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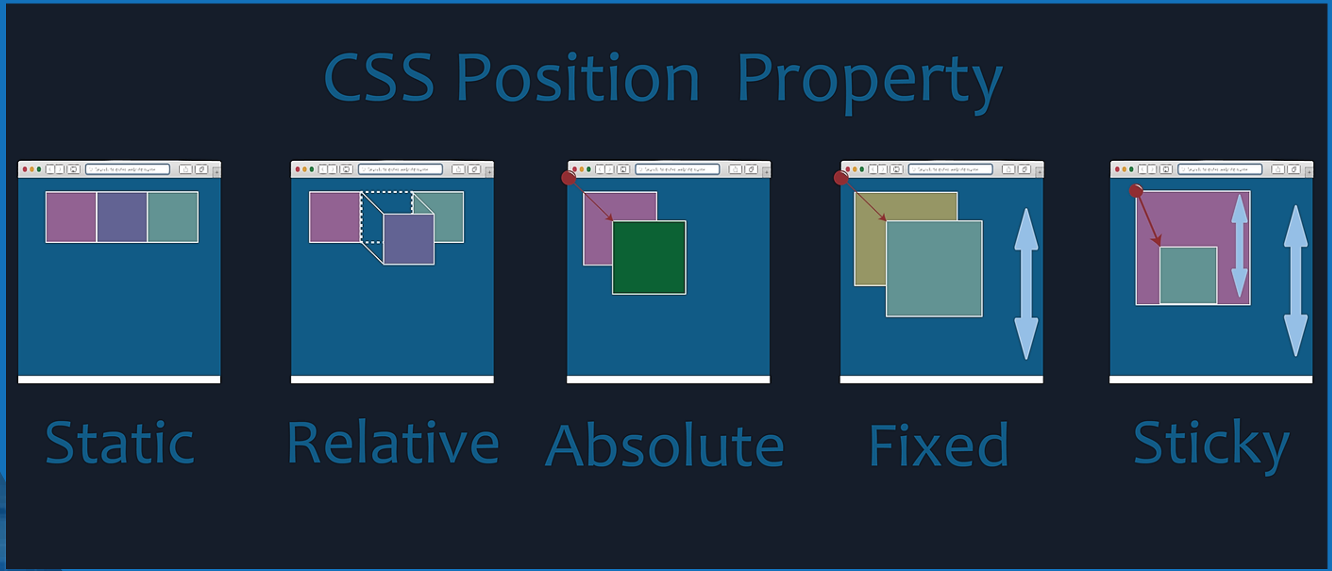
CSS POSITION



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CSS Position

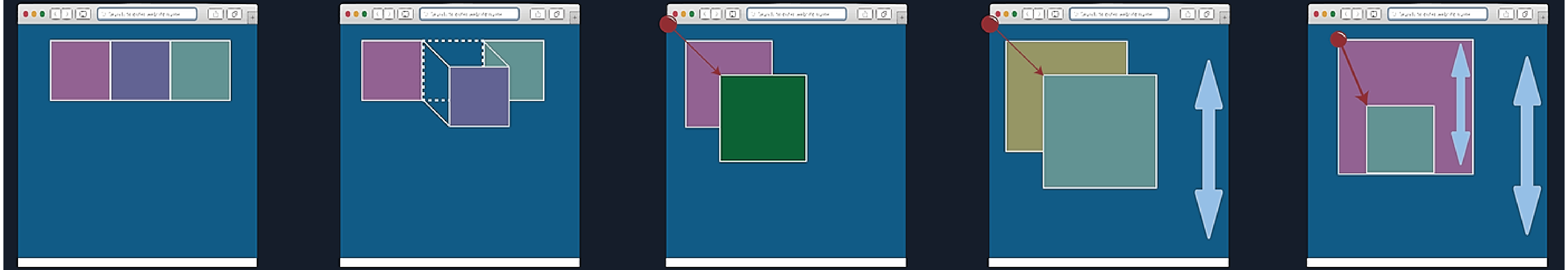
- The CSS position property helps you define the position you want an element to take on the HTML page.

- This property works with the left, right, top, bottom and z-index properties to determine the final position of an element on a page.

There are five values the position property can take. They are:

1. **Static**
2. **Relative**
3. **Absolute**
4. **Fixed**
5. **Sticky**

CSS Position Property



Static

Relative

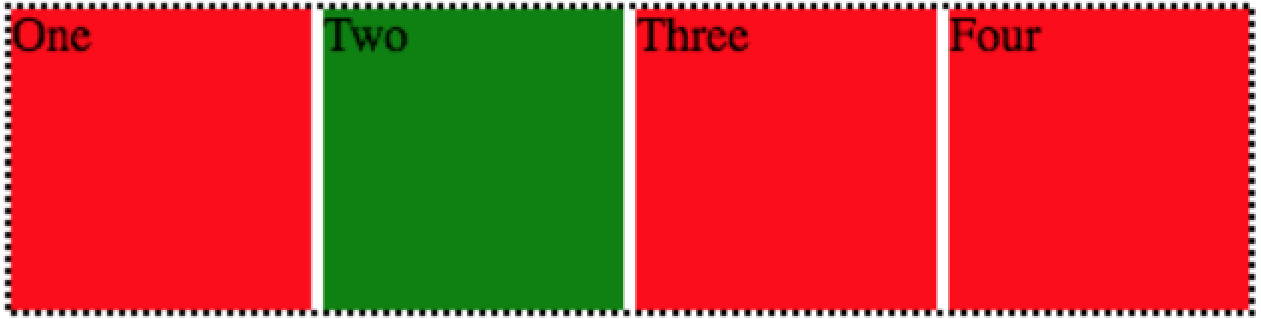
Absolute

Fixed

Sticky

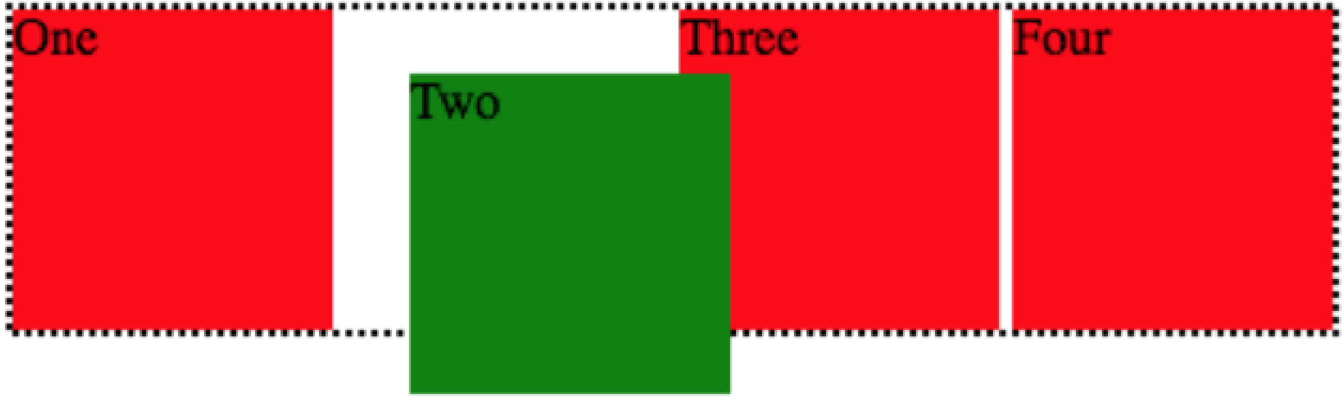
1.Static Positioning

- A static positioned element is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page.
- HTML elements are positioned static by default.
- **Static positioned elements are not affected by the top, bottom, left, and right properties.**
- An element with position



position: static

What happens when we want to move the GreenBox but do not want to affect the layout around it?



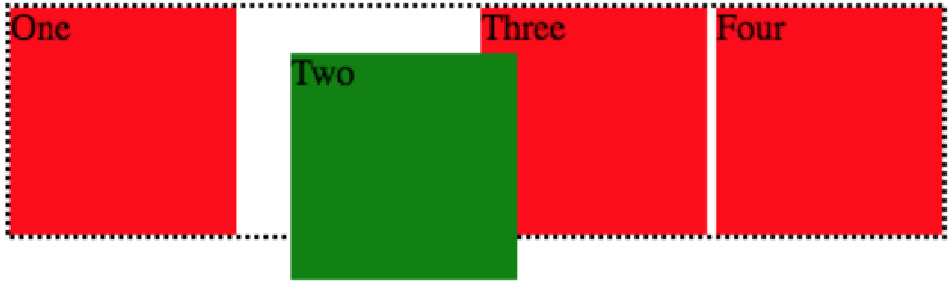
2. Relative Position

- An element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its normal position.

- Setting the top, right, bottom, and left properties of a relatively-positioned element will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position.

- **Other content will not be adjusted to fit into any gap left by the element.**

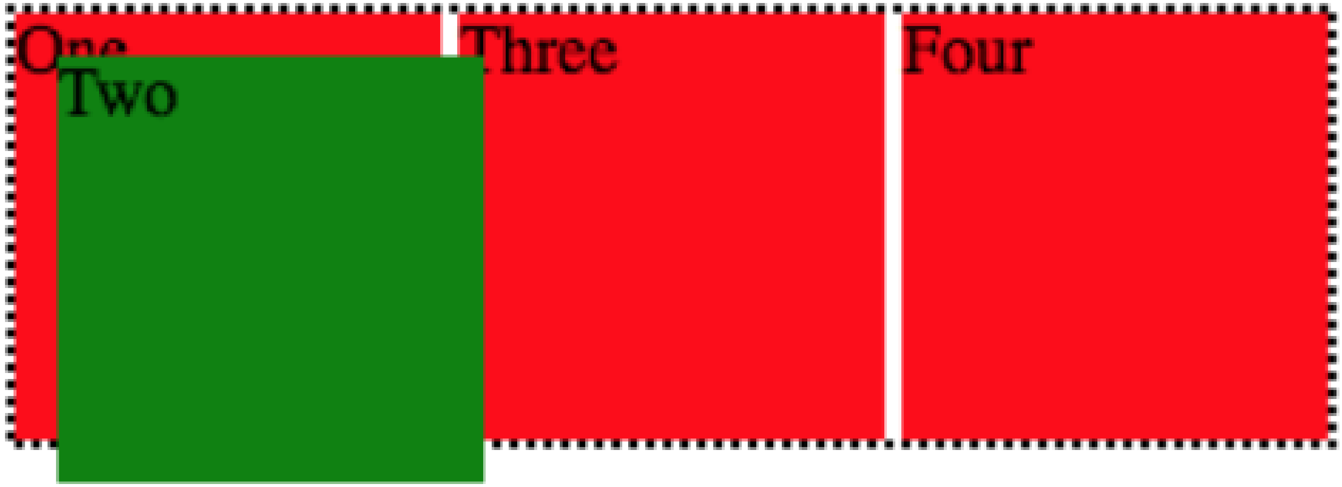
- This value will help us to change the position of element without influencing the other element. It do not push the other element to a new position.



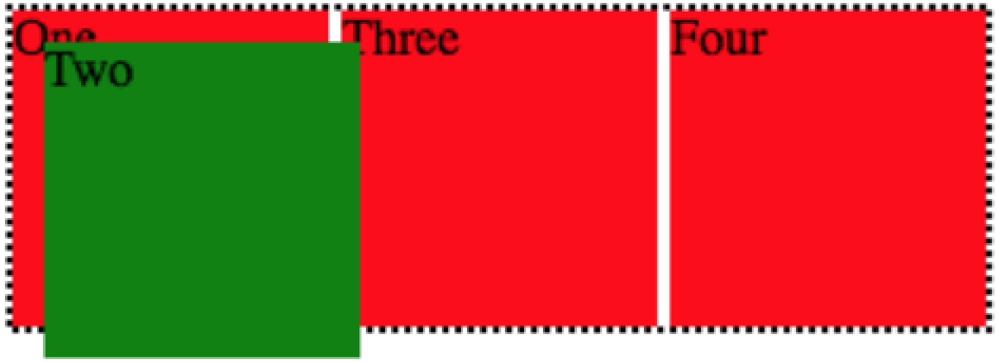
position: relative

3. Absolute Position

Position: absolute is the opposite.

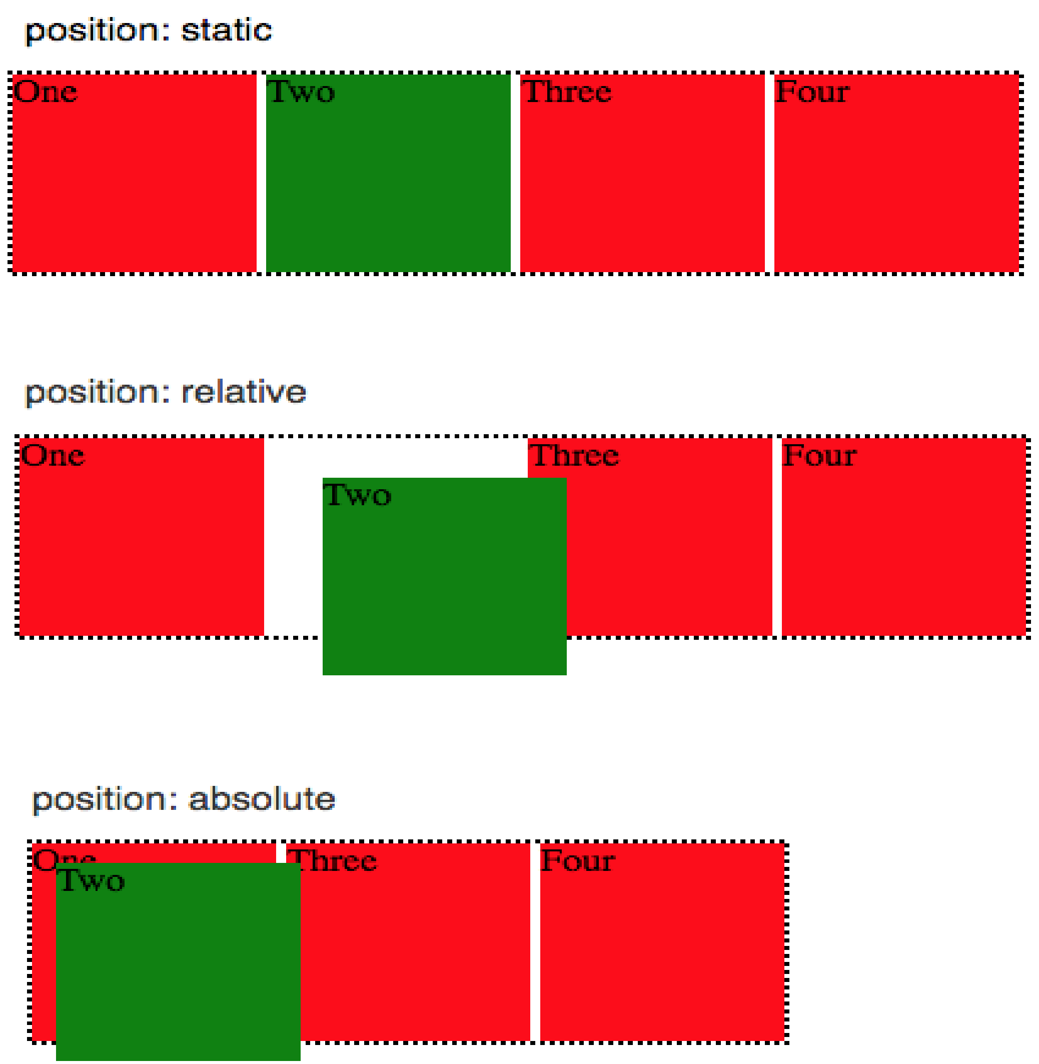


position: absolute



position: absolute

- By applying position: absolute to the GreenBox, it will **not** leave any gap where it would have been.
- The position of the GreenBox is based on its parent position (the dotted border).
- Thus, moving 20px to the left and bottom from the top-left origin of the dotted border.



position: static

position: relative

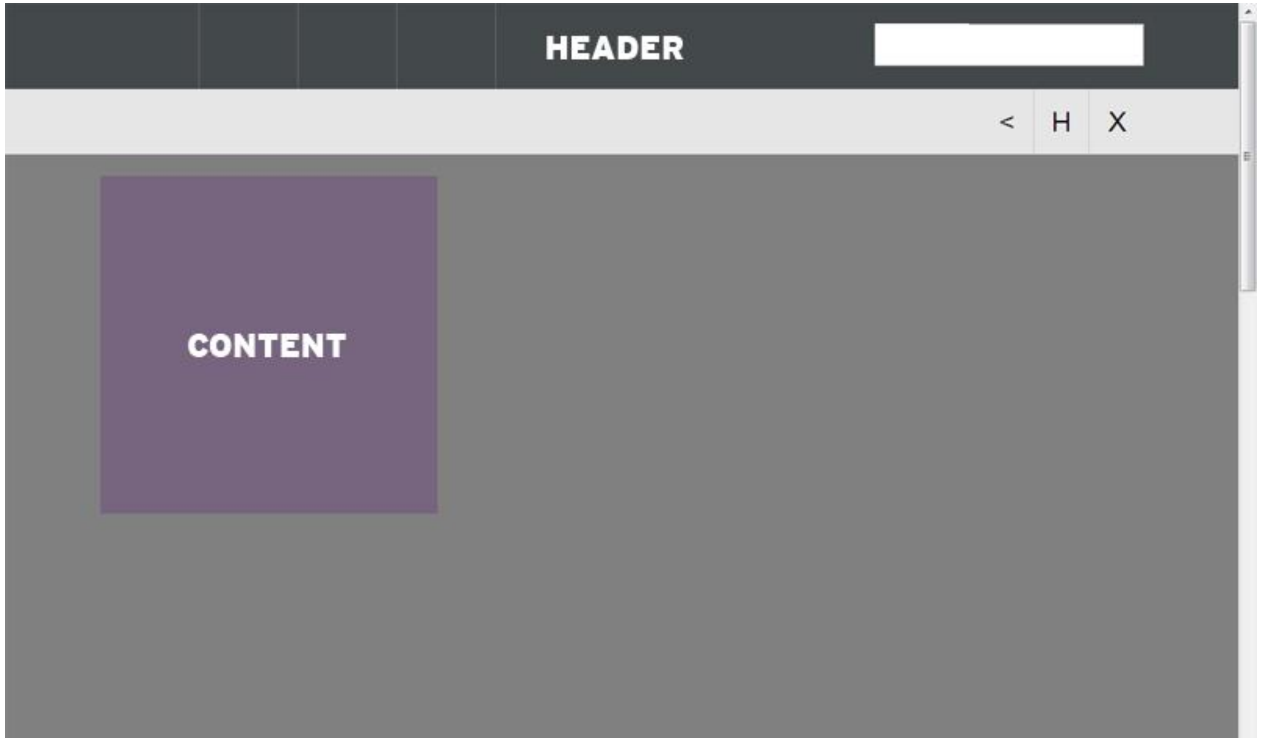
position: absolute

4.Fixed Positioning

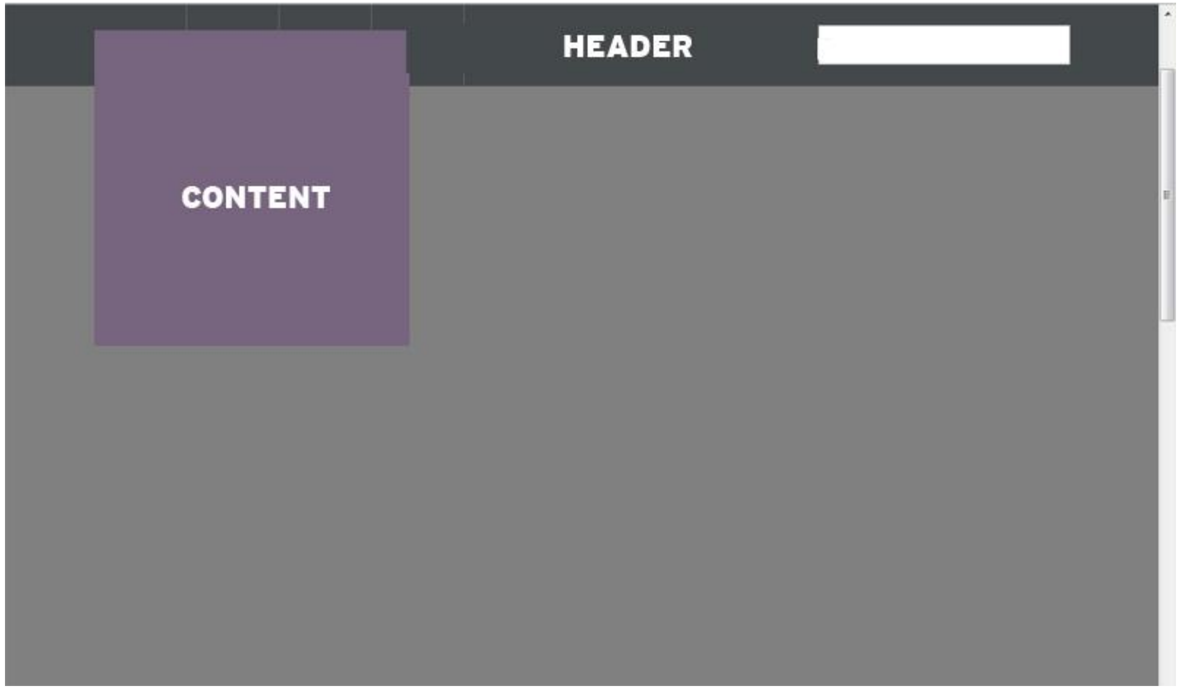
- Fixed positioning allows you to fix the position of an element to a particular spot on the page.

- Fixed positioning is similar to absolute positioning, **but** fixed positioning anchors an element to the browser window. If you scroll up and down**, the fixed element stays put even as other elements scroll past.**

Where can I use position: fixed?



After scrolling



5.Sticky Positioning

- position: sticky is a mix of position: **relative** and **position**: fixed.

- It acts like a relatively positioned element until a certain scroll point and then it acts like a fixed element.

- The element is positioned based on the user’s scroll position.

- Sets sticky positioning of an element,

When to use fixed?

So, with that in mind, we want to use fixed when it must always be always on the same place on the page. **It simply doesn’t move.**

Visitors to your page can see it, but as far as the rest of the content on the page is concerned, it isn’t there.

That means it can potentially cover some elements, hiding them from view.

Be careful, Sometimes it’s not a big deal on desktop, but when you hit mobile and screen real-estate is limited, this can cause problems.

When to use sticky?

- When you want something to scroll into view and then stop once it reaches a certain point.
- In the past we had to use JavaScript to do this.
- It’s amazing that we can do it with CSS now, and that it’s so simple to use.
- Keep in mind that it stays within its parent, so once the parent scrolls off, it’s gone.
- This isn’t an issue if the parent is the body, but the rest of the time you might not get the effect you are after.

Thank you