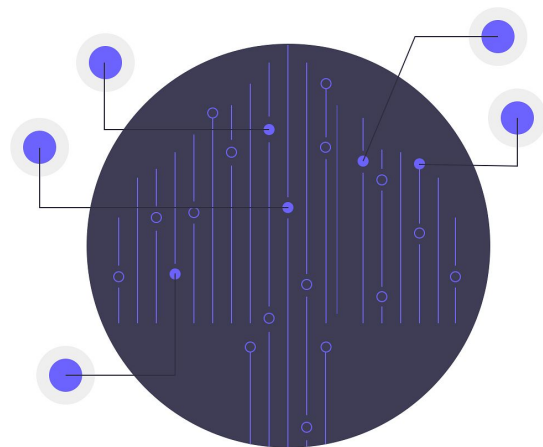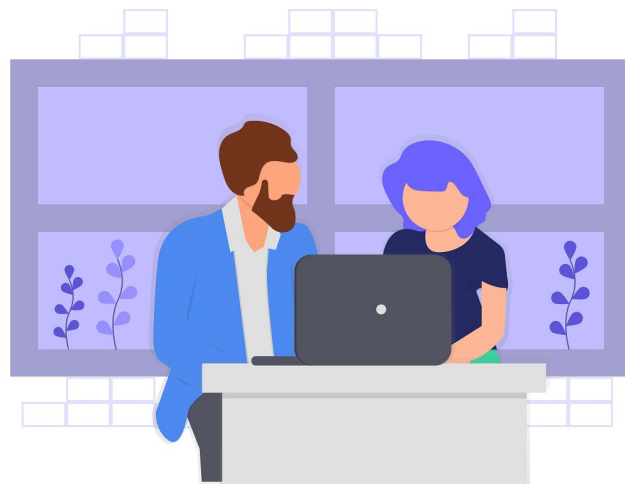[just coding things]

10.28.2019

Today We Will Be Learning About:

- Position Properties:
  - Fixed
  - Absolute
  - Sticky
- Overlapping Images
- CodePen Projects
  - Linking CSS and Making Files

Position Properties:

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

- Elements are then positioned using the top, bottom, left, and right properties.

- However, these properties will not work unless the position property is set first. They also work differently depending on the position value.

- There are 5 types of positions: absolute, static, relative, sticky, and fixed
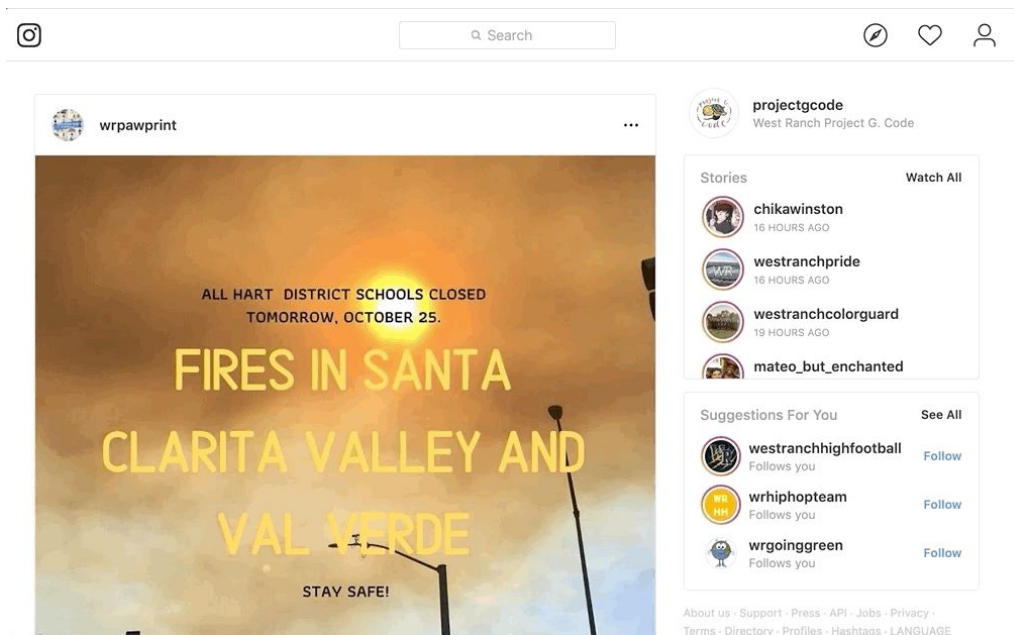
Position: Fixed;

- 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.
- Code in CSS:

```
*tag here*{
        position: fixed;
        top: 20px;
        left: 30px;
}
```

```
*tag here*{
        position: fixed;
        top: 30%;
        left: 40%;;
}
```
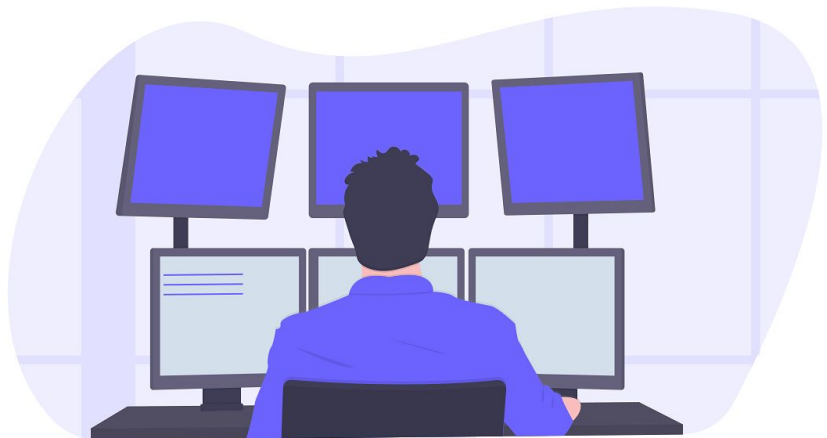
Example

- Try to guess which part of the instagram has a fixed position
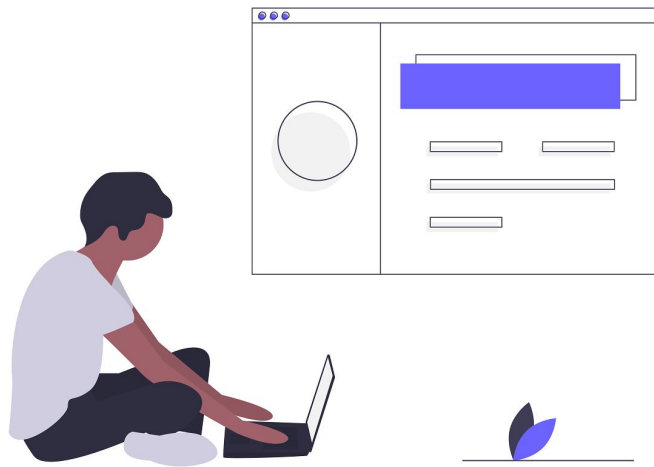
Position: Absolute;

- Will keep your position the same place. When scrolled down, it will stay in the same position
- Code in CSS:

```
*tag here*{
        position: absolute;
        top: 30%;
        left: 40%;
}
*tag here*{
        Position: absolute;
        top: 200px;
        left: 400px;

}
```

Position: Sticky;

- is positioned based on the user's scroll position.

- is positioned relative until a given offset position is met in the viewport - then it "sticks" in place (like position:fixed).

Example

Try to scroll inside this frame to understand how sticky positioning works.

Note: IE/Edge 15 and earlier versions do not support sticky position.

I am sticky!

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, illum definitiones no quo, maluisset concludaturque et eum, altera

Overlapping Images

- To overlap images, you will need to use position: absolute

- Code in CSS:

```
img{                                        h1{
    position: absolute;                         position: absolute;
    top: 20%;                                   top: 20%;
    left: 20%;                                  left: 20%;
}                                           }
```

- If the element you want to overlap is behind, try adding z-index: 1; to the CSS for the overlapped element

Linking Your Files and Creating a Project

- Go to the CodePen menu and instead of making a pen click on project

- Create a new file called "index.html". This will be your home page

- Then create another file called "styles.css". This will be the "makeup" of your home page

- CodePen pens automatically link your CSS and HTML together, but in projects and all other text editor apps or sites, the CSS is not automatically linked.

Linking the CSS

- To link your CSS, you need to remember the HTML format, which is...

    - <!DOCTYPE html> declaration: The doctype declaration is not

      an HTML tag, but rather tells the browser which version of

      HTML the page is written in

    - <html></html> tag wraps the entire document

    - <head></head> tag wraps elements that shouldn't be

      rendered: information about the page and how to process it

    - <body></body> tag wraps elements that should be displayed:

      the actual content

Linking the CSS

- Once you know the format, you link the CSS inside the head tag with this code

`<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">`

- Now, your code should be linked together.
- From that, you can create more files to make more pages for your website

Next Next Week:

- Media Inquiries
- Start Wireframing a Website that you want to create
- Look through CodePen and awwwards to see websites that you like

Thank You For Coming!

Sign up for our remind @justcode