CSS

POSITIONING

POSITION PROPERTY

As it sounds, the position property allows you to instruct the browser where to place certain elements on the page.

Elements can be overlapped or rearranged depending on how you position them.

You can use the top, bottom, left, and right properties to enhance the positioning of your elements. But first you must specify which type of positioning method you want to use.

METHODS: Static, Absolute, Relative, Fixed and Sticky

1. STATIC :

This is the default method. You don't normally need to specify this unless you are overriding some other part of your stylesheet. Top, bottom, left, and right properties also have no effect on statically positioned elements. Statically positioned elements just happen in the order and flow that they are written in in the HTML.

2. ABSOLUTE:

Elements absolutely positioned will be positioned relative to the first parent element that is positioned by anything other than static. If there aren't any, they will be positioned relative to the HTML document. These elements can be placed anywhere on the page, using top, left, right, and bottom properties to assign them an exact location.

3. RELATIVE:

Relative positioning is much like static positioning, except you can use the top, bottom, left, and right properties to adjust where your element is located in relation to where it would be located if you just left it un-positioned.

4. FIXED:

Elements that are fixed will not move when you scroll through the page. You position them relative to the browser window. So, if I specified: “position: fixed; top:0px; right:0px;”, my element would be stuck in the top right corner of the browser window.

5. STICKY:

It is positioned based on the user's scroll position.
A sticky element toggles between relative and fixed, depending on the scroll position. It is positioned relative until a given offset position is met in the viewport - then it "sticks" in place (like position:fixed).

The sticky value is not supported in Internet Explorer or Edge 15 and earlier versions.

OVERLAPPING

- You can use combinations of positioning in parent and child elements to do some really cool stuff! One of these cool things is overlapping elements.
- A fixed element would overlap anything that occurred farther down the page if the user scrolled down far enough.
- The other type of element that can be used in overlapping is the absolutely positioned element. Placed inside a relatively positioned element, it will overlap other child elements if they are positioned in the same place.
- You can use the z-index property to send an element to the foreground or background by assigning elements positive or negative numbers.

Z-INDEX

The z-index property in CSS controls the vertical stacking order of elements that overlap. As in, which one appears as if it is physically closer to you.

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

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

ANY QUESTIONS?