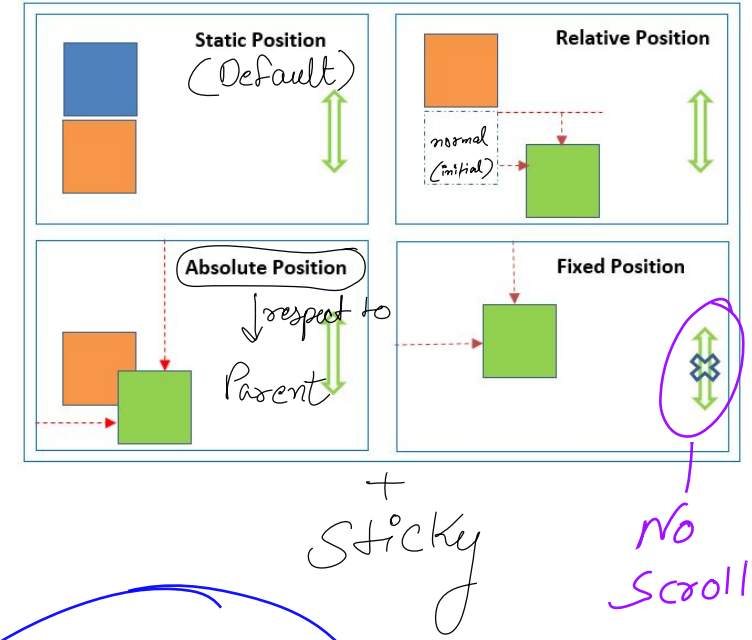
CSS Positioning



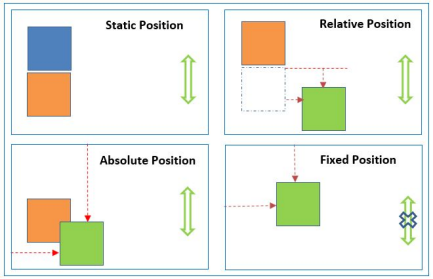
Re-watch class

Block Level Elements

- Block level elements create a full width of their parent elements, and they prevent other elements from appearing in the same horizontal line.
- Block level elements take up their own line of space and do not overlap with each other.
- The default position of the block level elements is to appear on the left side of the browser.

CSS Position Property

- The CSS ***position*** property is used to set position for an element.
- The CSS ***position*** property is also used to place an element behind another and also useful for scripted animation effects.
- The CSS ***position*** property can take following possible values:
  - static.
  - relative.
  - absolute.
  - fixed.
  - sticky.



Position: Static;

- The default value of the CSS ***position*** property is ***static***.
- HTML elements are positioned ***static*** by default.
- An element with ***position: static;*** is not positioned in any special way.
- It is not affected by top, right, left, bottom properties.

Position: Relative;

- The relative position property is used to set the element relative to its normal position.

- Example:

```
.green-box {
  background-color: green;
  position: relative;
}
```

- The code in the above example instructs the browser to place the .green-box element in relative position.

- But it does not specify where the .green-box element should be positioned. This can be done by accompanying the position declaration with any one of the following offset properties.

Position: Relative;

- Offset properties:
  - top - moves the element down from the top.
  - bottom - moves the element up from the bottom.
  - left - moves the element away from the left to right side.
  - right - moves the element away from the right to left side.

move in opposite direction

- The values of the offset properties can be in pixels, ems, percentages,...

- Example:

```
.green-box {
  background-color: green;
  position: relative;
  top: 50px;
  left: 120px;
}
```

Position: Relative;

Before and After applying offset properties:

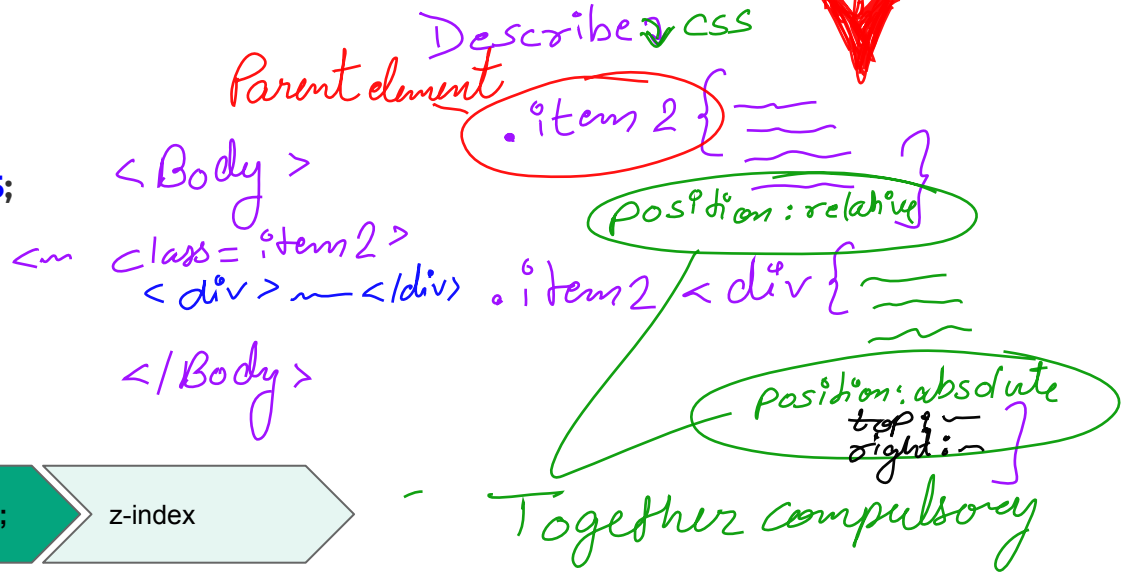
Position: Absolute;

- When an element's position is set to absolute, all other elements on the page will ignore the element and act like it is not present on the page.

- The element will be positioned relative to its closest positioned parent element, while offset properties can be used to determine the final position from there.

- Example:

```
header {
  background-color: #466995;
  border-bottom: 1px solid #466995;
  position: absolute;
  width: 100%;
}
```



Position: Fixed;

(otherwise) → if parent container → position: relative

** absolute position will be with respect to body

- When the element position is set to absolute, the element will scroll when the user scrolls the document.

- We can fix an element to a specific position on the page (regardless of user scrolling) by setting its position to fixed, and accompanying it with the familiar offset properties top, bottom, left, and right.

- Example:

```
header {
  background-color: #466995;
  border-bottom: 1px solid #466995;
  position: fixed;
  width: 100%;
}
```

top: 5px

In fixed position
↓
other elements display above the fixed element
{Same in sticky}

so/n → Z index

Position: Sticky; – fixed at a distance otherwise move with respect to scroll bar

Practice

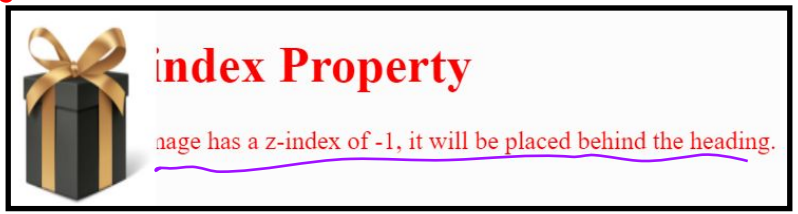
- The sticky value is another position value that keeps an element in the document flow as the user scrolls, but *sticks* to a specified position as the page is scrolled further.
- This is done by using the sticky value along with the familiar offset properties, as well as one new one.
- A sticky element 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).

Z-index → Not work on default position ⇒ static

Z index: ↑(+/-) → go to above

Z index: ↓(+/-) → go to bellow

- When elements on a web page have combinations of different positions, their contents can overlap, making the content difficult to read.



- The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element. z-index only works on positioned elements.

- The z-index property accepts integer values. Depending on their values, the integers instruct the browser on the order in which elements should be layered on the web page.

z-index: +ive ↓ move upper

-ive ↓ move downward

Example

display : none → hide element & hide space

visibility : hidden → hide element & show space

Position property in our LinkedIn project

```
.header{
    padding:5px 150px;
    position:sticky;
    top:0;
    display: flex;
    justify-content: space-between;
    align-items: center;
    background-color: white;
    z-index:1;
}
```

```
.info{
    position:absolute;
    top:-6;
    right:-5;
    background-color: brown;
    color: white;
    padding:1px 3px;
    font-weight: 600;
    border-radius: 6px;
}
```

-ive values - ?

```
.nav_icon{
    position:relative;
    font-size: var(--para_font_size);

}
```