

Class 07 CSS Positioning

CSS Position Property

The CSS position property controls how elements are positioned on a web page. It allows developers to control the layout and layering of elements on the web page.

What is a position property?

The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element. It affects how an element is placed in the document flow and can also influence the layout of other elements.

Position Property Values

1) static

It is the default value. Elements are positioned according to the normal flow of the document.

- Top, right, bottom, and left properties have no effect.

Syntax:

```
selector {  
    position: static;  
}
```

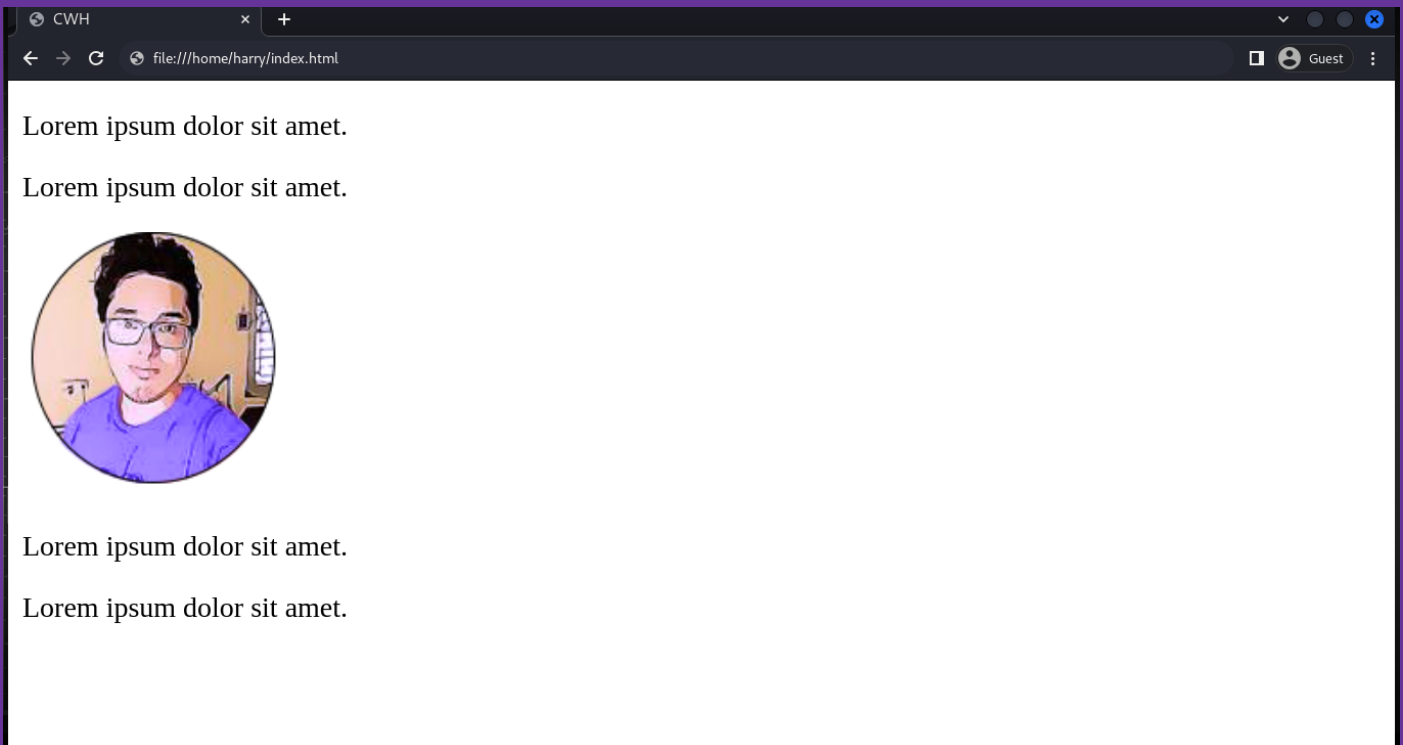
Example:

```
<head>  
  <style>  
    img {  
      position: static;  
    }  
  </style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  <p id="p1">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.</p>  
  <p id="p2">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.</p>  
    
  <p id="p3">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.</p>  
  <p id="p4">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

CASCADING STYLE SHEET (CSS)

CSS

Result:



2) relative

Elements are positioned relative to their normal position.

- Top, right, bottom, and left properties move the element from its normal position.

Syntax:

```
selector {  
    position: relative;  
}
```

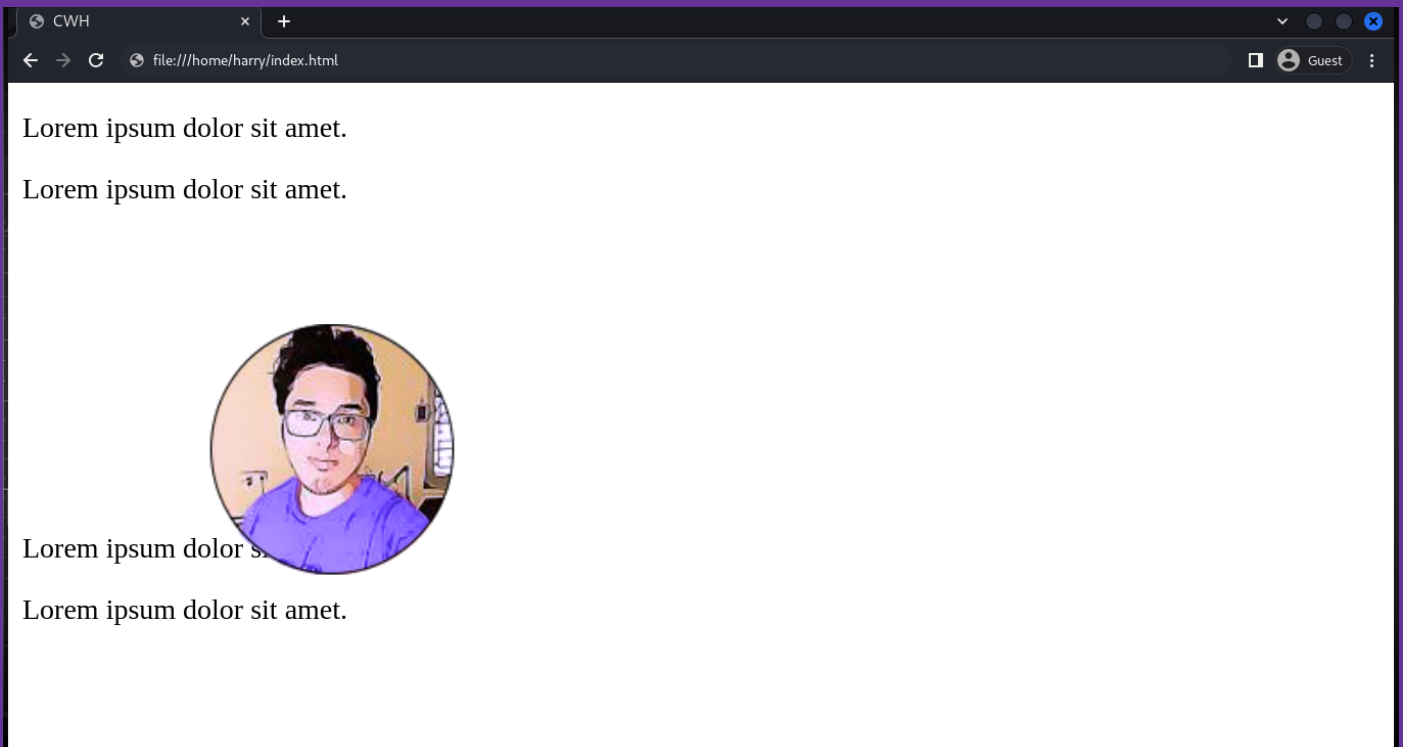
Example:

```
<head>  
  <style>  
    img {  
      position: relative;  
      left: 100px;  
      top: 50px  
    }  
  </style>  
</head>  
  
<body>  
  <p id="p1">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.</p>  
  <p id="p2">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.</p>  
    
  <p id="p3">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.</p>  
  <p id="p4">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

CASCADING STYLE SHEET (CSS)

CSS

Result:



3) absolute

Elements are positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (an ancestor with a position value other than static).

If no such ancestor exists, the element is positioned relative to the initial containing block (usually the `<html>` element).

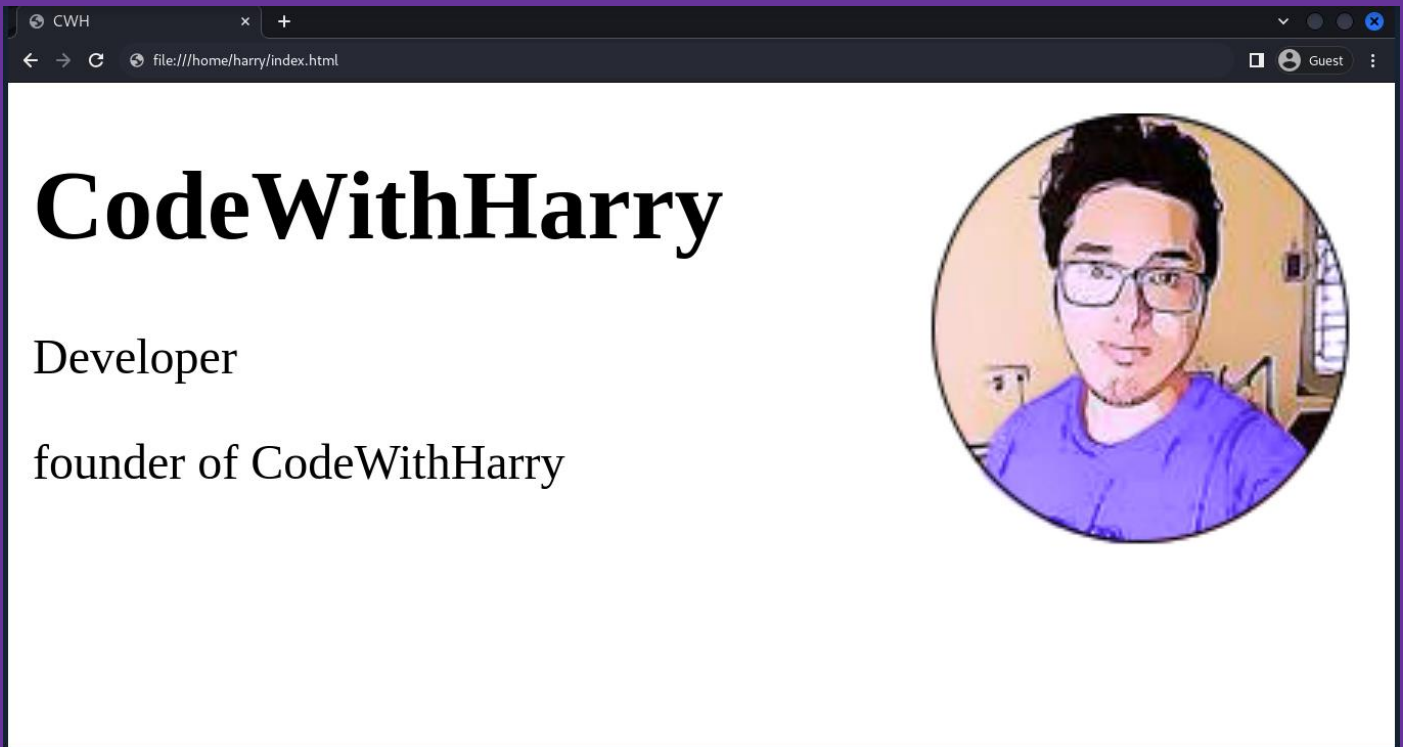
Example:

```
<head>
  <style>
    #about{
      position: relative;
    }
    .logo{
      position: absolute;
      right: 10px;
      top: 10px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>CodeWithHarry</h1>
  <div class="about">
    <p>Developer</p>
    <p>founder of CodeWithHarry</p>
    
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

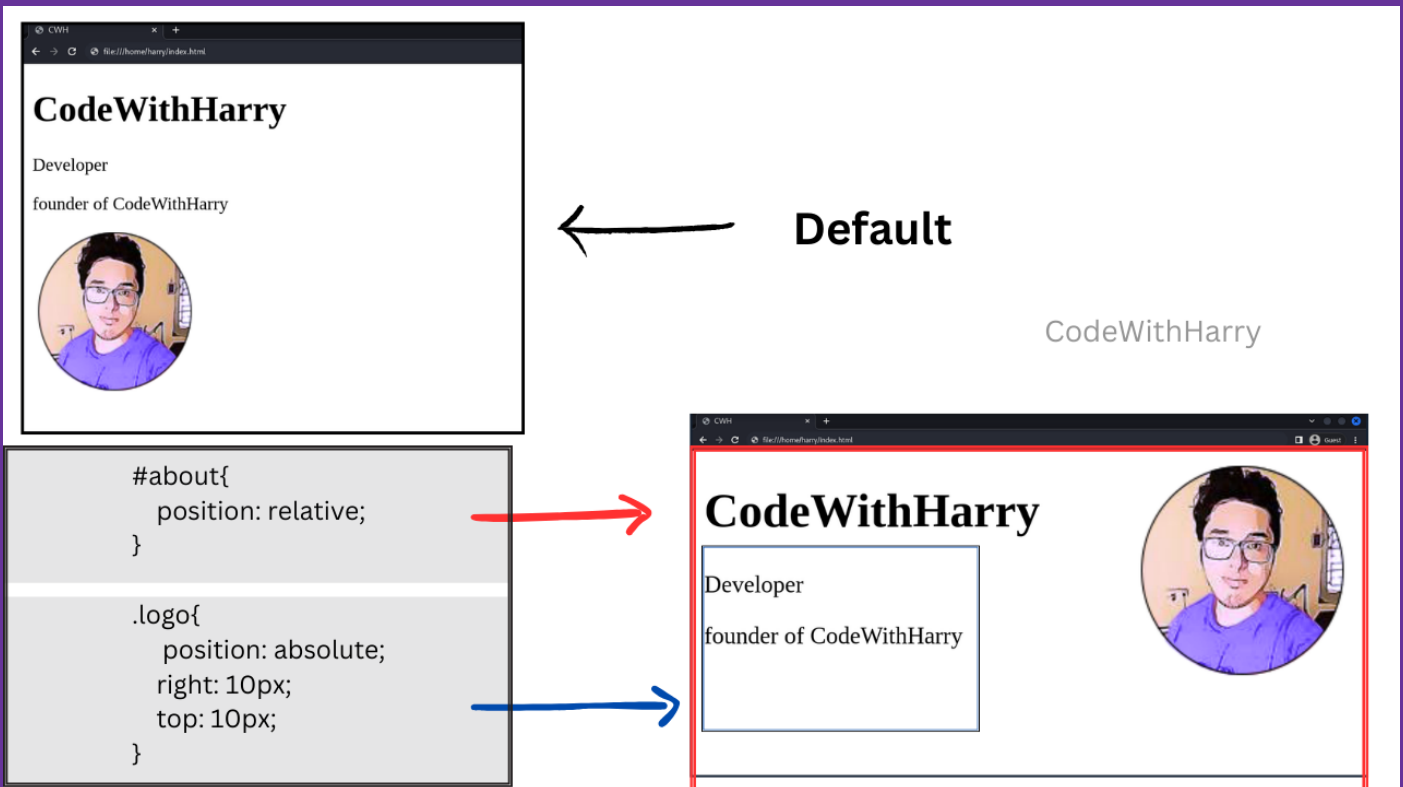
CASCADING STYLE SHEET (CSS)

CSS

Result:



Explanation:



CASCADING STYLE SHEET (CSS)

CSS

Here, as we have set position relative to the body and absolute to the about section, the about section position can be manipulated with the left of top, left, right, and bottom.

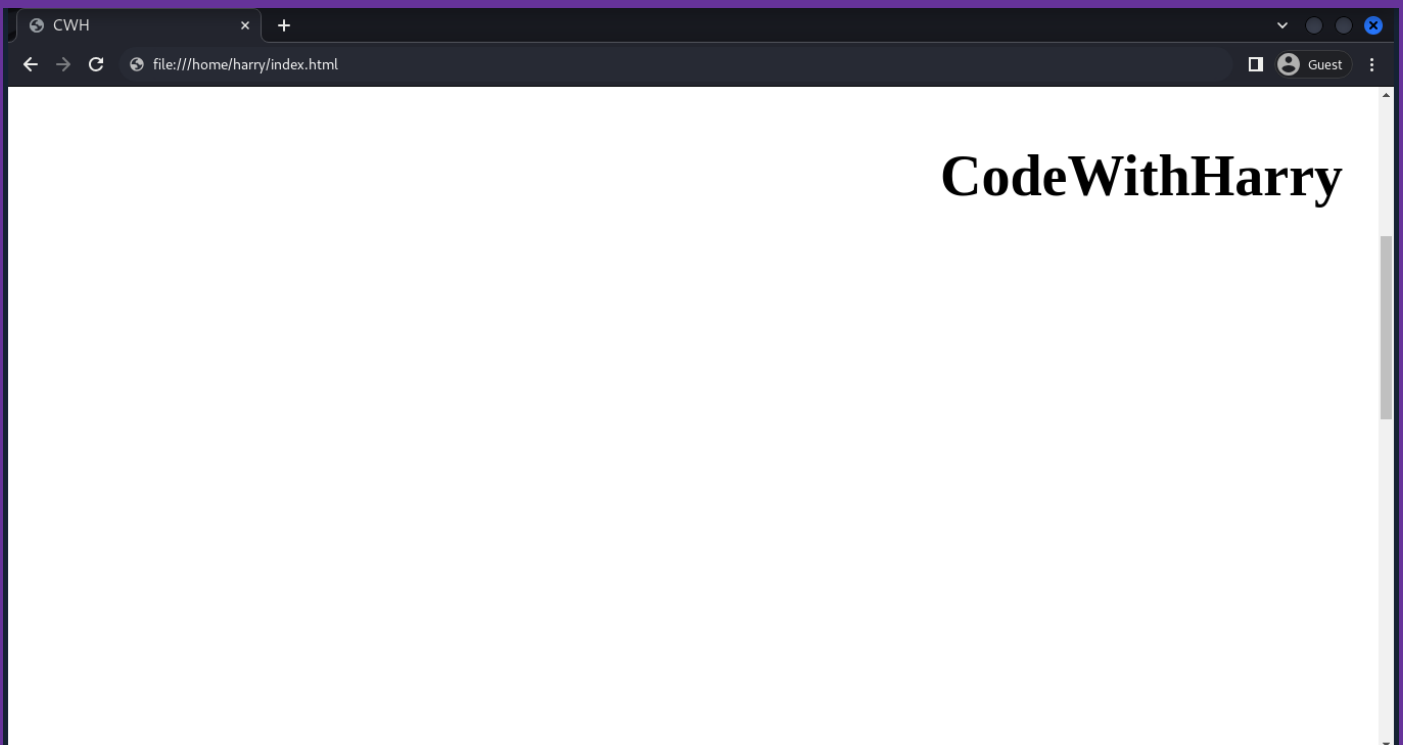
4) fixed

Elements are positioned relative to the viewport and do not move when the page is scrolled.

Example:

```
<head>
  <style>
    h1{
      position: fixed;
      top: 10px;
      right: 20px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>CodeWithHarry</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Result:



CASCADING STYLE SHEET (CSS)

CSS

Here, the image position will be fixed.

5) sticky

Elements are positioned based on the user's scroll position.

- It switches between relative and fixed positioning depending on the scroll position.

```
<head>
  <style>
    h1{
      position: sticky;
      top: 10px;
      right: 20px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>CodeWithHarry</h1>
</body>
</html>
```