



# CSS- MEDIA\_QUERY\_P OSITION

ANECO ACADEMY

# Media query

```
@media (min-width:320px) { /* smartphones, portrait iPhone, portrait 480x320 phones (And  
@media (min-width:480px) { /* smartphones, Android phones, landscape iPhone */ }  
@media (min-width:600px) { /* portrait tablets, portrait iPad, e-readers (Nook/Kindle),  
@media (min-width:801px) { /* tablet, landscape iPad, lo-res laptops ands desktops */ }  
@media (min-width:1025px) { /* big landscape tablets, laptops, and desktops */ }  
@media (min-width:1281px) { /* hi-res laptops and desktops */ }
```

# Media Query

```
<head>
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
</head>
<style>
  @media (min-width:320px) {
    body{
      background-color: green;
    }
  }
  @media (min-width:480px) {
    body{
      background-color: red;
    }
  }
  @media (min-width:600px) {
    body{
      background-color: orange;
    }
  }
  @media (min-width:801px) {
    body{
      background-color: violet;
    }
  }
  @media (min-width:1025px) {
    body{
      background-color: black;
    }
  }
</style>
```

# Position

By default, the `position` property for all HTML elements in CSS is set to `static`. This means that if you don't specify any other `position` value or if the `position` property is not declared explicitly, it'll be `static`.

# Default Position - static

```
.box{  
  width:300px;  
  height:200px;  
  background-color: red;  
}  
  
.second-box{  
  width:300px;  
  height:200px;  
  background-color: green;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  <div class="box">  
  
  </div>  
  <div class="second-box">  
  
  </div>
```



# Position:absolute

Absolute-positioned elements are completely taken out of the regular flow of the web page.

They are not positioned based on their usual place in the document flow, but based on the position of their ancestor.

In the example above, the absolutely positioned square is inside a statically positioned parent.

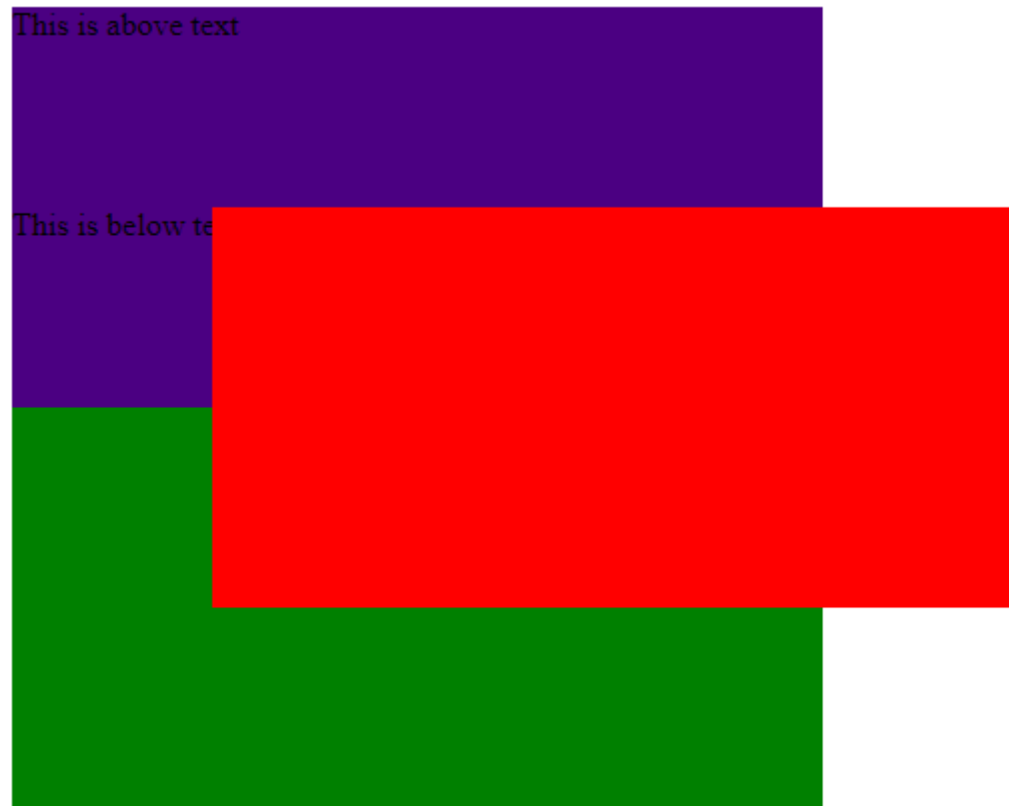
This means it will be positioned relative to the whole page itself, which means relative to the `<html>` element – the root of the page.

# Position:absolute

```
.parent{
  width:30%;
  height:400px;
  background-color: green;
  position: relative;
}
.top,.bottom{
  width: 100%;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: indigo;
}
.child{
  width: 100%;
  height:200px;
  left:100;
  background-color: red;
  position: absolute;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="parent">
    <div class="top">This is above text</div>
    <div class="child"></div>
    <div class="bottom">This is below text</div>
  </div>
```

This is above text

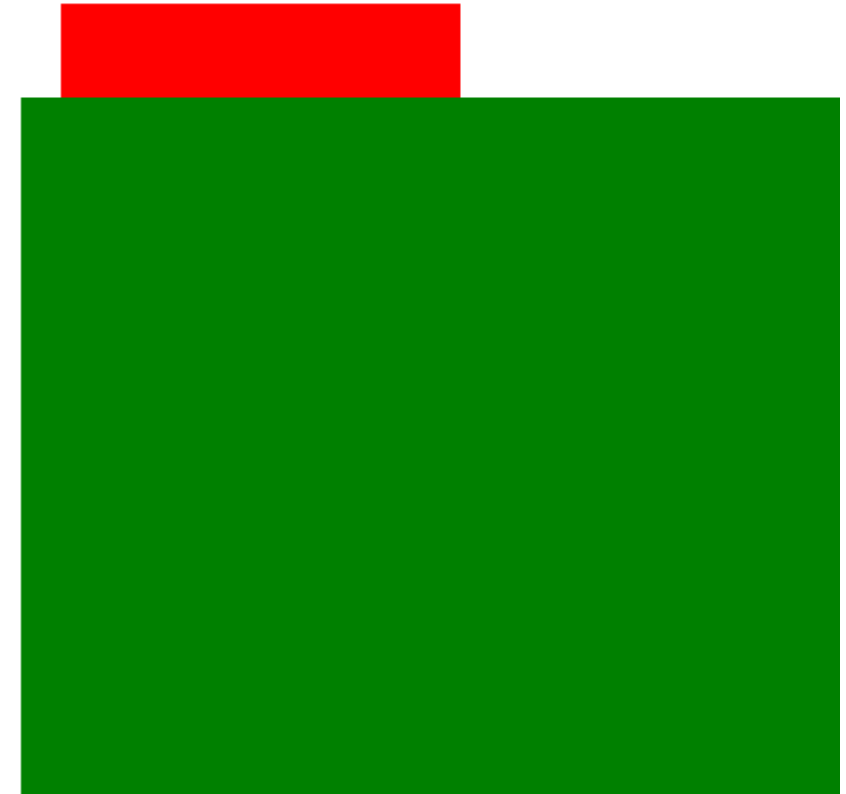
This is below text



# Z-index

```
.parent{  
  width:60%;  
  height:400px;  
  background-color: ■ green;  
  position: relative;  
  top:100px;  
}
```

```
.child{  
  width: 25%;  
  top:20px;  
  z-index:-1;  
  left:20px;  
  height:200px;  
  background-color: ■ red;  
  position: absolute;  
}
```





# Form Design

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