

Position in CSS

Static

This is the default value for all elements. Static positioning means that the element will flow in the normal order of the document, and its position cannot be changed with top, bottom, left, or right properties.

Position in CSS

Relative

This value positions an element relative to its normal position in the document flow. The element can be moved with top, bottom, left, or right properties, and it does not affect the position of other elements in the document flow.

```
<div class="parent">  
  <div class="child">  
    <p>Hello, I am a child element.</p>  
  </div>  
</div>
```

```
.parent { position: relative; width: 300px; height: 300px;  
          background-color: lightblue; padding: 20px; }  
.child { position: relative; top: 50px; left: 50px; width: 150px;  
height: 150px; background-color: lightgreen; padding:  
20px; }
```

Position in CSS

Fixed

This value positions an element relative to the browser window. The element remains fixed in its position, even if the page is scrolled. It can be moved with top, bottom, left, or right properties, and it does not affect the position of other elements in the document flow.

Position in CSS

Sticky

The "position: sticky" property in CSS is used to make an element stick to a specific position on the screen when the user scrolls past that position. It is similar to "position: fixed", but with one key difference: "position: sticky" will "stick" the element to the screen when it reaches a certain point, but will still allow it to "unstick" and return to its normal position when the user scrolls back up.

For example, if you have a navigation menu that you want to stay fixed at the top of the page when the user scrolls down, but then return to its normal position when the user scrolls back up, you could use the "position: sticky" property to achieve this effect.

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Position in CSS

Absolute

This value positions an element relative to its nearest positioned ancestor element. If there is no positioned ancestor, it will be positioned relative to the body element. The element can be moved with top, bottom, left, or right properties, and it does not affect the position of other elements in the document flow.