



CSS Position



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1

position Property





position Property

The **position** property sets the type of positioning method used for an element.

There are five different position values:

- static
- relative
- fixed
- absolute
- sticky



2 position: static





position: static

position: static

- HTML elements are positioned static by default.
- An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:

HTML

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <h1>Display Property</h1>
5     <div>The position of this div element is
      static</div>
6     <p>Welcome to Clarusway<p>
7
8
```

CSS

```
1 div {
2   position: static;
3 }
```

Display Property

The position of this div element is static

Welcome to Clarusway



3

position: relative





position: relative

position: relative

- An element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its normal position. Other content will not be adjusted to fit into any gap left by the element.

HTML

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <h1>Display Property</h1>
5     <div>This div element has position:
      relative</div>
6     <p>Welcome to Clarusway<p>
7   </body>
8 </html>
```

CSS

```
1 div {
2   position: relative;
3   top: 10px;
4   left: 70px;
5 }
```

Display Property

This div element has position: relative

Welcome to Clarusway



4 position: fixed





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.



position: fixed

position: fixed

- A fixed element does not leave a gap on the page where it would normally have been located.

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <h1>Display Property</h1>
5     <div>This div element has position:
      fixed</div>
6     <p>Welcome to Clarusway<p>
7   </body>
8 </html>

CSS
1 div {
2   background-color: lightblue;
3   position: fixed;
4   top: 0;
5   left: 0;
6 }
```

This div element has position: fixed

Display Property

Welcome to Clarusway



5

position: absolute





position: absolute

position: absolute

- An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned parent. The parent must have a position anything except static.

HTML

```
4 <div class="relative">relative
5   <div class="absolute">absolute</div>
6 </div>
```

CSS

```
1 div.relative {
2   background-color: lightblue;
3   width: 200px;
4   height: 200px;
5   position: relative;
6   top: 150px;
7   left: 50px;}
8 div.absolute {
9   background-color: lightgreen;
10  width: 70px;
11  height: 70px;
12  position: absolute;
13  top: 130px;
14  left: 65px;}
```



The diagram illustrates the visual result of the CSS code. It shows a light blue square (representing the 'relative' container) with a light green square (representing the 'absolute' child) positioned inside it. The green square is offset from the top-left corner of the blue square, demonstrating absolute positioning relative to its parent.



6

z-index

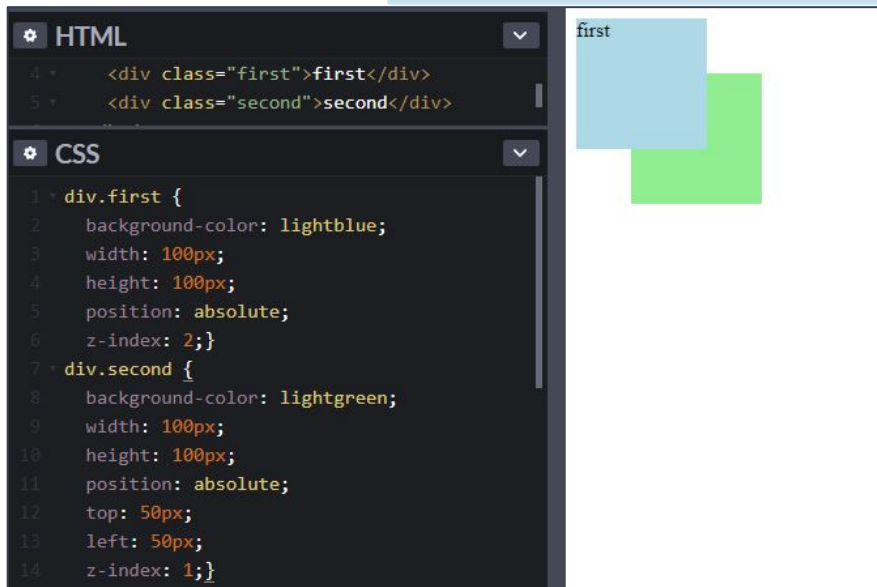


z-index



z-index

- The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element (which element should be placed in front of, or behind, the others).
- An element with a higher order of stack is always in front of a lower order of stack.



Note: **z-index** only works on positioned elements;

- position: absolute,
- position: relative,
- position: fixed
- position: sticky