

# CSS Positions

## 1. Static Position:

- Default position for all elements.
- Elements with static position are positioned according to the normal flow of the document.
- No additional positioning properties are required.
- Example:

```
<div class="static-position">
  This is a div with static position.
</div>

<style>
.static-position {
  position: static;
}
</style>
```

## 2. Fixed Position:

- Positioned relative to the viewport (browser window).
- Elements with fixed position do not scroll with the page.
- Use properties like `top`, `right`, `bottom`, and `left` to set the element's position.
- Example:

```
<div class="fixed-position">
  This is a div with fixed position.
</div>

<style>
.fixed-position {
  position: fixed;
  top: 10px;
  right: 10px;
}
</style>
```

## 3. Sticky Position:

- Acts as a hybrid of relative and fixed positions.
- Initially positioned relative to the normal flow, but becomes fixed when scrolling reaches a specific threshold.
- Use properties like `top`, `right`, `bottom`, and `left` to set the element's position when it becomes sticky.

- Example:

```
<div class="sticky-position">
  This is a div with sticky position.
</div>

<style>
.sticky-position {
  position: sticky;
  top: 10px;
}
</style>
```

#### 4. Relative Position:

- Positioned relative to its normal position.
- Other elements are not affected by the element with relative position.
- Use properties like `top`, `right`, `bottom`, and `left` to adjust the element's position.
- Example:

```
<div class="relative-position">
  <div class="inner-div">
    This is an inner div with relative position.
  </div>
</div>

<style>
.relative-position {
  position: relative;
  height: 200px;
  width: 200px;
}

.inner-div {
  position: relative;
  top: 50px;
  left: 50px;
}
</style>
```

#### 5. Absolute Position:

- Positioned relative to its nearest positioned ancestor.
- If no ancestor is positioned, it's positioned relative to the initial containing block (usually the viewport).
- Use properties like `top`, `right`, `bottom`, and `left` to set the element's position.

- Example:

```
<div class="absolute-position">  
  This is a div with absolute position.  
</div>
```

```
<style>  
.absolute-position {  
  position: absolute;  
  top: 10px;  
  right: 10px;  
}  
</style>
```

```