CSS Positioning

Useful for pull-down menus and other things

Position Property

- static
  - The default value for all elements
  - Normal flow
  - Scrolls along with everything else, normally
- fixed
  - Nailed to a spot
  - Unaffected by scrolling
- relative
  - Shifted (nudged) from where it would normally be
  - Still within the normal flow
  - Creates a "world" from which nested absolute-positioned elements cannot escape
  - Affected by scrolling
- absolute
  - Shifted (nudged) from where it would normally be (same as relative)
  - NOT within the normal flow
  - Limited by its container element - it's *world*: the browser viewport or a relative-positioned container
  - Affected by scrolling

Example:
```
.persistent {
    position: fixed;
    top: 0;
    left: 0;
}
```
Helper properties

Use a measurement value

- top
- right
- bottom
- left

Example values: 10px; 2%; 1em
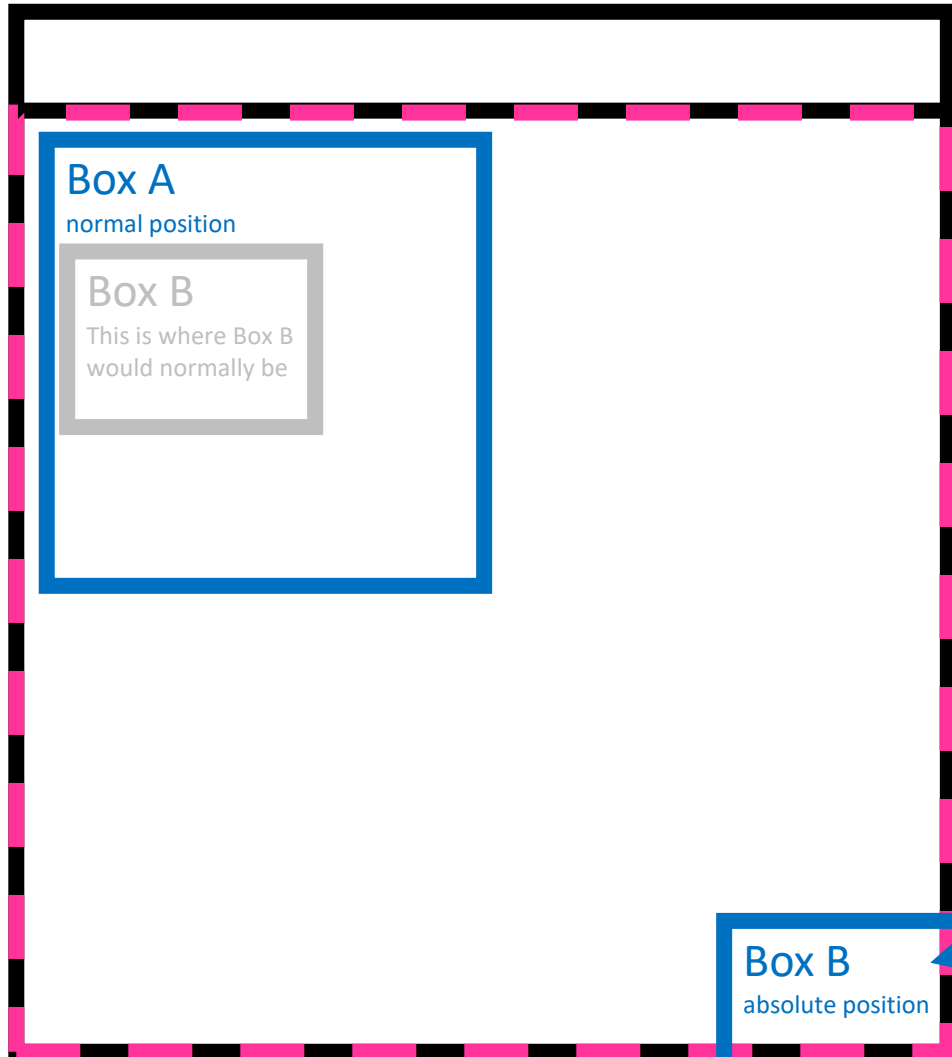
- z-index
  - Defines stack-order of overlapping positioned elements

HTML

```html
<div class="box-a">

    Box A

  <div class="box-b">
    Box B
  </div>

</div>
```
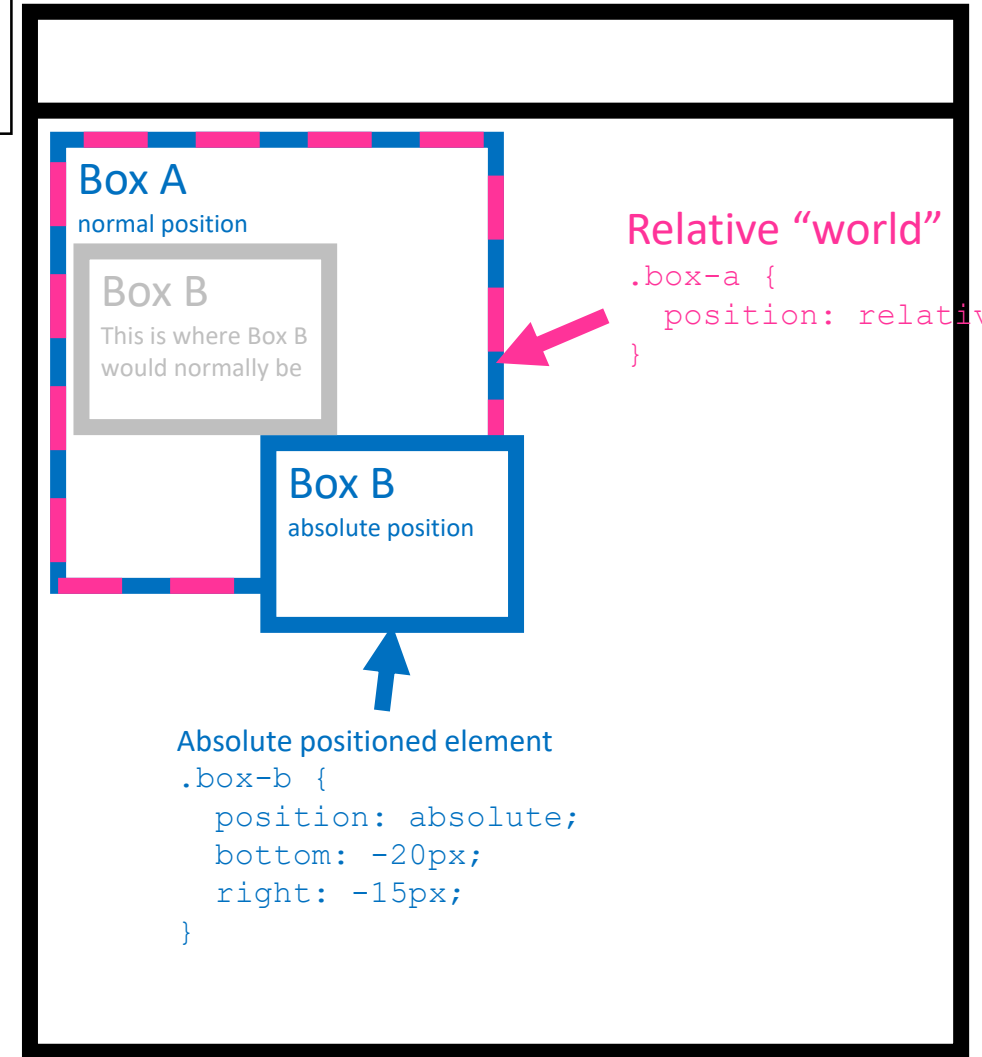
An absolute positioned element in a relative positioned element

Box A
normal position

Box B
This is where Box B would normally be

Viewport "world"
(default for absolute positioned elements)

Box B
absolute position

Absolute positioned element
```css
.box-b {
    position: absolute;
    bottom: -20px;
    right: -15px;
}
```

Box A
normal position

Box B
This is where Box B would normally be

Relative "world"
```css
.box-a {
    position: relative;
}
```

Box B
absolute position

Absolute positioned element
```css
.box-b {
    position: absolute;
    bottom: -20px;
    right: -15px;
}
```

one more thing...
display: none

- The default display properties:
    - display: block
    - display: inline
- Display properties used for CSS layout:
    - display: inline-block
    - display: table-cell
    - display: flex
    - display: grid
- And then there's this:
    - display: none
    - ...used for "tricks"