



Keywords/Questions:

Notes:

position:absolute;

Relative Positioning

-means that you're adding a margin relative to where the element should have been.

Absolute Positioning:

-It is positioning relative to the parent element.

-It is usually relative to the border of the body.

-When we use absolute positioning we are taking the object out of the natural flow of the document. It acts as if we have deleted the element. Other elements consider it as if it wasn't there.

position:relative;

.container{position:relative}

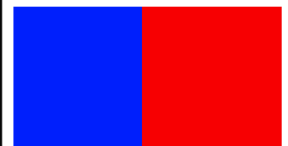
position:fixed;

```

HTML
1 <body>
2   <div class="red"></div>
3   <div class="blue"></div>
4 </body>

CSS
1 .red{
2   height:100px;
3   width:100px;
4   background-color:red;
5   position:absolute;
6   left:100px;
7 }
8 .blue{
9   height:100px;
10  width:100px;
11  background-color:blue;

```



Summary:

Positioning:

-static:- default positioning of our page.

-relative:-adding margin relative to where the element should have been.

-absolute:-adding a margin relative to the border of the parent element

-Combining absolute and relative:-we use a relative parent containing an absolute element. We position the element relative to the absolute parent.

-fixed: we create an element unaffected by scrolling.

More Notes

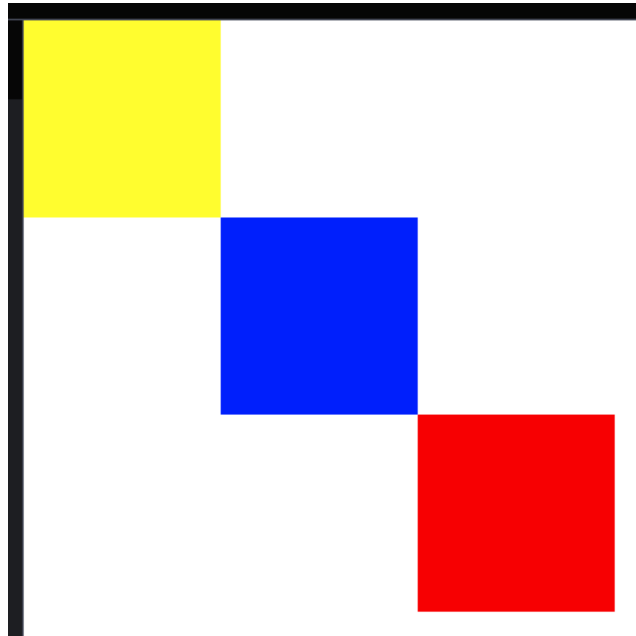
Absolute Positioning continued:

HTML

```
1 <body>
2   <div class="red"></div>
3   <div class="blue"></div>
4   <div class="yellow"></div>
5 </body>
```

* CSS

```
1 body{margin:0;}
2 .red{
3   height:100px;width:100px;
4   background-color:red;
5   position:absolute;
6   top:200px;
7   left:200px;
8 }
9 .blue{
10  height:100px;width:100px;
11  background-color:blue;
12  position:absolute;
13  left:100px;
14  top:100px;
15 }
16 .yellow{
17  height:100px;width:100px;
18  background-color:yellow;
19  position:absolute;
20 }
```

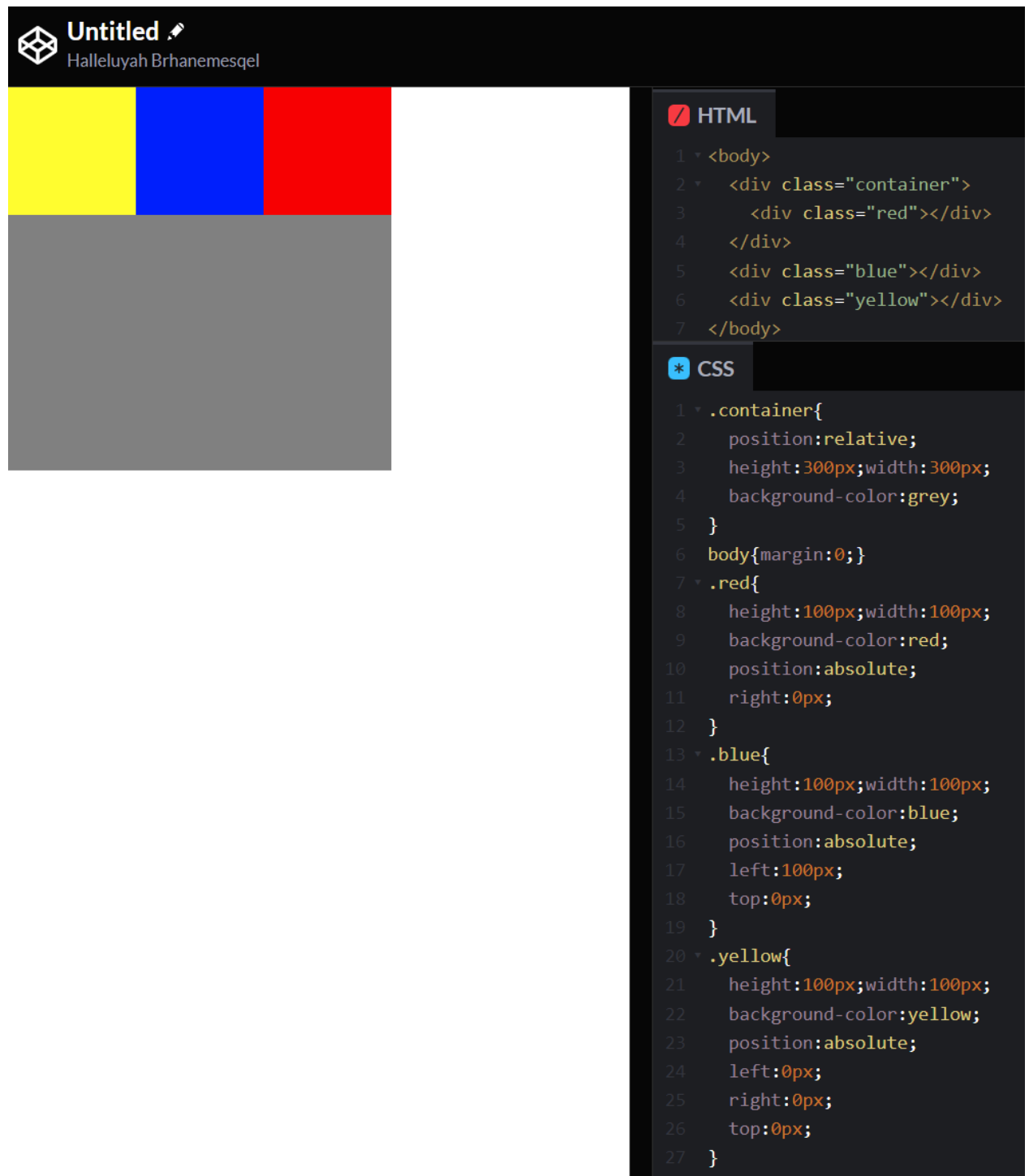


–Setting the margin of the body to 0 is important to avoid problems created by the margin or we can do what we did at the bottom for the yellow.

```
.red{
  height:100px;width:100px;
  background-color:red;
  position:absolute;
  top:200px;
  left:200px;
}
.blue{
  height:100px;width:100px;
  background-color:blue;
  position:absolute;
  left:100px;
  top:100px;
}
.yellow{
  height:100px;width:100px;
  background-color:yellow;
  position:absolute;
  left:0px;
  right:0px;
  top:0px;
}
```

Combining relative and absolute positioning:

- we can use containers to fine tune the position of our elements on screen by using a combination of absolute and relative positioning



Fixed Positioning:

- It enables us to create an element unaffected by scrolling.
- This is really useful if you have a navigation bar that you want to be fixed so that it follows the user as they scroll through your web site or sometimes you might have a side bar that you want to stay fixed.
- For example if I change the above yellow's position from absolute to fixed and I say that it is fixed to the top then if I scroll through the web page it will stay in its current position.
- Written as position:fixed;

