CSS Positioning
Lecture 18

Robb T. Koether

Hampden-Sydney College

Mon, Feb 24, 2014

Positioning

- One major strength of CSS is its ability to position the elements on the page.
- In the past, most web pages used tables to arrange elements.
- Now, most web pages use CSS positioning to do that.
- There are four positioning methods.
  - Static positioning.
  - Fixed positioning.
  - Absolute positioning.
  - Relative positioning.
- In addition to those, an element can be “floated.”

Fixed Positioning

Fixed Positioning

```
.fix
{
    position: fixed;
    top: 50px;
    left: 120px;
}
```

- In fixed positioning, the elements are placed in fixed positions *relative to the browser window*.
- If the window is resized, then the elements may move.
- But they do not move when the page is scrolled.
- See the example `Pos_Fixed.html`.

Absolute Positioning

Absolute Positioning

```
.abs
{
    position: absolute;
    top: 50px;
    left: 120px;
}
```

- In absolute positioning, each element is placed in an absolute position *relative to the page (not the window)*.
- See the example `Pos_Absolute.html`.

Relative Positioning

Relative Positioning

```
.rel
{
    position: relative;
    top: 50px;
    left: 120px;
}
```

- In relative positioning, each element is placed *relative to its normal default position*.
- See the example `Pos_Relative.html`.

Z-index property

The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element.

An element with greater stack order is always in front of an element with a lower stack order.

Note: z-index only works on positioned elements (position:absolute, position:relative, or position:fixed).

Z-index Example

Absolute Positioning

```
.banner {
position: absolute;
top: 100px;
left: 100px;
z-index: -1;
	}
```