

Research
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I: Relative VS Absolute Positioning in CSS

The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element. There are five different position values: static, relative, fixed, absolute, or sticky.

Using the top, bottom, left, and right properties elements are then positioned. For the properties to work the position property needs to be set first. Note that, the properties differ depending on the position value, and a positioned element is one whose position is anything except static. In this research, we will discuss the relative and absolute positioning in CSS.

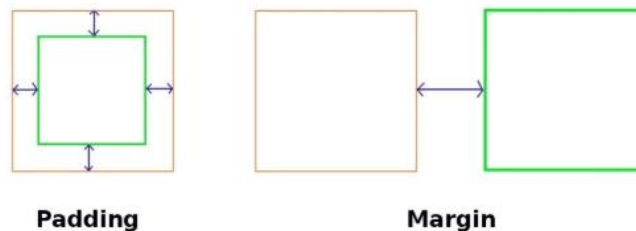
Relative position: An element with position set to relative is positioned relative to its normal position. By setting the top, bottom, left, and right properties will adjust the element away from its normal position. Note that other content will not be adjusted to fit into any gap left by the element.

Absolute position: An element with position set to absolute is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor. If the element has no positioned ancestor, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling.

II: CSS Box Sizing: Margin VS Padding

Box sizing defines how the width and height of an element are calculated, if they should include padding and borders, or not. Padding and border are included in the width and height if we set box sizing to border-box as follow: “**box-sizing: border-box;**”

Margin is the space around an element while padding refers to the space between an element and the content inside it.



Margin: Margins in CSS determine the space surrounding an element, therefore margins would be used to move an element up or down on the page, as well as left or right. If the width of your page is fixed, and we want to center an element horizontally we assign the value margin to auto as follow: “**margin: auto**”.

Margins are also used to set distance between nearby elements, for example to add space between two images. Each element has four margins to be declared: top, right, bottom, and left. To set the margin area for a side of an element, we use margin-top, margin-right, margin-bottom, and margin-left properties, respectively.

Padding: Padding in CSS determines how elements are positioned within a container. To create space between an element and the edge of the container, or the border we change the padding.

Padding can also be used to modify the size of an element. When we increase the padding the text size will remain the same but there will be more space around it. To set the padding, we use padding-top, padding-right, padding-bottom, and padding-left properties.