

## Practice Exercise

### Review Questions

1. What are the possible values of the “Position” attribute?\_\_\_\_\_.
2. If **static** is specified, values for the top, bottom, right, and left properties will have no effect.(True / False)\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The **absolute** value of the **position** property specifies\_\_\_\_\_.
4. If no value is given to the **position** property, its value is\_\_\_\_\_.
5. If **position = relative** then the top property specifies\_\_\_\_\_.
6. If **position = absolute** then the bottom property specifies\_\_\_\_\_.
7. **left:-10px;** means that the text is 10% (or 50px) away from the default location.(True / False)\_\_\_\_\_.
8. **right** property can be specified as a percentage, as a length, or ‘auto’.(Yes / No)\_\_\_\_\_.
9. Possible values of CSS **overflow** property are\_\_\_\_\_.
10. When there is an overlap between two elements, the\_\_\_\_\_value determines which one shows up on top.
11. **Overflow:hidden;** does what?\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Which properties are used to position objects?\_\_\_\_\_.
13. The **z-index** property can only use positive numbers, and starts on 1.(True / False)\_\_\_\_\_.
14. Applying **position:relative** to an element will cause the element to be positioned relative to\_\_\_\_\_.
15. Applying **position:absolute** to an element will cause the element to be positioned relative to\_\_\_\_\_.
16. What positioning makes an element stay in the same spot, even when the window is scrolled?\_\_\_\_\_.

17. What direction(s) is an element able to **float**?\_\_\_\_\_.
18. What is the default position for all elements on a page?\_\_\_\_\_.
19. Can you specify more than one CSS class for any HTML element?(Yes / No)\_\_\_\_\_.
20. What integer property values can we use with the 'z-index' CSS property?\_\_\_\_\_.

### Exercises

- Write the expected output, or compiler errors if any, for each of the following programs in the box provided below each program.
- Then execute the programs and check your answers.
- Then answer the questions given below.

#### Program 1

```
1 <div id = 'container'>
2     <div id = 'navigation'>...</div>
3 </div>
4
5 #navigation {
6     position: absolute;
7     left: 30px;
8     top: 5px
9 }
```

**Q1:** Write an equivalent HTML code for the above CSS code snippet?

**Q2:** Write an equivalent CSS code to position the navigation exactly 30px from the left and 5px from the top of the container box without using **positioning**?

**Q3:** What would be the **position** value of the container box?

#### Program 2

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
```

```

3      <head>
4          <style>
5              h2 {
6                  position: absolute;
7                  left: 100px;
8                  top: 150px;
9              }
10         </style>
11     </head>
12     <body>
13         <h2>This heading has an absolute position</h2>
14         <p>With absolute positioning, an element can be placed
15             anywhere on a page. The heading below is placed
16             100px from the left of the page and 150px from the
17             top of the page.
18         </p>
19     </body>
20 </html>

```



**Q1:** What happens if line 6 is changed to `position:fixed`?

**Q2:** What happens if line 6 is changed to `position:relative`?

**Q3:** What happens if line 6 is changed to `position:static`?

**Q4:** What happens if line 8 is changed to `top: -100px`?

### Program 3

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <style>
5              img {
6                  position: absolute;
7                  left: 0px;
8                  top: 0px;
9                  z-index: -1;
10             }
11         </style>
12     </head>

```

```

13     <body>
14         <h1>This is a heading</h1>
15         <img src='“wise.png”' width='“100”' height='“140”'>
16         <p>WISE module – III </p>
17     </body>
18 </html>

```

**Q1:** What does `z-index:-1` will do in the above code snippet?

**Q2:** What happens if line 9 is changed to `z-index:1`?

**Q3:** What happens if line 6 is changed to `position:static`?

#### Program 4

```

1 <div class='“article”'>
2     <h1>Buddy In-law</h1>
3     <p> A friend of a friend of yours .
4     <a href='“https://www.ts.com/?q=someone”'>Someone</a>
5     you have yet to meet, but is friends with your friend .
6     Someone you share a mutual friend with.
7     Someone you share a mutual buddy with. </p>
8 </div>

```

**Q1:** How would you change the paragraph (`<p>`) tag font to **Verdana**?

**Q2:** How would you change the font size of the heading to a 20px?

**Q3:** How would you make the whole article 600px wide and center the heading?

#### Additional Exercises

1. Use your knowledge of advanced CSS positioning to build a pizza company website!
2. Use text to create a new web page. Use CSS to format text, elements, DIVs, list. Apply properties text-transform, list-style-image,

text-shadow, box-shadow. Use positioned DIVs to arrange text into side-by-side columns.

3. Create a web page that includes **your name** and at least:

**HTML elements:**

- title tag for the page which includes your name
- two heading types
- two paragraphs
- a list - either numbered or bulleted
- a table - either a data table or positioning table
- a horizontal line
- a link and an email link
- an image

**CSS:**

- two different font-families and two font sizes
- background color or background image for the page or a table or a DIV
- an external style sheet with at least BODY style and P style
- an internal style sheet with two styles
- an inline style
- one image that is floating
- a positioned element - DIV, table, or something else