

## Chapter 13

### POSITION

- The **position** property determines how an element is to be positioned in a document.
- There are 4 position settings in CSS that we will cover: **relative**, **absolute**, **sticky**, **fixed** and **static**. The default value is **static**.
- The **static** position setting positions an element according to the normal flow of the document. The **top**, **bottom**, **left** and **right** properties have no effect on the position.
- The **relative** position setting positions the element according to the normal flow of the document and then offsets it relative to itself (its normal position), i.e., the element is positioned according to the normal flow of the document and then offset relative to the container on which the **relative** position setting is set. Creates a new **stacking context** when **z-index** is not set to **auto**.
- The **absolute** position setting positions an element using its nearest positioned ancestor or to the initial containing block. If an element has no parent with the **relative** position setting, then it positions itself with respect to the entire browser window. In the event that multiple parents have the **relative** position setting, then it positions itself with respect to the nearest such parent.
- The **fixed** position setting makes the element stick to its position. It stays in that position and continues to appear even if we continue to scroll down the page.
- The **sticky** position setting makes the element stick to its position. However, the element stops when it reaches the end of the container as we scroll.
- The **fixed** and **sticky** position settings are explained using the following example.
- The example consisted of three headers titled **one**, **two** and **three**. The headers had the **sticky** position setting enabled on them. While scrolling, the first header would come and stick to the top of the page, then as we continued scrolling, when the second header would come, it would overlap over the first header and would stick to the top of the page and when the third header would come, it too would overlap with the second header and stick to the top of the page. Also note that any content in between the headers would normally scroll by. The **footer** had the **sticky** position setting and it always stayed at the bottom of the page. The **social media button** also had the **fixed** position setting and it always stayed at the bottom of the page. The footer had anchor links to each of the headers, which when clicked would take you to that header.
- The **z-index** property can be used to change the order of elements in the page. Its default value is 0. If a value > 0 is given, then the element having that z-index is positioned above an element that would normally succeed it.
- The **scroll-behavior: smooth;** setting allows smooth scrolling behaviour while navigating from one link to another.
- In order to make an element disappear from a page without removing it from the flow of the page, it is possible to shift it beyond the page itself by setting its position to -10000 px.