TASK 1: Problem Statement

Write code to position 5 equal-sized (50 X 50px) boxes A, B, C, D, and as follows

1. box A 100px from the left, and 100px from the top of the viewportH

2. box B -30px left, and -30px above from the center of box A

3. box B -30px right, and -30px above from the center of box A

4. box B -30px left, and -30px below from the center of box A

5. box B -30px right, and -30px below from the center of box A.

SOLUTION :

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Document</title>

<style>

.box {

width: 50px;

height: 50px;

background-color: aquamarine;

border: 1px solid lightgreen;

text-align: center;

}

.boxA{

position: relative;

left: 200px;

top: 200px;

}

.boxB{

position: absolute;

left: -30px;

bottom: 30px;

}

.boxC{

position: absolute;

right: -30px;

bottom: 30px;

}

.boxD{

position: absolute;

left: -30px;

top: 30px;

}

.boxE{

position: absolute;

right: -30px;

top: 30px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="box boxA">A

<div class="box boxB">B</div>

<div class="box boxC">C</div>

<div class="box boxD">D</div>

<div class="box boxE">E</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

TASK 2: Explain the difference between Absolute and Relative positioning.

SOLUTION:

| ABSOLUTE POSITIONING | RELATIVE POSITIONING |
| --- | --- |
| 1.When position:absolute is given to an element the element can be placed precisely where one wants to | 1.When position:relative is given to an element without any other attributes (top, bottom, left, right) nothing will happen. |
| 2.The element is positioned nearest to the first relatively or absolutely positioned parent element. | 2. But when an attribute left:20px is added the element moves 20px to the right from its normal position. The element effects no other element on the layout. Other content will not be adjusted to fit into any gap left by the element. |
| 3.When there is no parent element the absolutely positioned element is positioned directly to the HTML page itself. | 3.The child of this element can be positioned within this block only. So position:relative has its limitations |
| 4.Syntax {  Position : Absolute;  } | 4.Syntax {  Position : Relative;  } |

TASK 3: Create a card as shown in the picture below. (You can use CSS float property only for

layout).

SOLUTION:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Document</title>

<style>

.card{

background-color: blanchedalmond;

padding: 10px;

border-radius: 5px;

}

.card-image{

float: right;

width: 200px;

height: 200px;

padding-left: 10px;

padding-right: 10px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="card">

<img class="card-image"src="https://d1whtlypfis84e.cloudfront.net/guides/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/23090714/nature-1024x682.jpeg" alt="">

<div class="card-body">

<h3 class="card-title">Nature!!!</h3>

<p>

Nature is an important and integral part of mankind. It is one of the

greatest blessings for human life; however, nowadays humans fail to recognize

it as one. Nature has been an inspiration for numerous poets, writers, artists

and more of yesteryears. This remarkable creation inspired them to write poems

and stories in the glory of it. They truly valued nature which reflects in their

works even today. Essentially, nature is everything we are surrounded by like the

water we drink, the air we breathe, the sun we soak in, the birds we hear chirping,

the moon we gaze at and more. Above all, it is rich and vibrant and consists of both

living and non-living things. Therefore, people of the modern age should also learn

something from people of yesteryear and start valuing nature before it gets too late.

</p>

</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

TASK4: Create a simple header that sticks to the top of a webpage upon scrolling.

SOLUTION:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Document</title>

<style>

.header{

position: sticky;

top: 0px;

height: 80px;

background-color: #fff;

color: blueviolet;

}

.logo{

position: absolute;

top: 0px;

bottom: 0px;

left: 20px;

margin: auto 0px;

height: fit-content;

font-weight: bold;

}

.nav {

position: absolute;

top: 0px;

bottom: 0px;

right: 0px;

margin: auto 0px;

height: fit-content;

font-family: "Red Rose", cursive;

}

.logo img{

width: 150px;

}

.nav-item {

display: inline;

margin: 0px 20px;

color: #796006;

}

.nav-item.button{

border: 2px solid #bbb;

border-radius: 10px;

color: chartreuse;

background: transparent;

padding: 10px 20px;

}

.nav-item.active{

color: black;

}

main {

padding: 20px;

}

section{

margin-top: 20px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="main">

<header class="header">

<div class="logo">LOGO</div>

<div class="nav">

<ul>

<li class="nav-item active">Home</li>

<li class="nav-item">Pricing</li>

<li class="nav-item">Contact</li>

<li class="nav-item">Terms and Condition</li>

<li class="nav-item button"><button>Get Started</button></li>

</ul>

</header>

<main>

<h3>heading-1</h3>

<p>

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</p>

<h3>heading-2</h3>

<p>

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</p>

<h3>heading-3</h3>

<p>

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</p>

</main>

</div>

</body>

</html>

TASK5: Explain the z-index, with a code example.

SOLUTION:

z-index is the CSS property that controls the stacking order of overlapping elements on a page. An element with a higher z-index value will appear in front of an element with a lower z-index value

The property is called “Z-INDEX” because it sets the order of elements along the z-axis. If the x-axis goes left-to-right and the y-axis goes top-to-bottom, the z-axis adds the dimension of “toward” and “away from” the user. Elements with a higher z-index value appear closer to the user, and elements with a lower value look farther away

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Document</title>

<style>

.container{

position: relative;

}

.box{

position: absolute;

width: 100px;

height: 100px;

font-size: 20px;

color: white;

padding: 5px;

}

.box\_\_1{

background-color: brown;

}

.box\_\_2 {

left: 50px;

top: 50px;

background-color: blue;

z-index: 1;

}

.box\_\_3 {

left: 100px;

top: 100px;

background-color: green;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="container">

<div class="box box\_\_1">z-index 1</div>

<div class="box box\_\_2">z-index 2</div>

<div class="box box\_\_3">z-index 3</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>