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# CSS top Property

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## Example

Set the top edge of the absolute positioned <div> element to 80px below the top edge of its nearest positioned ancestor:

```
div.absolute {  
    position: absolute;  
    top: 80px;  
    width: 200px;  
    height: 100px;  
    border: 3px solid #8AC007;  
}
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

## Definition and Usage

For absolutely positioned elements, the top property sets the top edge of an element to a unit above/below the top edge of its nearest positioned ancestor. **Note:** If an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling. **Note:** A "positioned" element is one whose position is anything except static.

For relatively positioned elements, the top property sets the top edge of an element to a unit above/below its normal position.

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<b>Default value:</b>	auto	
<b>Inherited:</b>	no	
<b>Animatable:</b>	yes. <a href="#">Read about animatable</a>	Try it
<b>Version:</b>	CSS2	
<b>JavaScript syntax:</b>	<i>object.style.top="100px"</i>	Try it

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Property					
top	1.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	6.0

## CSS Syntax

```
top: auto|length|initial|inherit;
```

## Property Values

Value	Description	Play it
auto	Lets the browser calculate the top edge position. This is default	Play it »
<i>length</i>	Sets the top edge position in px, cm, etc. Negative values are allowed	Play it »
%	Sets the top edge position in % of containing element. Negative values are allowed	

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initial	Sets this property to its default value. <a href="#">Read about <i>initial</i></a>	Play it »
inherit	Inherits this property from its parent element. <a href="#">Read about <i>inherit</i></a>	

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CSS tutorial: [CSS Positioning](#)

CSS reference: [bottom property](#)

CSS reference: [left property](#)

CSS reference: [right property](#)

HTML DOM reference: [top property](#)

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