

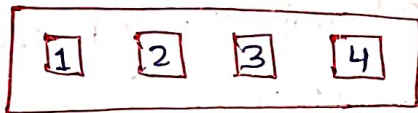
Lecture 17: CSS Position Property

The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for element.

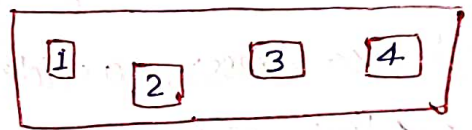
→ **static position**: All the elements are positioned static by default. Static positioned elements are not affected by top, bottom, left or right properties.

→ **relative position**: An element with relative position means it is positioned relative to its normal position. Setting top, bottom, left or right properties will adjust away from an element's normal position.

for example:



Before Relative Position



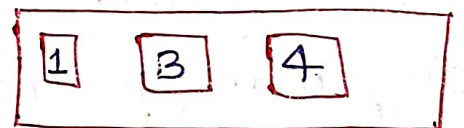
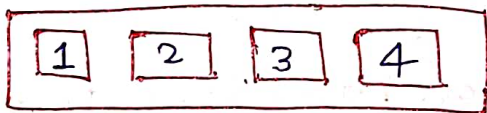
After Relative Position

The gap will not fit by any other element after applying relative position on any element.

→ **fixed position**: An element with fixed position means it always stays at the same place even if the page is scrolled. A fixed element does not leave any gap.

→ **absolute position**: An element with absolute position is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor. However, if an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestor then it uses document body and moves with page scrolling.

for example:



If we apply absolute on element 2 then the gap created by element 2 is fixed by their nearest element and element 2 will overlap on element 3.

→ **sticky position**: An element with sticky position is positioned based on the user's scroll position. A sticky element toggles between relative and fixed element, depending on scroll position. It is positioned relative until a given offset position is met in the viewport, then it sticks in place.