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Full Stack Web Development Program

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Day 9 - Layouts in CSS

Titles

- CSS Positioning
- Z-Index
- Layouts in CSS – Flexbox versus Grid System
- Font Styling



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Learning Objectives

By the end of this module, you will be able to:

- Position elements on a page using CSS Positioning
- Control the stacking order of elements using Z-Index
- Good understanding of the two most popular layout systems in CSS



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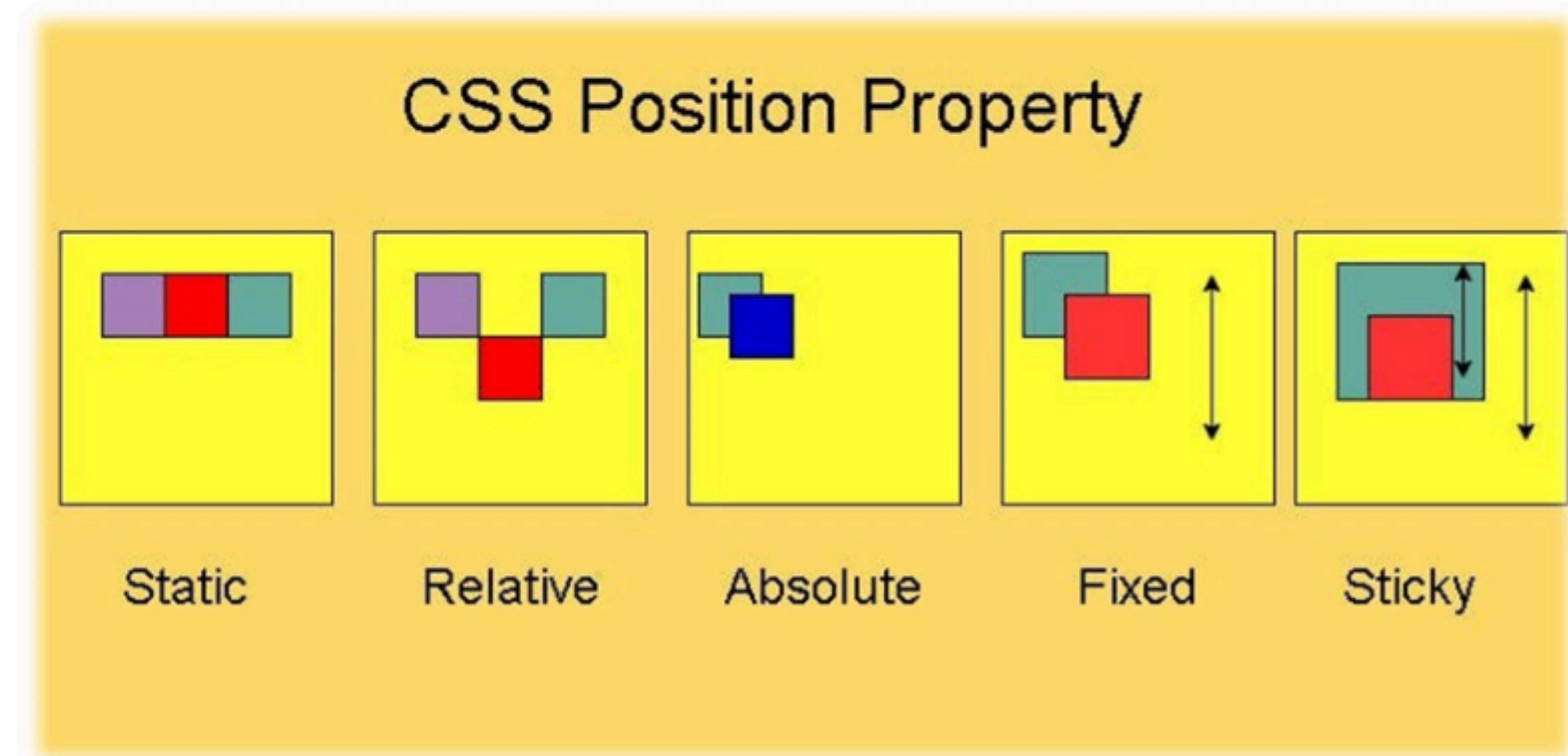
Harnessing the Power of Position Property

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Position Property in CSS

The Position property allows you to control the positioning of elements within a layout, including static, relative, absolute, and fixed values, and where each value is applicable.

- The elements can be positioned to the required location using the left, right, top, and bottom properties.
- An element with position absolute is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like fixed).



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Position Property Values

| Value | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| static | The element is positioned according to the flow of the page. These elements cannot be positioned using the left, right, top, and bottom properties. |
| relative | The element's position remains in the flow of the document, similar to static but the left, right, top, and bottom properties can be applied to position the element. |
| fixed | The element is fixed (locked) to a certain location and does not move even when the page is scrolled. Left, right, top, and bottom properties can be applied. |
| absolute | The element will be removed from the flow of the document and other properties like left, right, top, and bottom will be used to position the element. |
| sticky | The element is positioned based on the user's scroll position. It toggles between relative and fixed methods depending on the scroll position. |

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Example – Static Position Property

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.static {
  position: static;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>edureka! position: static;</h2>
<p>An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special
way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:
</p>
<div class="static">
This div element has position: static;
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

edureka! position: static;

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;

Example – Relative Position Property

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.relative {
  position: relative;
  left: 30px;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>edureka! position: relative;</h2>
<p>An element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its
normal position:</p>
<div class="relative">
This div element has position: relative;
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

edureka! position: relative;

An element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its normal position:

This div element has position: relative;

Example – Absolute Position Property

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
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;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>edureka! position: absolute;</h2>
<p>An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor
(instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like fixed):</p>
<div class="relative">This div element has position: relative;
  <div class="absolute">This div element has position: absolute;</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

edureka! position: absolute;

An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like fixed):

This div element has position: relative;

This div element has position: absolute;