

# CSS Positioning

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CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) positioning is a crucial aspect of web development that allows you to control the layout and placement of HTML elements on a webpage. There are several CSS positioning properties that help you achieve different layouts. Here are the main ones:

## 1. Static Positioning:

- Default positioning for all elements.
- Elements are positioned according to the normal flow of the document.

```
.example {  
    position: static;  
}
```

## 2. Relative Positioning:

- Positioned relative to its normal position.
- Can be moved left, right, up, or down, without affecting the normal flow.

```
.example {  
  position: relative;  
  top: 10px;  
  left: 20px;  
}
```

### 3. Absolute Positioning:

- Positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like fixed).
- The element is removed from the normal flow of the document.

```
.example {  
  position: absolute;  
  top: 30px;  
  left: 40px;  
}
```

## 4. Fixed Positioning:

- Positioned relative to the viewport.
- The element stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled.

```
.example {  
  position: fixed;  
  top: 50px;  
  left: 60px;  
}
```

## 5. Sticky Positioning:

- Acts like a relative position until an element crosses a specified point during scrolling.
- Then, it becomes fixed.

```
.example {  
  position: sticky;  
  top: 70px;  
}
```

## 6. Z-Index:

- Specifies the stack order of an element.
- Elements with a higher z-index value are displayed in front of elements with a lower z-index value.

```
.example {  
  z-index: 2;  
}
```