

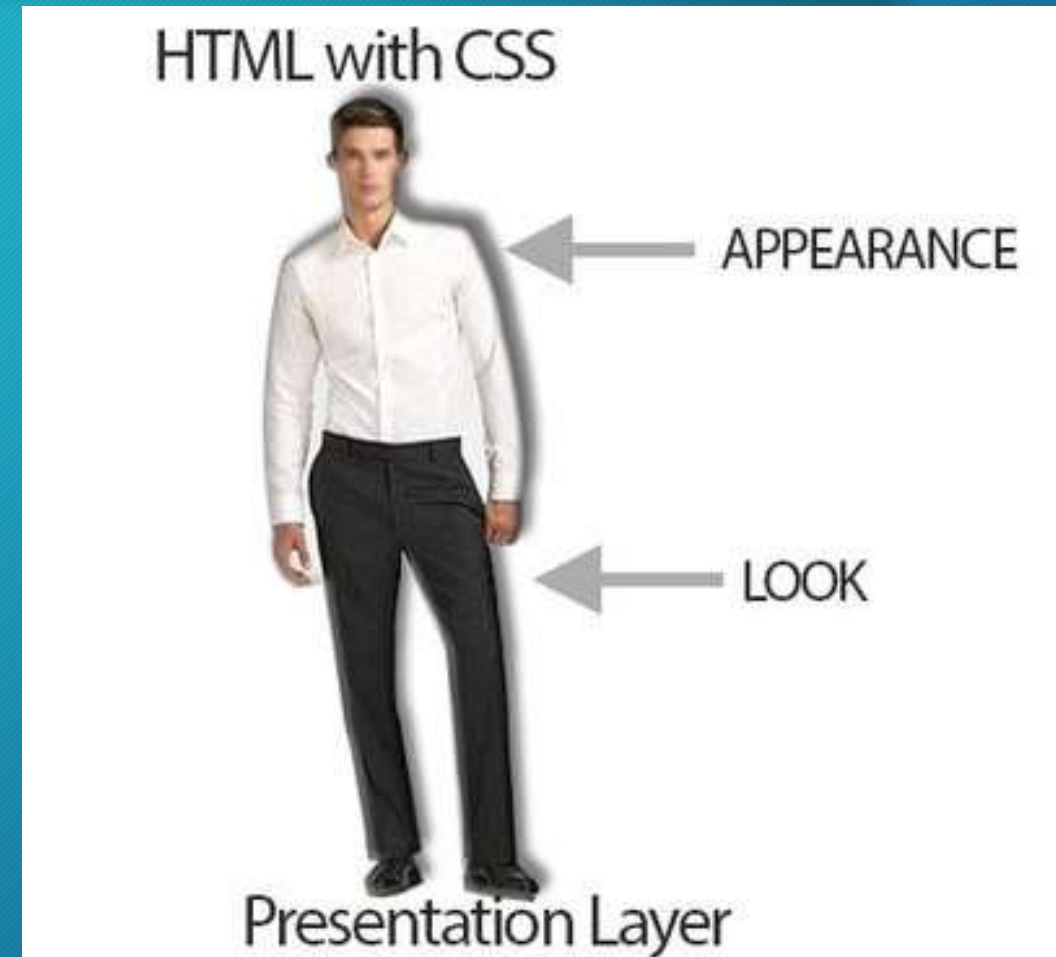
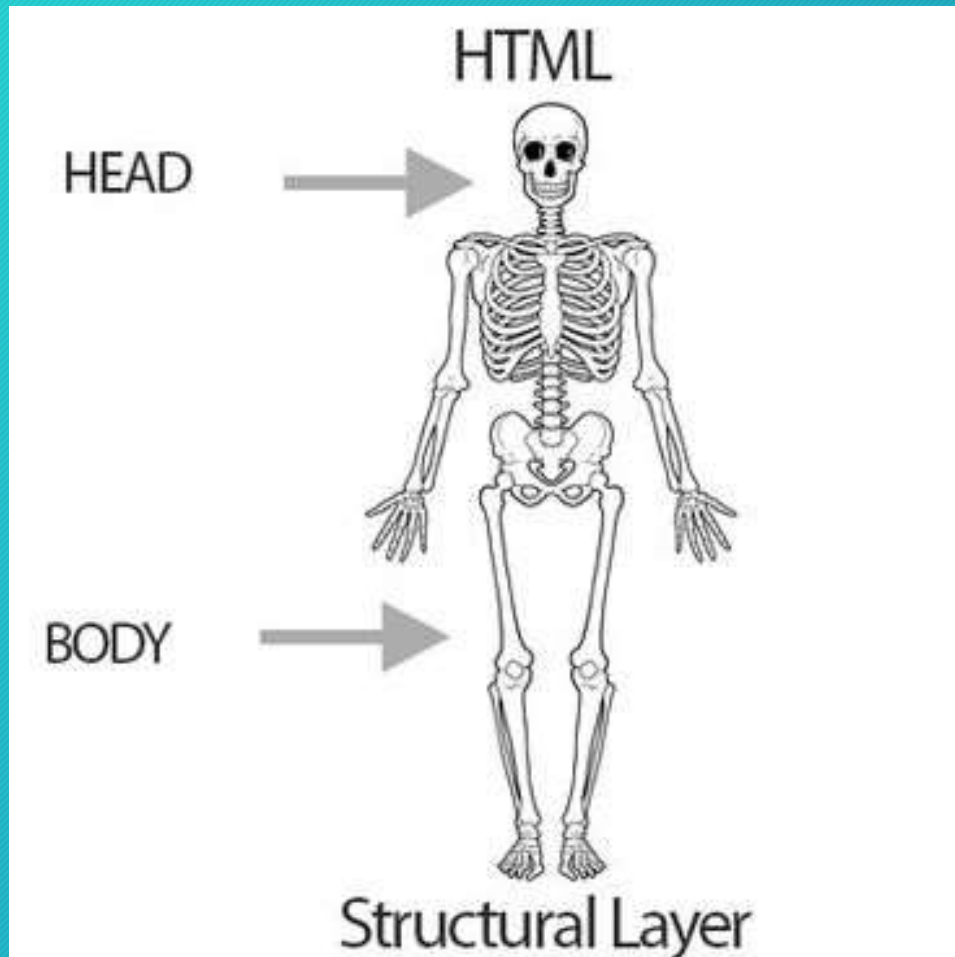
Positioning in CSS and Overview of CSS3

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What is CSS ?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- External stylesheets are stored in CSS files
- CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.

Why To Use CSS ?



Section 1- CSS Layout - The position Property

The Position Property

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

There are five different position values:

- static
- relative
- fixed
- absolute
- sticky

Position: Static;

- HTML elements are positioned static by default.
- Static positioned elements are not affected by the top, bottom, left, and right properties.
- An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page

```
div.static
{
    position: static;
    border: 3px solid#73AD21;
}
```


Position: Relative;

- An element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its normal position.
- Setting the top, right, bottom, and left properties of a relatively-positioned element will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position. Other content will not be adjusted to fit into any gap left by the element.

```
div.relative {  
    position: relative;  
    left: 30px;  
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}
```

Position: Fixed;

- An element with `position: fixed;` is positioned relative to the viewport, which means it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled. The `top`, `right`, `bottom`, and `left` properties are used to position the element.
- A fixed element does not leave a gap in the page where it would normally have been located.

```
div.fixed {  
    position: fixed;  
    bottom: 0;  
    right: 0;  
    width: 300px;  
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}
```


Position: Absolute;

- An element with `position: absolute;` is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like `fixed`).
- However; if an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling.

```
div.relative {  
    position: relative;  
    width: 400px;  
    height: 200px;  
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}
```

```
div.absolute {  
    position: absolute;  
    top: 80px;  
    right: 0;  
    width: 200px;  
    height: 100px;  
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}
```

Position: Sticky;

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

```
div.sticky {  
  position: -webkit-sticky;  
  position: sticky;  
  top: 0;  
  background-color: green;  
  border: 2px solid #4CAF50;  
}
```

[Run >>>](#)

Section 2 - Overview of CSS3

Introduction to CSS3

CSS



- CSS3 is the latest standard of CSS.
- CSS3 is completely backwards-compatible with earlier versions of CSS.
- CSS3 has been split into “modules”. It contains the “old CSS Specification”.
- In addition, new modules are added.

Features of CSS3

- CSS Animations and Transitions
- Calculating Values With calc()
- Advanced Selectors
- Generated Content and Counters
- Gradients
- Webfonts
- Box Sizing
- Border Images
- Media Queries
- Multiple Backgrounds
- CSS Columns
- CSS 3D Transforms

Thank You