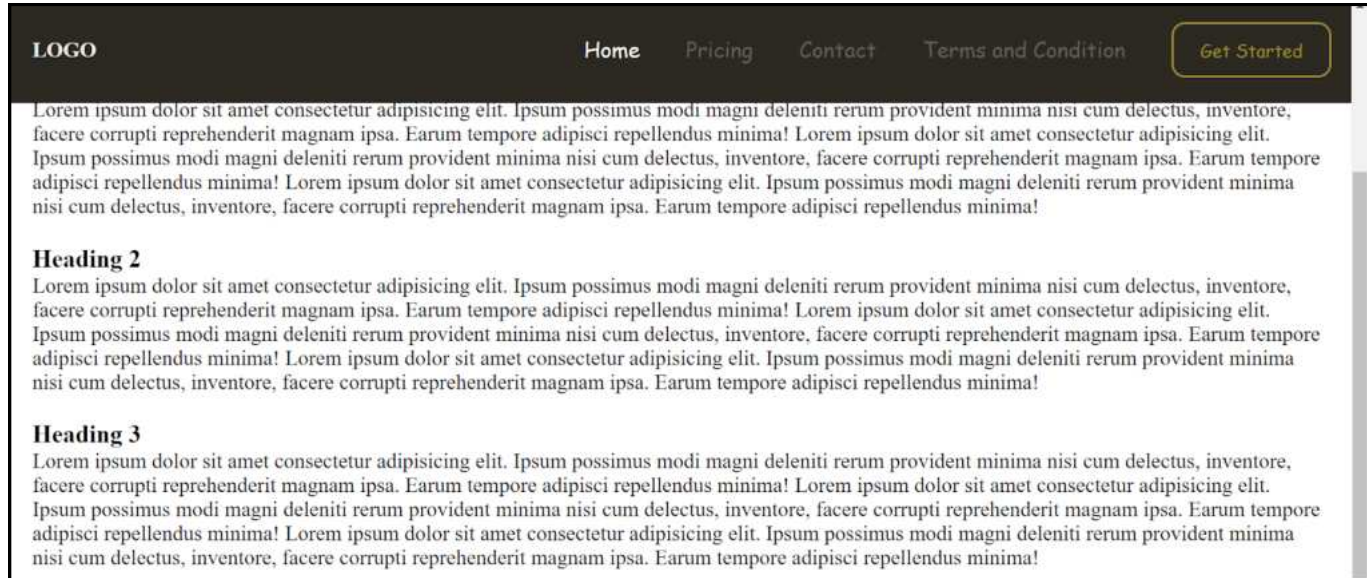
.card-image {
  float: right;
  padding-left: 10px;
  padding-right: 10px;
}
```

Task 4:

Problem Statement

Create a simple header that sticks to the top of a webpage upon scrolling.

Expected Output



Solution

index.css

```
* {  
  padding: 0px;  
  margin: 0px;  
}  
  
.header {  
  position: sticky;  
  top: 0px;  
  height: 80px;  
  color: #f0efee;  
  background-color: #2b2922;  
}  
  
.logo {  
  position: absolute;  
  top: 0px;  
  bottom: 0px;  
  left: 20px;  
  margin: auto 0px;  
  height: fit-content;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

```
.logo img {
  width: 120px;
}

.nav {
  position: absolute;
  top: 0px;
  bottom: 0px;
  right: 0px;
  margin: auto 0px;
  height: fit-content;
  font-family: "Red Rose", cursive;
}

.nav-item {
  display: inline;
  margin: 0px 15px;
  color: #63615a;
}

.nav-item.active {
  color: #ffffff;
}

.nav-item.button > button {
  padding: 10px 20px;
  background: transparent;
  border: 2px solid #a08f36;
  border-radius: 10px;
  color: #a08f36;
  font-family: "Red Rose", cursive;
}

main {
  padding: 20px;
}

section {
  margin-top: 20px;
}
```

index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="index.css" />
    <title>Document</title>
  <body>
<div class="main">
  <header class="header">
    <div class="logo">LOGO</div>
    <div class="nav">
      <ul>
        <li class="nav-item active">Home</li>
        <li class="nav-item">Pricing</li>
        <li class="nav-item">Contact</li>
        <li class="nav-item">Terms and Condition</li>
        <li class="nav-item button"><button>Get Started</button></li>
      </ul>
    </div>
  </header>

  <main>
    <section>
      <h3>Heading 1</h3>
      <p>
        Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Ipsum ossimus modi magni
        deleniti rerum provident minima nisi cum delectus, inventore, ...
      </p>
    </section>
    <section>
      <h3>Heading 2</h3>
      <p>
        Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Ipsum possimus modi
        magni deleniti rerum provident minima nisi cum
        delectus, inventore, facere corrupti ...
      </p>
    </section>
    <section>
      <h3>Heading 3</h3>
      <p>
```


Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Ipsum possimus modi
 magni deleniti rerum provident minima nisi...

```
    </p>  
  </section>  
</main>  
</div>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Task 5:

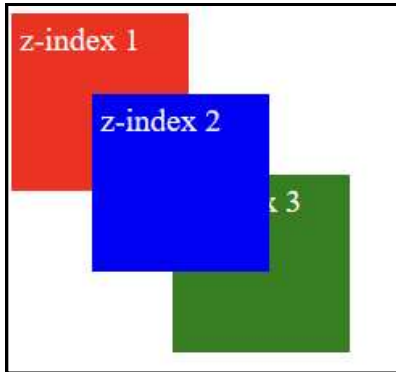
Problem Statement

Explain the z-index, with a code example.

Solution

The z-index property in CSS is used to control the stacking order of positioned elements, primarily those with a position value of absolute, relative, fixed, or sticky. It determines the order in which elements are stacked on top of each other along the z-axis, creating a 3D-like effect even though web pages are inherently 2D.

Example:



index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en-US">  
  <head>  
    <title>About Us</title>  
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="index.css" />  
  </head>  
  <body>
```

```
<div class="container">
  <div class="box box__1">z-index 1</div>
  <div class="box box__2">z-index 2</div>
  <div class="box box__3">z-index 3</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

index.css

```
.container {
  position: relative;
}

.box {
  position: absolute;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  font-size: 20px;
  color: white;
  padding: 5px;
}

.box__1 {
  background-color: red;
}

.box__2 {
  left: 50px;
  top: 50px;
  background-color: blue;
  z-index: 1;
}

.box__3 {
  left: 100px;
  top: 100px;
  background-color: green;
}
```