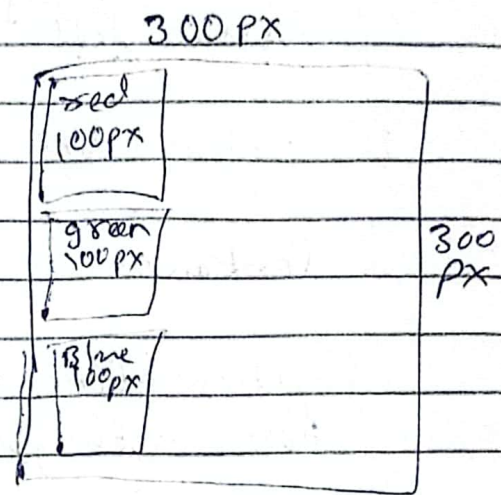


```
<div class="container">
  <div class="box red"> </div>
  <div class="box green"> </div>
  <div class="box blue"> </div>
```

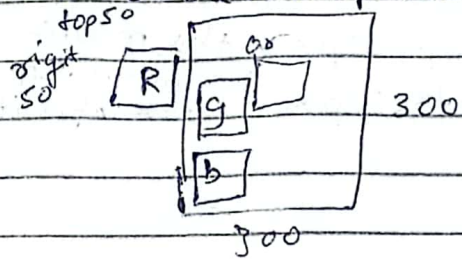
• container {
 width: 300px;
 height: 300px;
 background-color: gray; border: 1px solid black;

• box {
 width: 100px;
 height: 100px;



• red { (It means relative to the parent.)

position: relative;
 background-color: red;
 top: 50px;
 right: 50px;
 left: 50px;
 bottom: 50px;



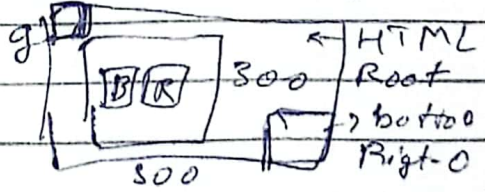
• green { As we know absolute ka

position: Absolute. relative is parent.

background-color: green;

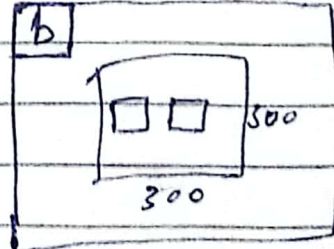
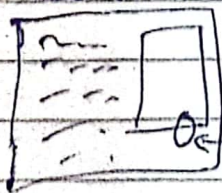
top: 0;
 left: 0;

So it will work as per its parent i.e. HTML i.e. Root element (HTML)

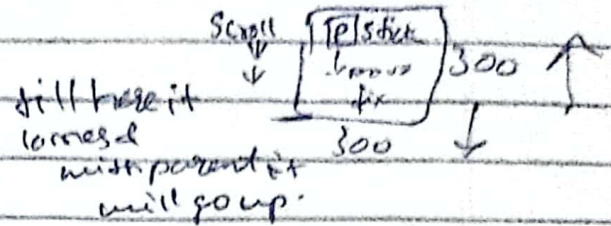


As this is also same as

• blue { position: fixed; background-color: blue; top: 0; left: 0; it not not move.

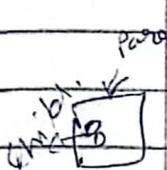


• purple {
position: sticky
background-color: purple;
top: 50px
}



it works on basis of parent i.e. container.

imp - Absolute & if here it check its parent's container.
& if container has position: absolute then the
child absolute will work accordingly. & if
its parent container don't has position then by default it
will go with by default root i.e. HTML which is have
by default position as relative, as we studied.
it works as per it root.



2 - index → As we know parent & child-
parent ke upar child comes. If.



if blue is above green.
blue jo green ke upar hai
& if we want green ko upar lana hai
then.

z-index: 1 to make for green.

for blue - z-index: 0

so automatically green will come

above.

any z-index value is more it will come above / front.

next topic.

Float & Clear CSS