

# Subject :Information Technology

**Standard: 12<sup>th</sup> Science**

**Chapter No.1 - Advanced web designing**

**Topic Name : Positioning in CSS.**

# Positioning in CSS :

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- The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (static, relative, fixed, absolute).
- The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element.
- There are four different position values:
  1. Static Positioning
  2. Fixed Positioning
  3. Relative Positioning
  4. Absolute Positioning
- Elements are then positioned using the top, bottom, left, and right properties. However, these properties will not work unless the position property is set first. They also work differently depending on the position value.

# 1. Static Positioning :

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- HTML elements are positioned static by default.
- Static positioned elements are not affected by the top, bottom, left, and right properties.
- An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:
- This <div> element has position: static;
- Here is the CSS that is used:
- Example
- ```
div.static {  
  position: static;  
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}
```

## 2. Relative Positioning :

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- An element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its normal position.
- Setting the top, right, bottom, and left properties of a relatively-positioned element will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position. Other content will not be adjusted to fit into any gap left by the element.
- This <div> element has position: relative;
- Example

```
div.relative {  
  position: relative;  
  left: 30px;  
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}
```

# 3. Fixed Positioning :

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- An element with position: fixed; is positioned relative to the viewport, which means it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled.
- The top, right, bottom, and left properties are used to position the element.
- A fixed element does not leave a gap in the page where it would normally have been located.
- Notice the fixed element in the lower-right corner of the page. Here is the CSS that is used:
- Example

```
div.fixed {  
  position: fixed;  
  bottom: 0;  
  right: 0;  
  width: 300px;  
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}
```

## 4 . Absolute Positioning :

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- An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like fixed).
- However; if an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling.
- Note: A "positioned" element is one whose position is anything except static.
- Here is a simple example:
- This <div> element has position: relative; This <div> element has position: absolute;

# Example of Absolute Positioning :

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- ```
div.relative {  
  position: relative;  
  width: 400px;  
  height: 200px;  
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}
```

  

```
div.absolute {  
  position: absolute;  
  top: 80px;  
  right: 0;  
  width: 200px;  
  height: 100px;  
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}
```

**Thank You.**

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