

TASK – 2

1. What is Position in CSS?

In CSS, the **position property** is used to **control how an element is placed** on a webpage — meaning, **where it appears** relative to the page, the browser window, or other elements.

It defines **how the browser calculates the location** of an element using top, right, bottom, and left properties.

2. In CSS what is the position absolute, relative, sticky, fixed ?

Position: relative :

- The element is positioned relative to its original place in the normal layout.
- You can move it using top, right, bottom, or left — but the space it originally occupied remains.

Position: absolute :

- The element is removed from the normal document flow.
- It's positioned relative to its nearest positioned ancestor (the nearest parent with position: relative, absolute, or fixed).

Position: fixed :

- The element is fixed to the browser window (viewport).
- It does not move even when the page is scrolled.
- Always stays in the same place on the screen.

Position: sticky :

- The element acts like relative until a certain scroll position.
- Once it reaches that position, it “sticks” to the screen like fixed.

3. Difference between the position absolute, relative, sticky, fixed in CSS?

Position Absolute : Moves element relative to its original position. Fine-tuning layout (slight moves).

Position Relative : Positions element relative to its nearest positioned ancestor. Toottips , popups , overlays.

Position Sticky : Acts like relative until it reaches a scroll position, then becomes fixed. Sticky headers , ads or sections.

Position Fixed : Positions element relative to the browser window (viewport). Sticky navbars , floating buttons.

4. What is z-index in CSS?

The z-index property controls the stacking order (front-to-back position) of elements on a webpage.

Why do we use z-index ?

We use z-index to decide which element should appear on top when two or more elements overlap. Without it, elements stack in the order they appear in the HTML.

Where do we use z-index?

- When designing pop-ups, modals, or tooltips
- To bring a navbar or menu above other elements
- To layer images, text, or banners properly
- For animation layers or hover effects
- For overlapping layouts using position: absolute, relative, or fixed