Que-

Explain all the CSS positions(static, fixed, sticky, relative, absolute) with one code example each.

Ans-

1.Static

Default value. Elements render in order, as they appear in the document flow.

Example:

```
<style>
.box {
 position: static;
width: 200px;
 height: 200px;
 background-color: red;
} </style>
```

```
<div class="box">Static Position</div>
```

2.Relative

The element is positioned relative to its normal position, so "left:20px" adds 20 pixels to the element's LEFT position.

Example:

```
<style>
  .box {
    position: relative;
    top: 20px;
```

```
    left: 50px;
    width: 200px;
    height: 200px;
    background-color: blue;
  }
</style>

<div class="box">Relative Position</div>
```

3. Absolute

The element is positioned relative to its first positioned (not static) ancestor element.

Example:

```
<style>
  .container {
    position: relative;
    width: 300px;
    height: 300px;
    background-color: light gray;
  }

  .box {
    position: absolute;
    top: 50px;
    left: 50px;
    width: 200px;
```

```
      height: 200px;
      background-color: yellow;
  }
</style>


<div class="container">
  <div class="box">Absolute Position</div>
</div>
```

4.Fixed

The element is positioned relative to the browser window.

Example:
```
<style>
  .box {
    position: fixed;
    top: 50px;
    right: 50px;
    width: 200px;
    height: 200px;
    background-color: green;
  }
</style>


<div class="box">Fixed Position</div>
```

5.Sticky

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).

Example:

```
<style>
  .box {
    position: sticky;
    top: 50px;
    width: 200px;
    height: 200px;
    background-color: orange;
  }
</style>
```