In this lecture, we will discuss...

Relative and Absolute Element Positioning



Static Positioning

Normal document flow. Default for all, except html.

Positioning offsets are ignored

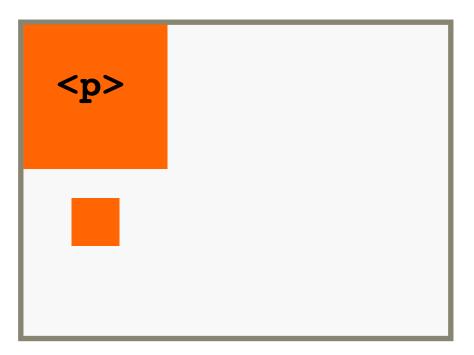


Element is positioned relative to its position in normal document flow.

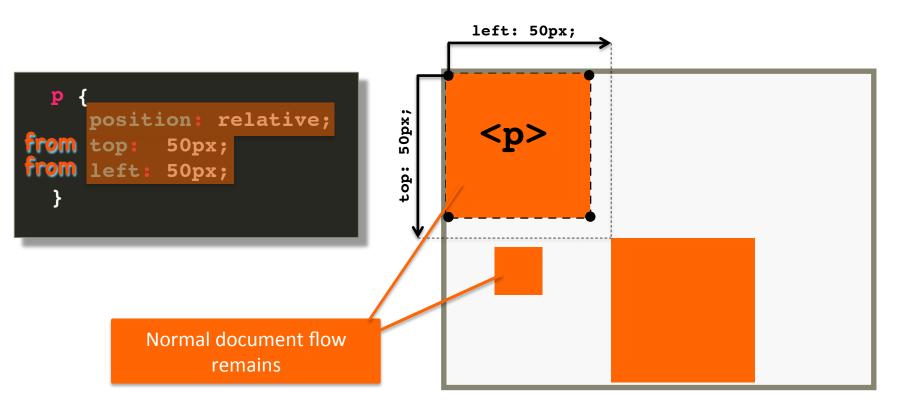
- Positioning CSS (offset) properties are:
 - top, bottom, left, right
- ♦ Element is NOT taken out of normal document flow
 - Even if moved, its original spot is preserved



```
p {
}
```

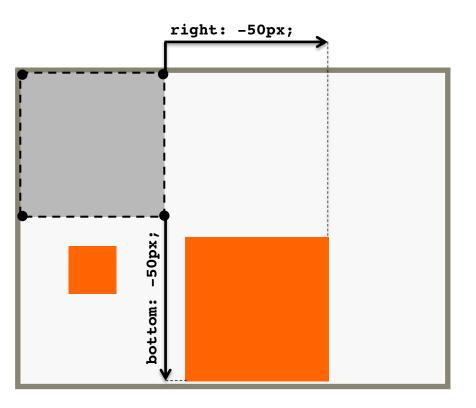








```
p {
    position: relative;
    bottom: -50px;
    right: -50px;
}
```



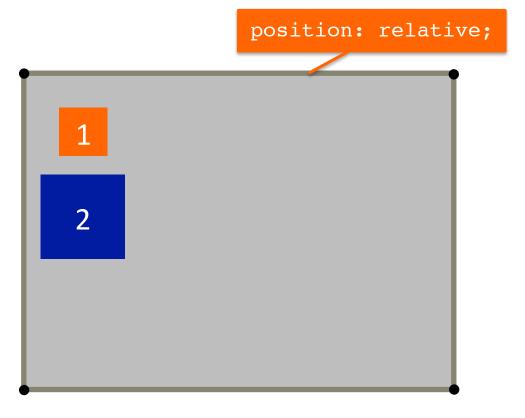


All offsets (top, bottom, left, right) are relative to the position of the nearest ancestor which has positioning set on it, other than static.

- ♦ By default, html is the only element that has non-static positioning set on it (relative).
- Element is taken out of normal document flow



```
p { /* #1 */
}
```



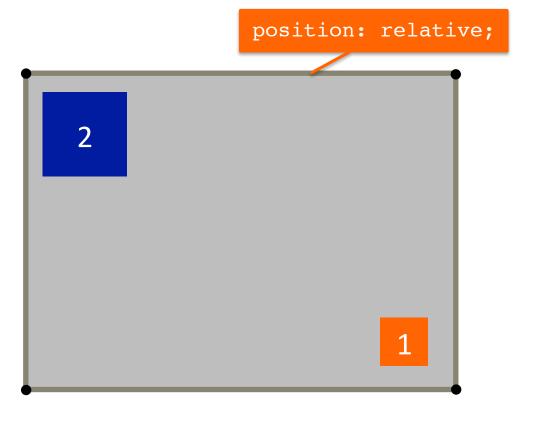


```
p { /* #1 */
   position: absolute;
}
```

```
position: relative;
```



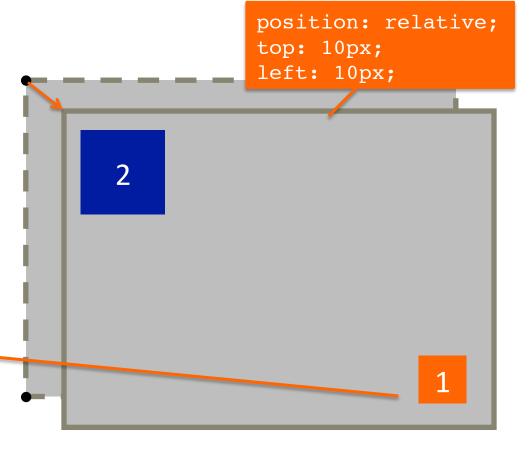
```
p { /* #1 */
    position: absolute;
    bottom: 10px;
    right: 10px;
}
```





```
p { /* #1 */
    position: absolute;
    bottom: 10px;
    right: 10px;
}
```

If container element is offset, everything inside is offset with it.





Summary

- ♦ Static positioning is default for all elements, except html
- Relative positioning offsets the element relative to its normal document flow position
- Absolute positioning is relative to closest ancestor which has positioning set to non-static value
- Offsetting the relative container element offsets its contents as well

NEXT:

Using Media Queries

