#### **Position Property:**

## **©** What is the position property?

The position property tells the browser how an element should be placed on the page.

Think of your webpage as a notice board.

- Some notes are pinned in the order they came (normal flow).
- Some notes are pinned somewhere specific (absolute).
- Some notes are fixed to the top corner no matter how you scroll.
- Some notes are pinned relative to another note (relative).
- Some notes stick in place when you scroll past them (sticky).

That's basically what position controls.

Header

Body

footer

# The 5 Types of position

We have 5 values you can set:

- 1. static
- 2. relative
- 3. absolute
- 4. fixed

#### 5. sticky

Let's see them one by one.

1 position: static

Default position.

# Meaning:

Every element just sits in the normal flow of the page, one below the other.

### How it behaves:

• You cannot move it using top, bottom, left, or right.

# Real-Life Example:

Imagine books stacked neatly on a shelf—each book in order.

- **2** position: relative
- Meaning:

It stays in the normal flow, but you can move it a little relative to where it would normally be.

### How it behaves:

- · The space it occupies remains reserved.
- You can use top, bottom, left, right to nudge it.
- Real-Life Example:

You write something on a paper and shift it slightly left or up, but everyone still knows where it originally was.

- **3** position: absolute
- Meaning:

You remove the element from the normal flow and place it exactly where you want, relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (or the entire page if none).

#### ✓ How it behaves:

- Other elements act like it doesn't exist.
- You must use top, left, bottom, right to place it.

## **✓** Real-Life Example:

A sticky note stuck anywhere on your monitor screen, independent of other notes.

# Important:

It looks for the nearest ancestor that is positioned (relative, absolute, fixed, sticky).

If none, it uses the browser window.

- osition: fixed
- Meaning:

Element is fixed relative to the viewport (the visible part of the browser).

#### How it behaves:

- It stays in place when you scroll.
- Real-Life Example:

Sticky navigation bars or chat buttons fixed in a corner of the screen.

- **5** position: sticky
- Meaning:

Starts as relative (normal flow) but becomes fixed when you scroll past a threshold.

### **✓** How it behaves:

- You set top, left, etc., for when it should stick.
- Great for sticky headers.

# Real-Life Example:

A label that scrolls normally but sticks to the top when you scroll past it.

- **©** What is z-index?
- Definition (easy words):

z-index controls which element appears on top of which when elements overlap.

Think of it as the stack of layers on a page:

- The higher the z-index number, the closer to you (front) the element is.
- The lower the z-index number, the further back the element is.