

CSS Position

CSS Layout

Datamatiker

Dagens Formål

- Viden om CSS position og transform, så I kan bygge jeres “spilleplade” og spil-elementer.
- Hands-on med opbygning af spil-elementer med container og sprite.

Agenda

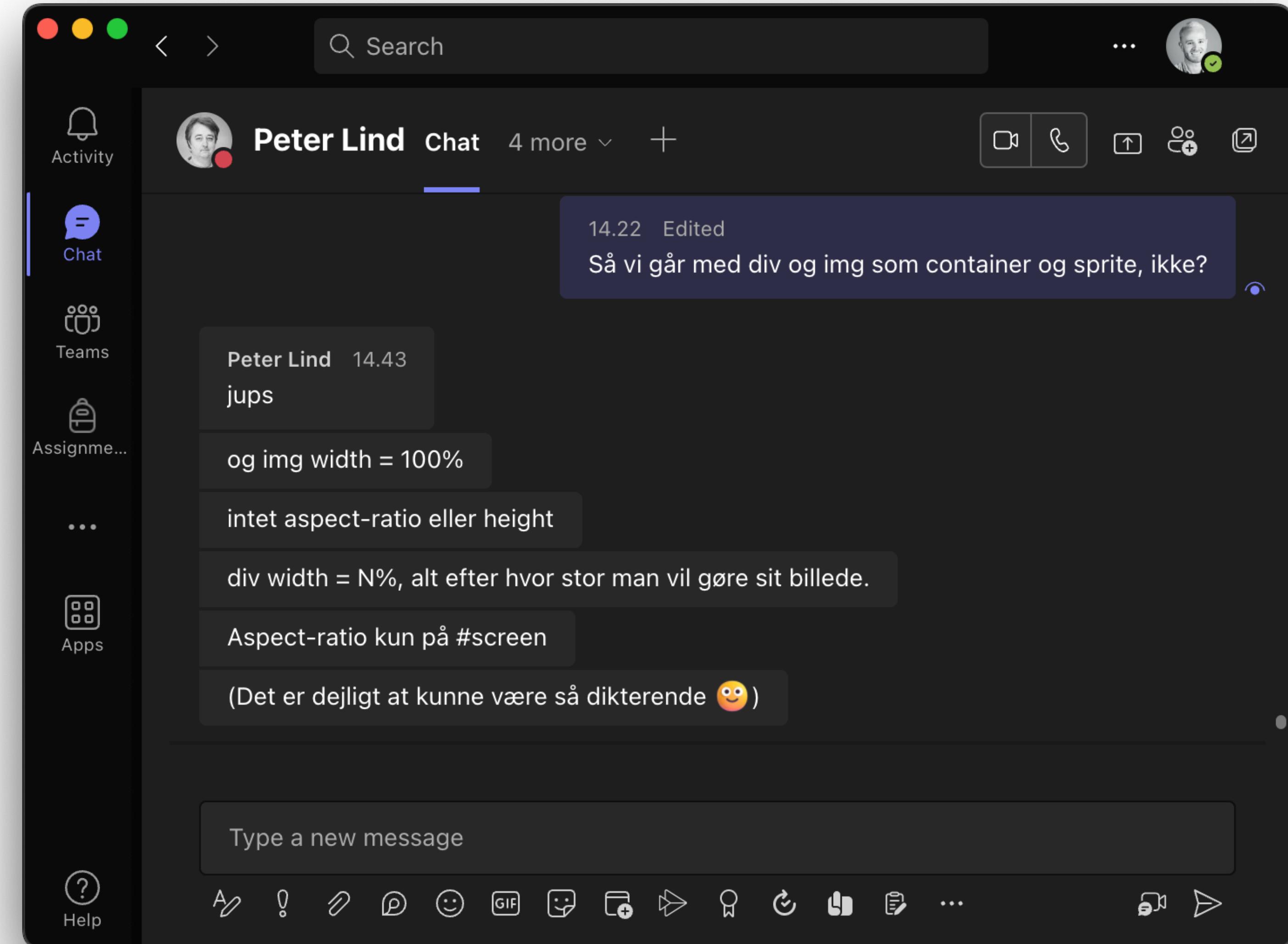
- Opskriften - opsamling
- CSS Layout - Position
- CSS Layout - Transform
- Spil-elementer med container og sprite
- Opbygning af “spilleskræm” og spil-elementer

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title 'Fronter'. The URL is 'kea-fronter.itslearning.com/ContentArea/ContentArea.aspx?LocationID=5795&LocationTy...'. The page header includes 'Startside', 'Rum', 'Dashboards og projektrum', 'Mere', a notification bell, a message icon, and a user profile for 'Rasmus Cederdorff'. Below the header, there are tabs for 'Dat23v1 - 1. s...', 'Oversigt', 'Planer', 'Ressourcer' (which is selected), and 'Mere'. A 'Tilføj' button is also present. On the left, there's a sidebar with icons for eye, calendar, clipboard, person, grade (B+), and trophy. The main content area has a heading 'Clicker-spil – HTML, CSS og grafik'. It contains text about planning the game's scope and how to build it using HTML and CSS. A note says 'Du kan selvfølgelig altid justere eller udskifte grafikken i løbet af arbejdet med spillet.' Below this is a section titled 'Krav' and 'Overordnet HTML-struktur'. It shows a hierarchical structure diagram for an HTML page:

```
#screen
  #game
    #game_background
    #game_elements
      HER PUTTER DU ALLE DINE SPIL-ELEMENTER samt evt. mellemgrund
    #game_foreground (hvis du har en sådan)
    #game_ui
      #score_board
      #life_board
      #time_board
  #start
  #game_over
  #level_complete
```

At the bottom, a note states: 'altså en div med id="screen" der indeholder en div med id="game". der indeholder en div med'.

- Du skal klædes på til at kunne lave den overordnede HTML-struktur og CSS for dit spil.
- En slags stillestående "screenshot".
- "Spilleplade" og spilelementer



- Lykkedes det dig at aflevere via GitHub og GitHub Pages?
- Fik du implementeret et CSS Grid?
- Hvilke dele havde du svært ved?
- Var der noget, som skulle have været tydligere i opgavenbeskrivelsen?
- Har du spørgsmål?
- Ønsker du feedback?
- Kontroller at du har tilføjet navn og links her: [V1](#) og [V2](#)
- Du skal også aflevere links i Fronter.



Opskrift

Opsamling



Drop-in Feedback

- Onsdag fra kl. 12.15 til 15.00
- Torsdag fra 10.00 til 11.45 og 13.30 til 15.00

CSS Layouts

Introduction to CSS layout

Normal flow

The display property

Flexbox

Grid

Floats

Positioning

Table layout

Multiple-column layout

CSS Layout - The position Prop X +

w3schools.com/css/css_positioning.asp

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SEARCH

CSS Tutorial

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- CSS Text
- CSS Fonts
- CSS Icons
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- CSS Display
- CSS Max-width
- CSS Position**
- CSS Z-index
- CSS Overflow
- CSS Float
- CSS Inline-block
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CSS Layout - The position Property

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The `position` property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (static, relative, fixed, absolute or sticky).

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`

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.

position: static;

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This <div> element has `position: fixed;`

Position

position: static;

position: fixed;

position: relative;

position: absolute;

position: sticky;



M position - CSS: Cascading Style Sheets

developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/position

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References > CSS > position English (US)

print-color-adjust
quotes
resize
right
rotate
row-gap
ruby-align 🔍
ruby-position
scale
► scroll-*
► scrollbar-*
► shape-*
tab-size
table-layout
► text-*
top
touch-action
► transform-*

position

The `position` CSS property sets how an element is positioned in a document. The `top`, `right`, `bottom`, and `left` properties determine the final location of positioned elements.

Try it

CSS Demo: position

RESET

position: static;

position: relative;
top: 40px; left: 40px;

position: absolute;
top: 40px; left: 40px;

position: sticky;
top: 20px;

In this demo you can control the position property for the yellow box.

Position

position: static;

→ default – I henhold til dokumentets normale flow

position: fixed;

→ fast i forhold til skærmen

position: sticky;

→ følger dokumentets flow indtil et punkt hvor den bliver fast i forhold til skærmen

position: relative;

→ positioneret i forhold til det normale flow

position: absolute;

→ positioneret absolut i forhold til det første forældre-element, der er positioneret andet end static

A screenshot of a GitHub repository page. The repository name is `cederdorff/css-layout-position`. The page shows a list of files: `index.html`, `style.css`, `README.md`, `.gitattributes`, and a recent commit from `cederdorff` creating `index.html`. The `Code` tab is selected. On the right, there's an `About` section with a note about no description, website, or topics provided, and a `Fork` button which is highlighted with a blue box. Below the `About` section are sections for `Releases`, `Packages`, and `Languages`. The URL at the bottom is https://github.com/login?return_to=%2Fcederdorff%2Fcss-layout-position.

Fork Øvelsesfiler

<https://github.com/cederdorff/css-layout-position>

- Gennemgå slides om static, relative, fixed, absolute og sticky (du skal skabe forståelse for alle position typer).
- Brug øvelsesfiler til at afprøve position relative, fixed, absolute og sticky.
- Husk at anvende **top** eller **bottom** sammen med **left** eller **right**.

Fork Øvelsesfiler

[https://github.com/cederdorff/css-
layout-position](https://github.com/cederdorff/css-layout-position)

when you ask Rasmus
for help and he says
"Read documentation"



position: static;

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a dark theme. The title bar reads "CSS Layout - The position Prop X". The address bar shows the URL "w3schools.com/css/css_positioning.asp". The navigation bar includes links for "HTML", "CSS" (which is highlighted), "JAVASCRIPT", "SQL", "PYTHON", and "JAVA". Below the navigation bar, the main content area has a heading "position: static;". It contains text explaining that HTML elements are positioned static by default, that static positioned elements are not affected by top, bottom, left, and right properties, and that an element with `position: static;` is not positioned in any special way. A green box highlights the text "This <div> element has position: static;". Below this, it says "Here is the CSS that is used:" followed by an "Example" section containing the CSS rule `div.static { position: static; border: 3px solid #73AD21; }`. A green button labeled "Try it Yourself »" is visible. At the bottom right, another green box highlights the text "This <div> element has position: fixed;".

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:

This <div> element has position: static;

Here is the CSS that is used:

Example

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

Try it Yourself »

This <div> element has position: fixed;

position: static;

- default
- Følger sidens flow
- Bruges normalt kun hvis man vil fjerne en anden position
- OBS! Kan ikke flyttes med en css animation



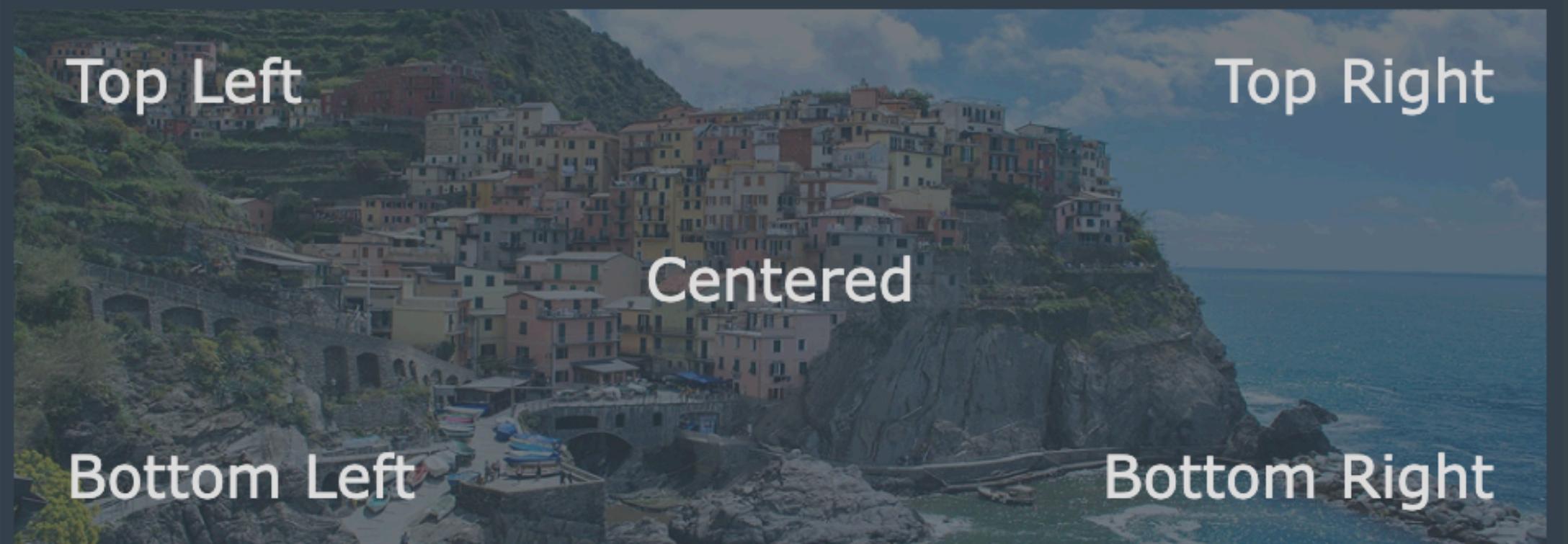
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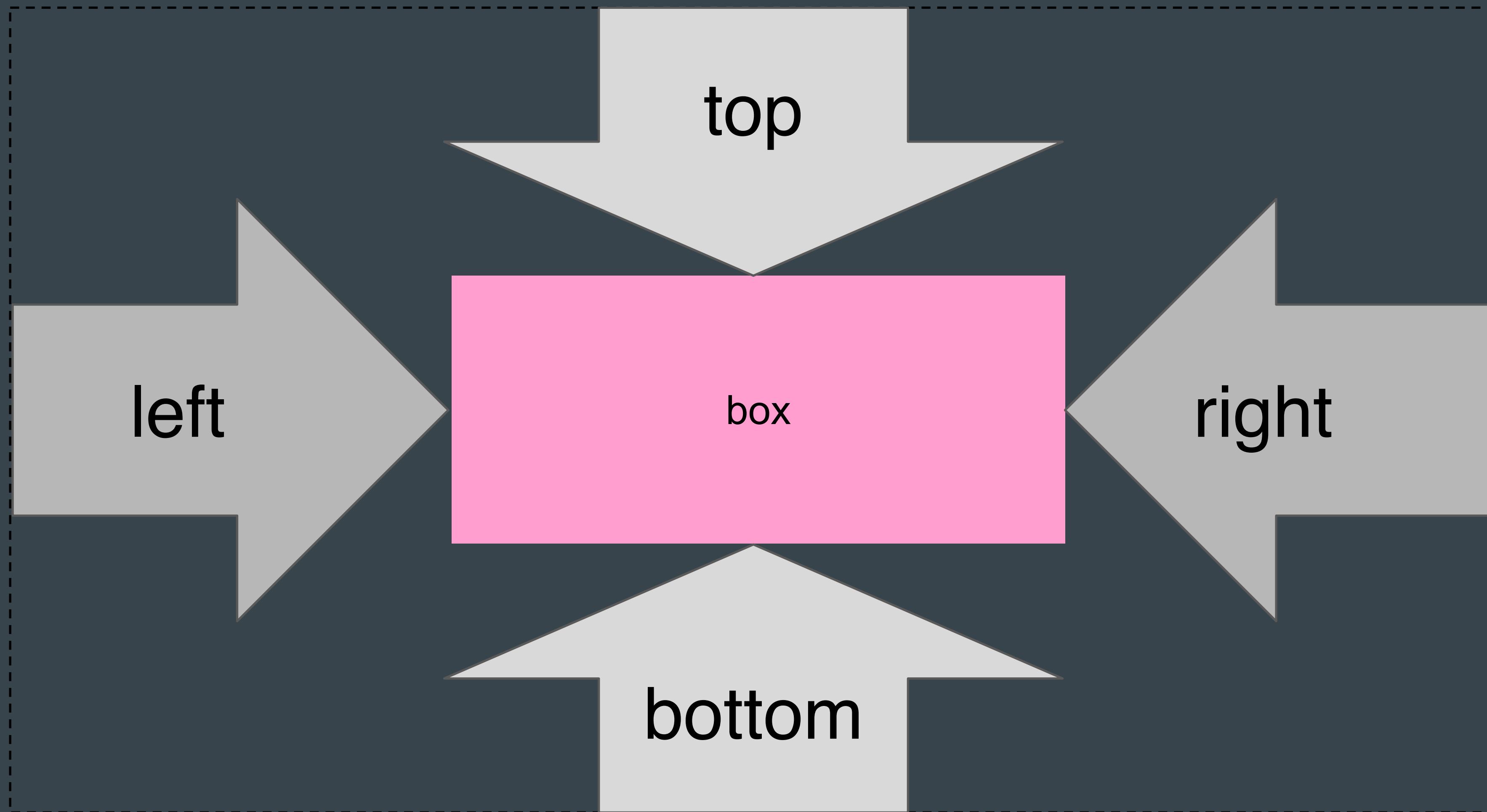
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top, bottom, left og right

- Når et element er positioneret absolute, relative, fixed eller sticky kan man flytte det ved at tildele det en værdi for top, bottom, left eller right:
- Værdien kan være fast eller relativ:
 - top: 100px;
 - bottom: 10vw;
 - left: 0;
 - right: 50%;
- **OBS!** I jeres spil skal I anvende %.



top, bottom, left og right



*parent
element*

NB: Kun **en** af hver
retning. Enten **left**
eller **right**, sammen
med enten **top** eller
bottom.

Gerne **left** og **top**,
men aldrig **left** og
right!

position: relative;

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "CSS Layout - The position Prop" from "w3schools.com". The browser interface includes a toolbar with icons for back, forward, search, and user profile, and a navigation bar with links for "HTML", "CSS" (which is highlighted), "JAVASCRIPT", "SQL", "PYTHON", and "JAVA".

The main content area contains the following text:

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.

A green callout box highlights the text "This <div> element has position: relative;".

Below this, another green callout box highlights the text "This <div> element has position: fixed;".

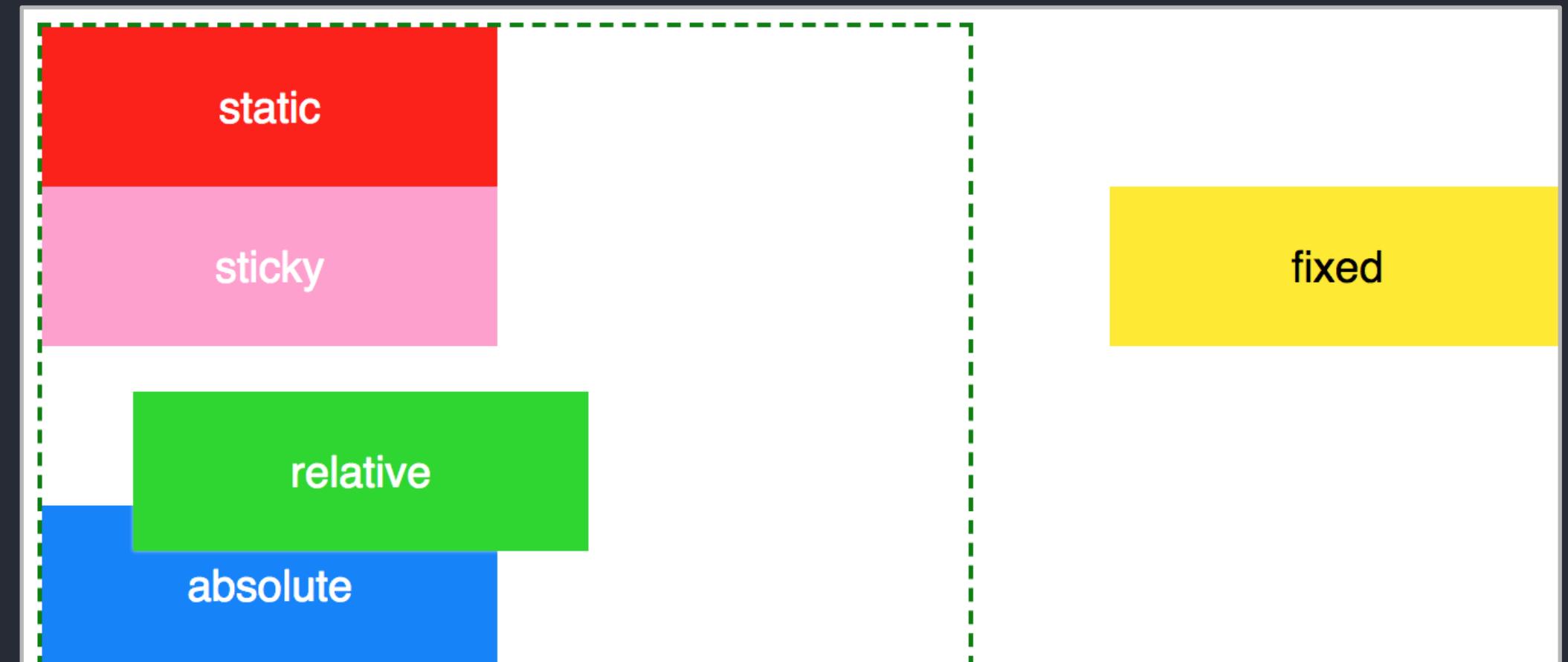
Under the heading "Example", there is a code snippet:

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

At the bottom of the example section is a green button labeled "Try it Yourself »".

position: relative;

- Følger sidens flow
 - Relativ i forhold til sig selv
(sin egen oprindelige placering)
 - Kan tildeltes værdier for: top, left, bottom og right (relativt i forhold til den oprindelige placering i flow'et)
 - efterlader en “tom plads” i flow'et



position: fixed;

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "CSS Layout - The position Prop" and the URL "w3schools.com/css/css_positioning.asp". The browser interface includes standard controls like back, forward, and search, along with tabs for HTML, CSS (which is selected), JAVASCRIPT, SQL, PYTHON, and JAVA.

The main content area displays the heading "position: fixed;" followed by a descriptive paragraph: "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." Below this, another paragraph states: "A fixed element does not leave a gap in the page where it would normally have been located." A note below that says: "Notice the fixed element in the lower-right corner of the page. Here is the CSS that is used:"

Example

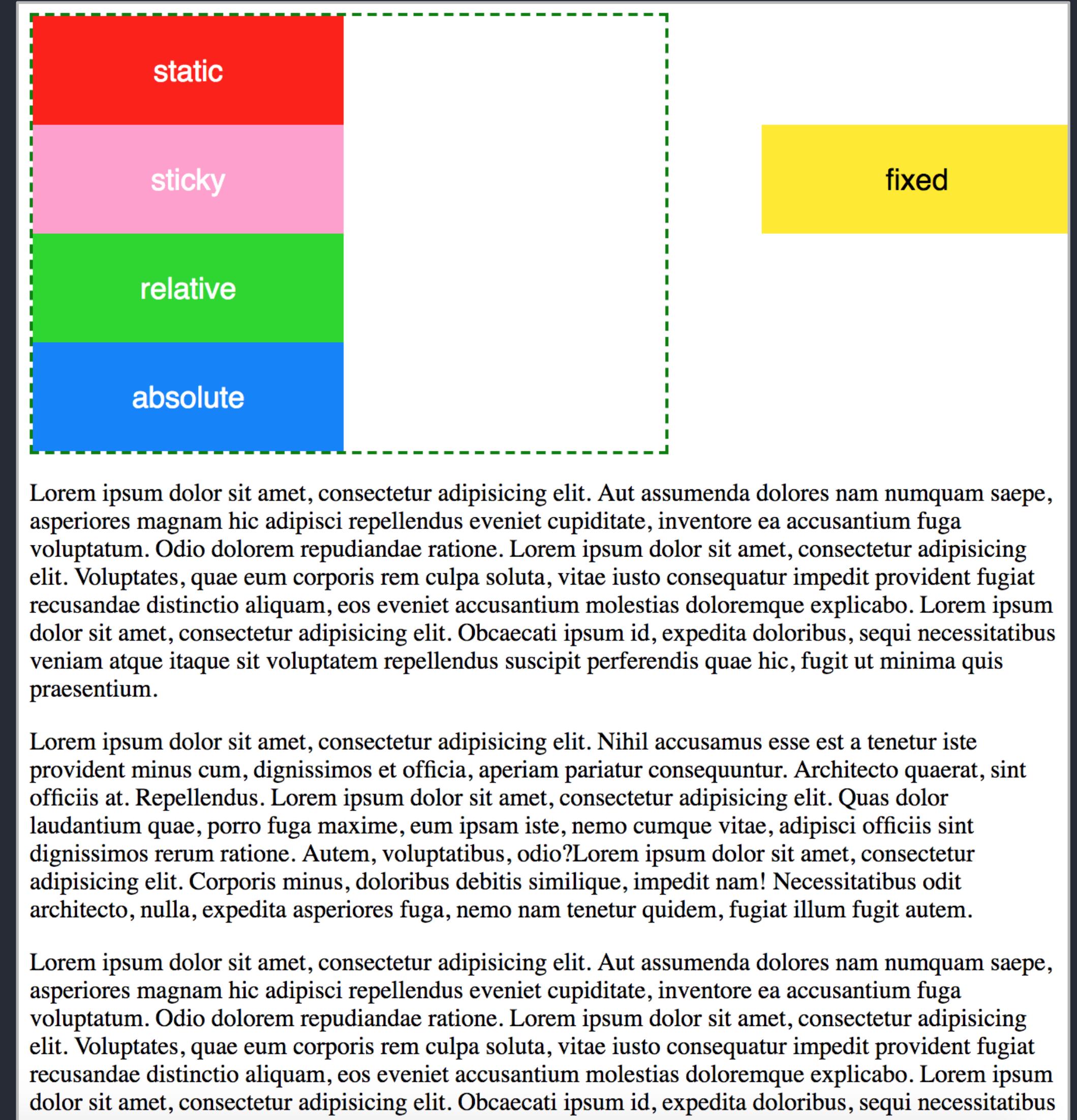
```
div.fixed {  
    position: fixed;  
    bottom: 0;  
    right: 0;  
    width: 300px;  
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

A green callout box at the bottom right contains the text: "This <div> element has `position: fixed;`".

position: fixed;

- Følger ikke sidens flow
- Fast i forhold til viewport
- Kan tildeles værdier for:
top, left, bottom og right



position: absolute;

CSS Layout - The position Prop X

w3schools.com/css/css_positioning.asp

HTML CSS JAVASCRIPT SQL PYTHON JAVA

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.

Note: Absolute positioned elements are removed from the normal flow, and can overlap elements.

Here is a simple example:

This <div> element has `position: relative;`

This <div> element has `position: absolute;`

Here is the CSS that is used:

Example

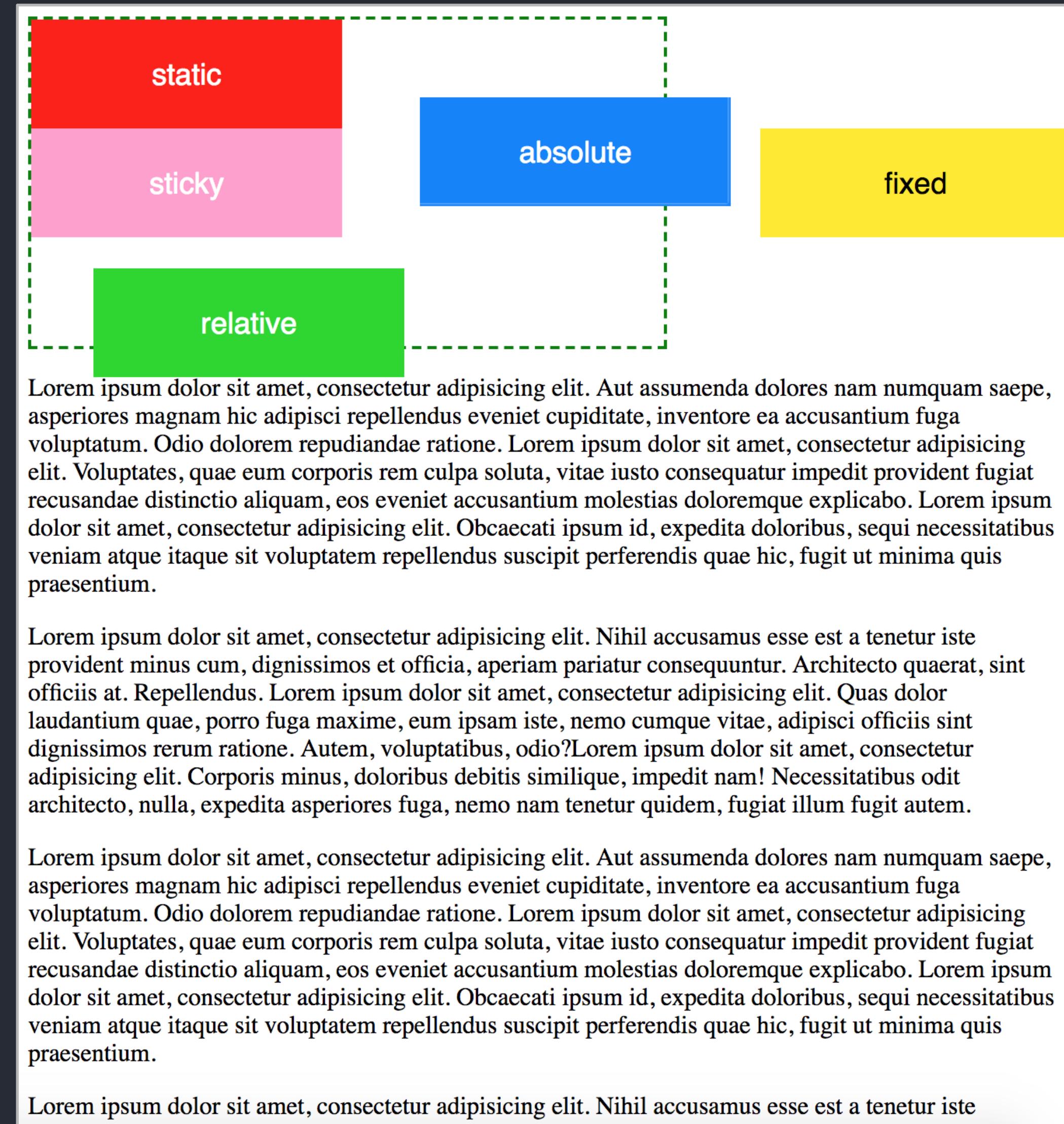
```
div.relative {  
    position: relative;  
    width: 400px;  
    height: 200px;  
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}  
  
div.absolute {  
    position: absolute;  
    top: 80px;  
    right: 0;  
    width: 200px;  
    height: 100px;  
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

This <div> element has `position: fixed;`

position: absolute;

- Følger ikke sidens flow
- Relativ i forhold til det næste parent-element som er relativt eller absolut. Hvis der ikke findes et parent-element er den relativ i forhold til viewport
- Kan tildeles værdier for: top, left, bottom og right



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`).

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

I am sticky!

Note: Internet Explorer does not support sticky positioning. Safari requires a `-webkit-` prefix (see example below). You must also specify at least one of `top`, `right`, `bottom` or `left` for sticky positioning to work.

In this example, the sticky element sticks to the top of the page (`top: 0`), when you reach its scroll position.

Example

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

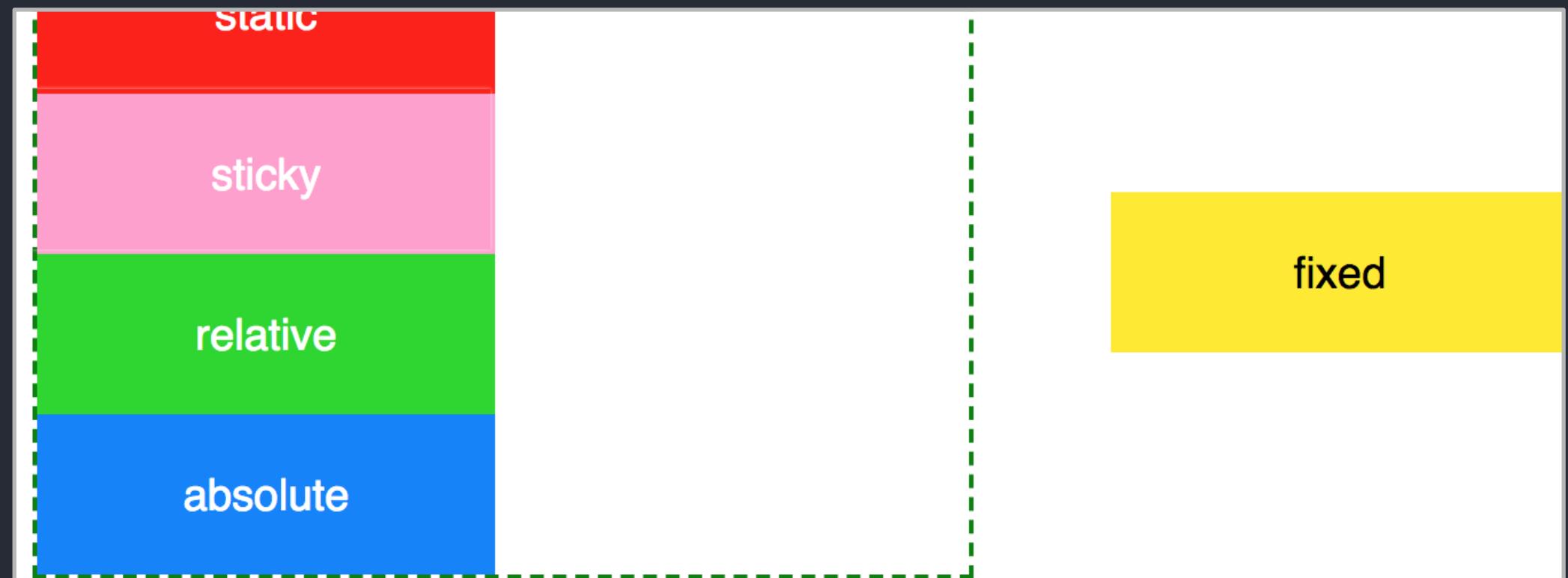
[Try it Yourself »](#)

This <div> element has `position: fixed;`

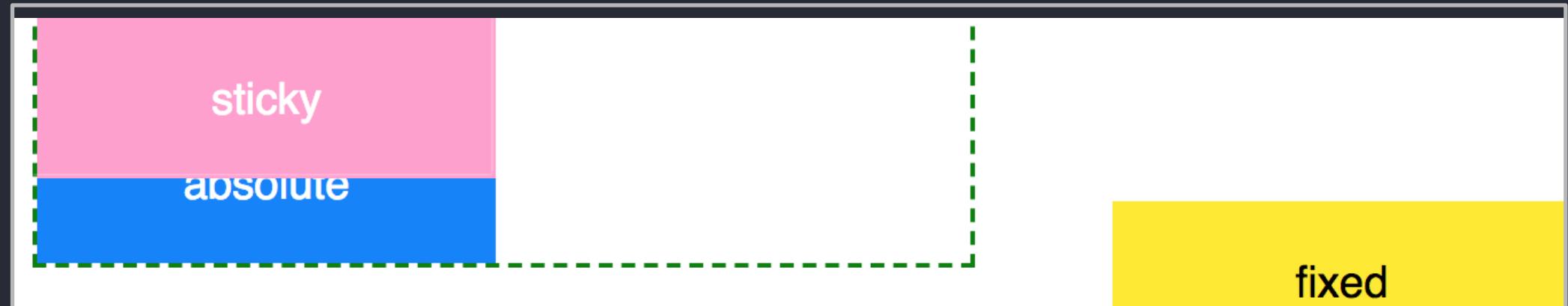
position: sticky;

position: sticky;

- Skifter mellem **relativ** og **fixed** i forhold til brugerens scroll-position.
- Følger sidens flow indtil den når et fastsat “scroll-punkt” hvorefter den skifter til fixed og ikke længere følger sidens flow.
- Skal tildelles en værdi for top
- Kan tildelles en værdi for left



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CSS Layout - The position Prop

w3schools.com/css/css_positioning.asp

HTML CSS JAVASCRIPT SQL PYTHON JAVA PHP

Positioning Text In an Image

How to position text over an image:

Example

Top Left

Top Right

Centered

Bottom Right

Bottom Left

Try it Yourself:

Top Left » Top Right » Bottom Left » Bottom Right » Centered »

This <div> element has position: fixed;

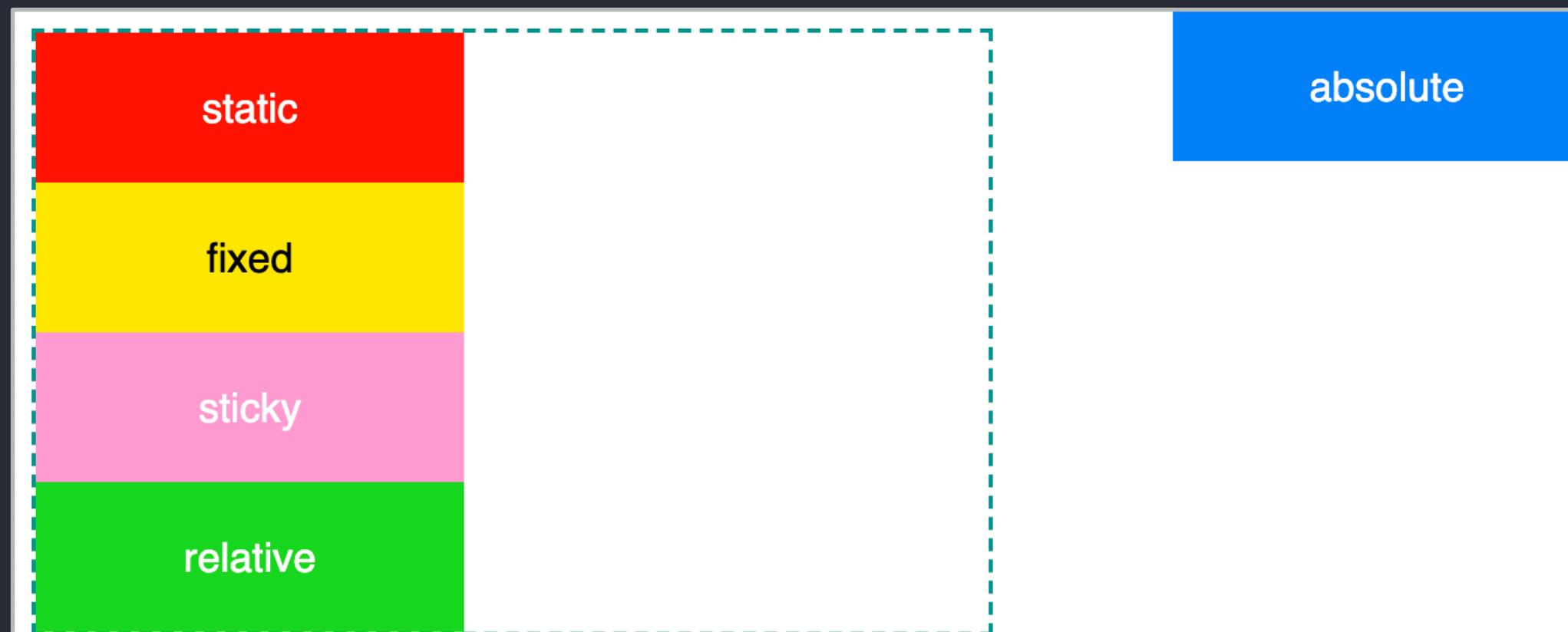
Positioning “things” over another element (image)

Relativ i forhold til “parent” element

Når positionerede elementer er placeret indeni et relativt- eller absolut- positioneret element vil deres position altid være relativt til parent elementets position.

I nedenstående eksempel har .container en position relativ i eksemplet til højre:

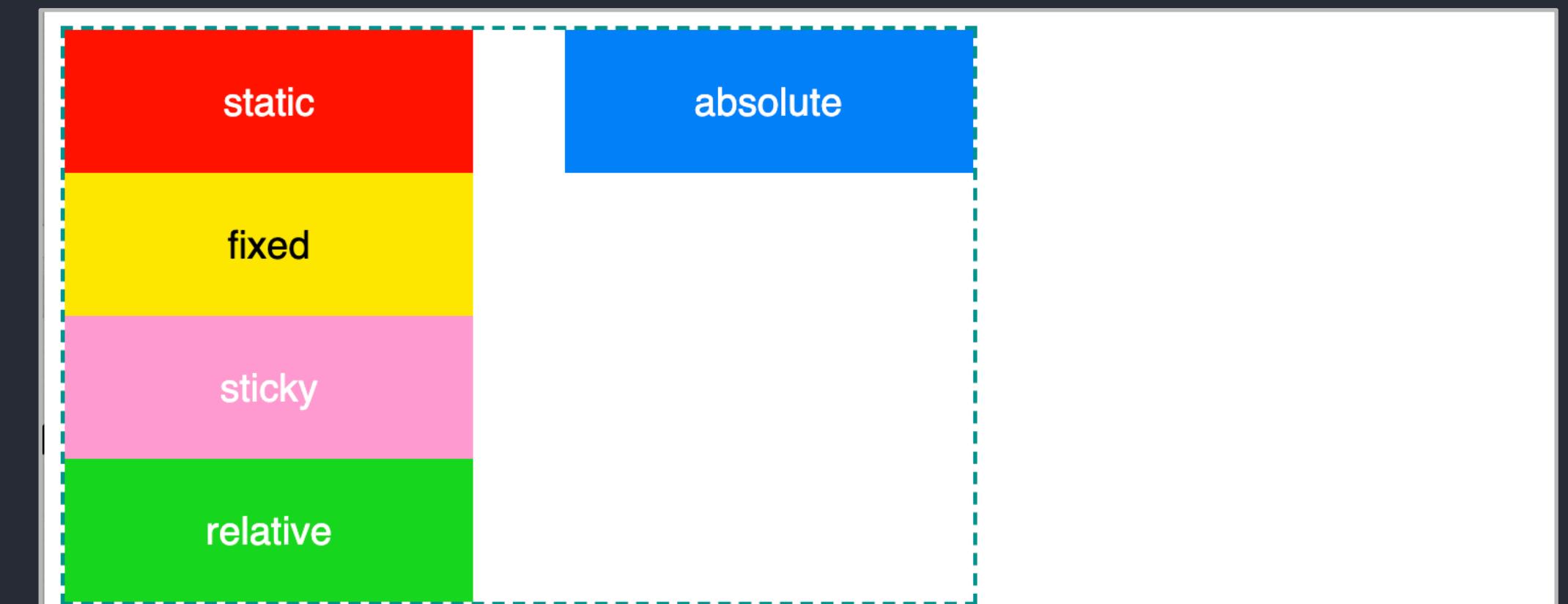
```
.container {position: static;}
```



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```
.container {position: relative;}
```



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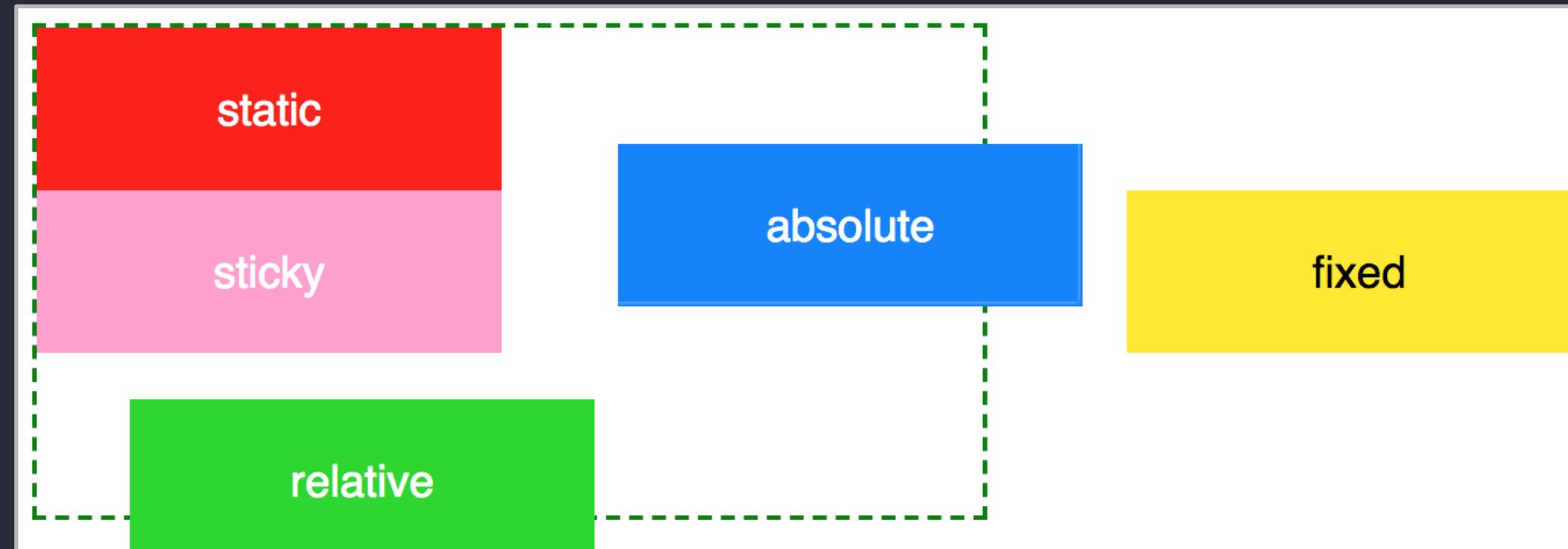
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Overflow

Et parent element kan indeholde child elementer, der går ud over dets kanter.

Overflow egenskaben bestemmer hvad der skal ske med det der ligger udenfor parent elementet.

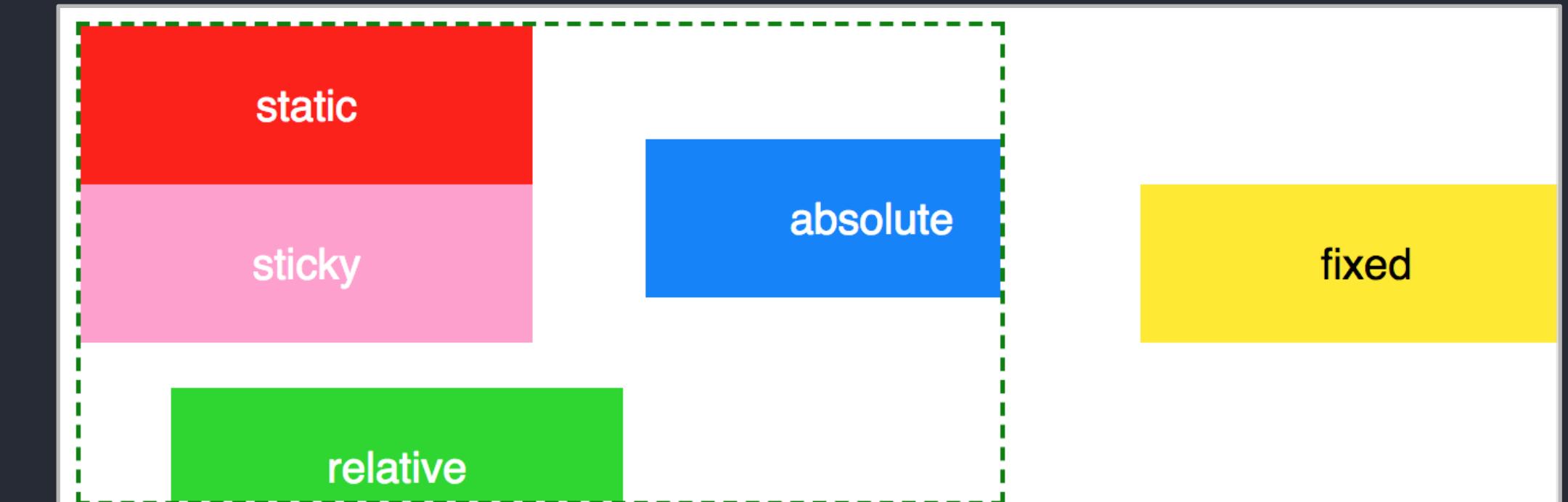
overflow: visible;



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overflow: hidden;



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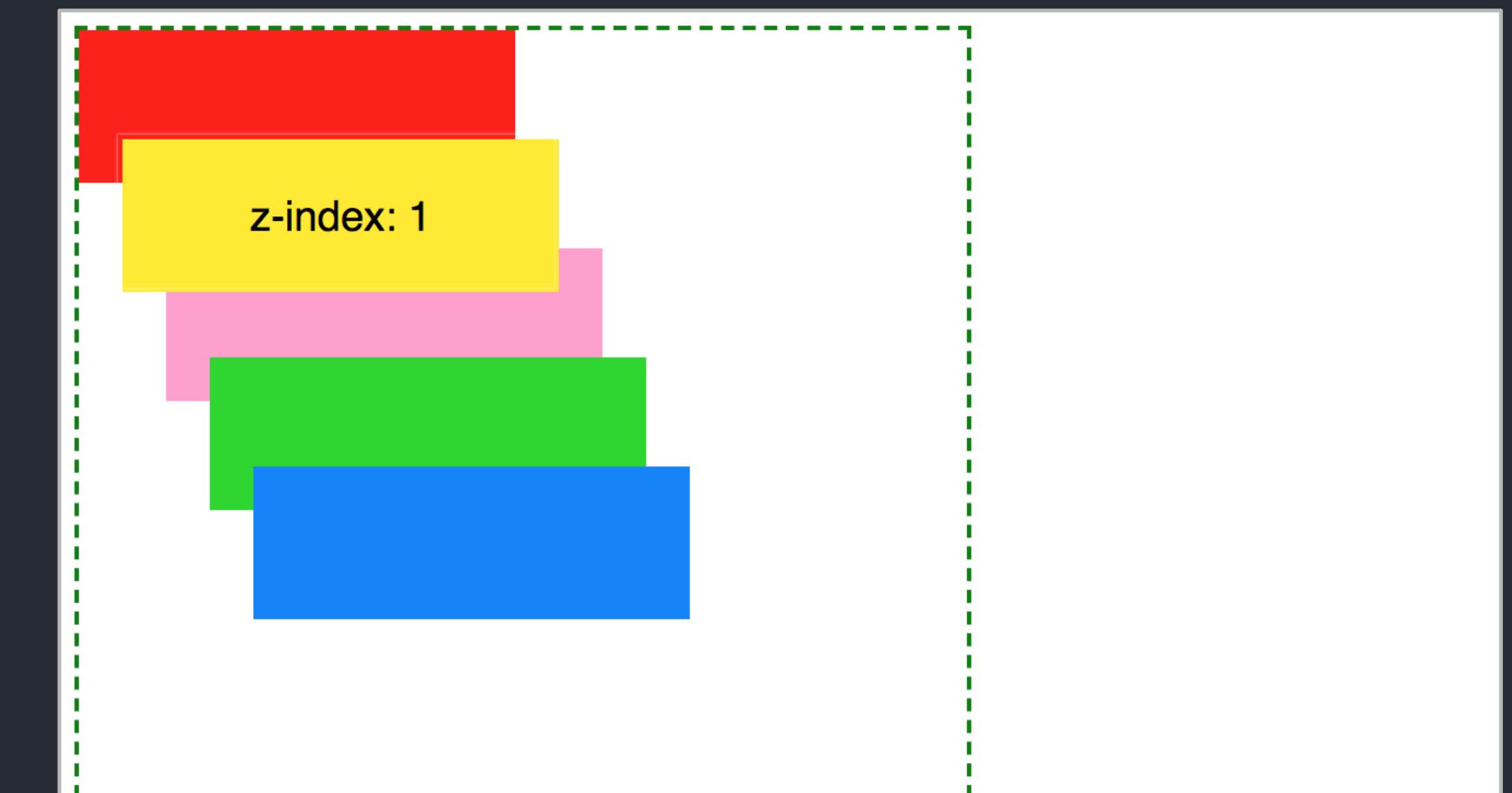
Z-index

Elementer med samme positionering, ligger oven på hinanden i en rækkefølge svarende til deres placering i html'en. Rækkefølgen kan ændres ved at ændre på elementernes z-index.



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`.yellow { z-index: 1; }`



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The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the W3Schools CSS position property reference page. The URL is w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_position.php. The page title is "CSS position Property". The main content area includes an "Example" section with code for positioning an `<h2>` element, a "Definition and Usage" section explaining the `position` property, and a table of properties. A sidebar on the right contains ads for W3Schools Spaces and a color picker, along with social media links and a "Get certified" button.

Example

```
Position an <h2> element:
```

```
h2 {  
    position: absolute;  
    left: 100px;  
    top: 150px;  
}
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

Definition and Usage

The `position` property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (static, relative, absolute, fixed, or sticky).

Default value:	static
Inherited:	no
Animatable:	no. Read about animatable
Version:	CSS2

Der er
maaaange CSS
properties!
Vi slår dem op, når vi
skal anvende dem.