

# Live Cohort

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DAY - 12 & 13

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**CSS Notes: Positioning (Absolute,  
Relative, Fixed, Sticky)**

# CSS Notes

## 1. What is CSS Positioning?

The position property controls how elements are placed on a webpage and how they interact with surrounding elements.

It helps in controlling exact element location within the layout.

### 👉 Common Values:

**static (default) • relative • absolute • fixed • sticky**

## 2. position: relative

Positions an element relative to its original position in the normal document flow.

### 💻 Example:

```
1 <div class="box">Relative Box</div>
2
```

```
1 .box {
2   position: relative;
3   top: 20px;
4   left: 30px;
5   background-color: lightblue;
6   padding: 20px;
7 }
8
```

👉 Moves the element 20px down and 30px right from its normal position.

# CSS Notes

## 💡 Real-life Use:

Slightly adjusting icons, badges, or text alignment inside buttons.

## 3. position: absolute

Positions the element relative to its nearest positioned ancestor (i.e., an element with position other than static).

If no ancestor is positioned, it's relative to the viewport.

## 💻 Example:

```
1 <div class="parent">
2   <div class="child">Absolute Box</div>
3 </div>
4
```

  

```
1 .parent {
2   position: relative;
3   width: 300px;
4   height: 200px;
5   background-color: lightgray;
6 }
7
8 .child {
9   position: absolute;
10  top: 50px;
11  left: 50px;
12  background-color: coral;
13  padding: 20px;
14 }
15
```

👉 The child box is placed 50px from top and left of the parent.

# CSS Notes

## 💡 Real-life Use:

Used for pop-ups, dropdown menus, tooltips, and overlays.

## 4. position: fixed

Positions the element relative to the browser window (viewport).

It stays in place even when the page is scrolled.

## 💻 Example:



The screenshot shows a mobile browser interface. At the top, there are three colored dots (red, yellow, green) and a navigation bar. In the center, there is a large, semi-transparent watermark of a person's head. At the bottom-right corner of the screen, there is a blue button with white text that says "Chat with Us".

```
1 <button class="fixed-btn">Chat with Us</button>
2
```

  

```
1 .fixed-btn {
2   position: fixed;
3   bottom: 20px;
4   right: 20px;
5   background-color: royalblue;
6   color: white;
7   padding: 10px 20px;
8   border: none;
9   border-radius: 5px;
10 }
11
```

👉 The button stays fixed at the bottom-right corner, even when scrolling.

## 💡 Real-life Use:

Perfect for sticky chat buttons, navigation bars, or “Back to Top” links.

# CSS Notes

## 5. position: sticky

Acts like relative until a defined scroll position is reached, then becomes “stuck” like fixed.

### Example:

```
1 <header class="sticky-header">Sticky Header</header>
2 <div class="content">
3   <p>Scroll down to see the sticky effect...</p>
4 </div>
5
```

```
1 .sticky-header {
2   position: sticky;
3   top: 0;
4   background-color: orange;
5   padding: 15px;
6 }
7
8 .content {
9   height: 1500px;
10  background-color: #f5f5f5;
11 }
12
```

👉 The header sticks to the top while scrolling and returns when scrolled back.

### 💡 Real-life Use:

Used for sticky headers, navbars, or side panels to enhance user navigation.

# CSS Notes



## Summary Table

Position Type	Description	Real-life Use
relative	Moves element relative to its original spot	Fine-tuning icon or text placement
absolute	Positioned inside nearest positioned parent	Pop-ups, tooltips, overlays
fixed	Stays fixed to viewport during scroll	Chat buttons, sticky headers
sticky	Acts like relative, then sticks during scroll	Navbars, sidebars, headers

# CSS Notes

flex-shrink

Controls how items shrink

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:hover

Adds interactivity to elements

