Position in CSS - Answers

1. Write code to position 5 equal-sized (50 X 50px) boxes A, B, C, D, and E as follows
    1. box A 200px from the left, and 200px from the top of the viewport
    2. box B -30px left, and -30px above from the center of box A
    3. box B -30px right, and -30px above from the center of box A
    4. box B -30px left, and -30px below from the center of box A
    5. box B -30px right, and -30px below from the center of box A.

HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
    <head>
        <meta charset="UTF-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
        <title>Position on CSS</title>
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="position.css">
    </head>
    <body>
        <div class="box" id="box1">A</div>
        <div class="box" id="box2">B</div>
        <div class="box" id="box3">C</div>
        <div class="box" id="box4">D</div>
        <div class="box" id="box5">E</div>
    </body>
</html>
```

CSS:

```
body{
    position:relative;
    width:500px;
    height:500px;
    border:1px solid #ccc;
}
.box{
    width: 50px;
    height: 50px;
    border: 1px solid black;
    background-color:lightblue;
    position:absolute;
    display:flex;
    justify-content: center;
    align-items: center;
}
#box1{     /*A*/
    left:200px;
    top:200px;
}
#box2{       /*B*/
    left:170px;
    top:170px;
}
#box3{      /*C*/
    left:170px;
    top:230px;
}
#box4{      /*D*/
    left:230px;
    top:170px;
}
#box5{       /*E*/
    left:230px;
    top:230px;
}
```

EXPLANATION:

- Box A has left:200px; and top:200px; and It's the center box.
- Box B : Given: left: -30px; and top: -30px; →left=calc(200px - 30px) =170px, top= calc(200px - 30px) =170px .
- 200px is the Top & left position of Box A , which is the center box for all existing boxes.

OUTPUT: Preview

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2. Explain the difference between Absolute and Relative positioning.

Absolute Positioning:

- It removes from normal document flow.
- It does not occupy space, other elements behave as if its not there.
- Top, Right, Left, Bottom move the element relative to its normal positioning.
- Often used to overlay elements, as it’s removed from the flow.

Relative Positioning:

- Remains in the normal document flow.
- It occupies its original space, even if moved.
- Top, Right, Bottom, Left move the element relative to its positioning context.
- Can overlap other elements if shifted.

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3. Create a card as shown in the picture below. (You can use CSS float property only for layout).

HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>layout using float</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="float.css">
</head>
<body>
    <div id="container">
        <h2>The Earth!!!</h2>
        <div id="image">
        <img src="lap.png">
        </div>
        <div id="content">
            <p>Nature is Earth's masterpiece, a symphony of life composed through millennia. Its landscapes whisper tales of ancient mountains, winding rivers, and flourishing forests, reminding us of the planet's boundless beauty. From delicate petals to towering redwoods, nature's artistry stirs awe and reconnects us to the essence of
```

```
existence. Nature is Earth's masterpiece, a symphony of life composed
through millennia. Its landscapes whisper tales of ancient mountains,
winding rivers, and flourishing forests.</p>
        </div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS:

```
#container{
    border:2px solid black;
    background-color:#ffff0041;
    padding:10px;
    width:800px;
    height:250px;
    float:left;
}
img{
    width:300px;
    height:200px;
    float:right;
    position:relative;
    bottom:60px;
}
#content{
    width:450px;
    float:left;
}
```

OUTPUT: Preview

---

4. Create a simple header that sticks to the top of a webpage upon scrolling.

HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
                <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
    <title>Simple Header</title>
    <link href="simp.css" rel="stylesheet">
</head>
<body>
    <div class="navbar">
        <div class="logo">
            My Website
        </div>
        <div class="links">
            <a href="" class="button">Home</a>
            <a href="" class="button">Pricing</a>
            <a href="" class="button">Contact</a>
            <a href="" class="button">Terms and Condition</a>
            <a href="" class="button">Get Started</a>
        </div>
    </div>
    <div class="bird">
        <div id="bird1">
            <img src="bird.jpg">
        </div>
        <div id="bird2">
            <img src="bird.jpg">
        </div>
        <div id="bird3">
            <img src="bird.jpg">
        </div>
        <div id="bird4">
            <img src="bird.jpg">
        </div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS:

```
.navbar{
    margin: 80px;
}
.logo{
    text-transform:uppercase;
    position:fixed;
    top:0px;
    left:0px;
    background-color:rgb(165, 42, 42);
    color:ghostwhite;
    width:800px;
    height:70px;
}
.links{
    width:1000px;
    position:fixed;
    top:0px;
    left:350px;
    display:flex;
}
.links a{
    color:yellow;
}
.button{
    padding: 10px 20px; /*Vertical Horizontal*/
    width:50px;
    position: relative;
    top:0px;
    left:-30px;
    text-decoration:none;
    color:white;
}
.bird{
    overflow: auto;
}
#bird1, #bird2, #bird3, #bird4{
    height:1000px;
    text-align:center;
}
```

OUTPUT: Preview

5. Explain the z-index, with a code example.

EXPLANATION:

- Z-index determines the stacking order of elements along the Z-axis.
- Higher values of elements are placed over the lower value of elements.
- This stacking order of elements is done using Z-index.

HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
    <head>
        <meta variable="UTF-8">
                   <meta   name="viewport"   content="width=device-width,
initial-scale=1.0">
        <title>Z Index</title>
        <link href="zindex.css" rel="stylesheet">
    </head>
    <body>
        <section class="images">
            <div>
                <img src="PW.jpg" id="pic1" class="photo">
            </div>
            <div>
                <img src="PhyWal.png" id="pic2" class="photo">
            </div>
            <div>
                <img src="Image.png"  id="pic3" class="photo">
            </div>
        </section>
    </body>
</html>
```

CSS:

```
.images{
    border:2px solid black;
    width:700px;
    height:550px;
    /* background-color:brown; */
}
.photo{
    width:200px;
    height:200px;
}
#pic1{
    position:relative;
    top:0px;
    left:0px;
    z-index:1;
}
```

```
#pic2{
    position:relative;
    top:-50px;
    left:150px;
    z-index:2;
}
#pic3{
    position:relative;
    top:-100px;
    left:280px;
    z-index:3;
}
```

OUTPUT: Preview