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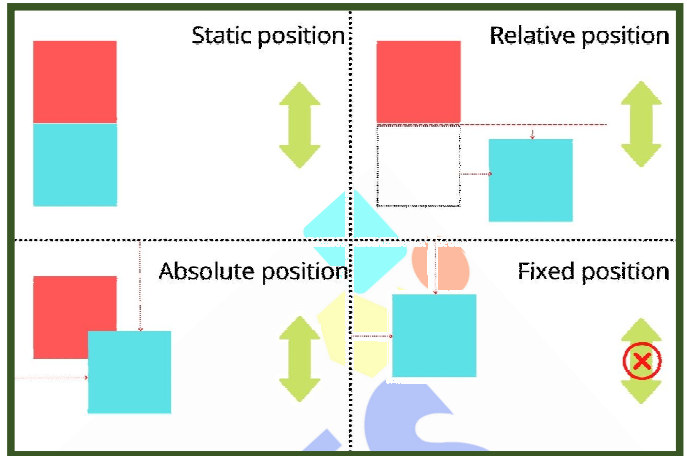


**Dynamic HTML Basics**

**Module 6 - Positioning in CSS**

**Positioning in CSS**

In CSS, positioning refers to how elements are placed on a web page. The position property determines the method used to position an element, and it works together with properties like top, right, bottom, and left



**Static Position in CSS**

- Static is the default value for the position property in CSS. When an element has position: static, it:
- Follows the normal document flow, meaning it's placed on the page according to where it appears in the HTML.
- Ignores the positioning properties like top, right, bottom, and left.

**Relative Position in CSS**

- In CSS, position: relative means the element is positioned relative to its normal position in the document flow.
- This allows you to move the element using the top, right, bottom, or left properties – without removing it from the flow of the document. The space it originally occupied is still preserved.

**Absolute Position in CSS**

Position: absolute removes the element from the normal document flow and positions it relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (an element with position: relative, absolute, or fixed). If no such ancestor exists, it's positioned relative to the <html> (i.e., the document body).

**Fixed Position in CSS**

- Position: fixed positions an element relative to the browser viewport – meaning it stays in the same place even when the page is scrolled.
- The element is removed from the normal document flow (like absolute).
- It's anchored to the viewport, not to any parent.

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- It doesn't move when you scroll the page.
- Useful for things like sticky headers, floating buttons, or chat widgets.

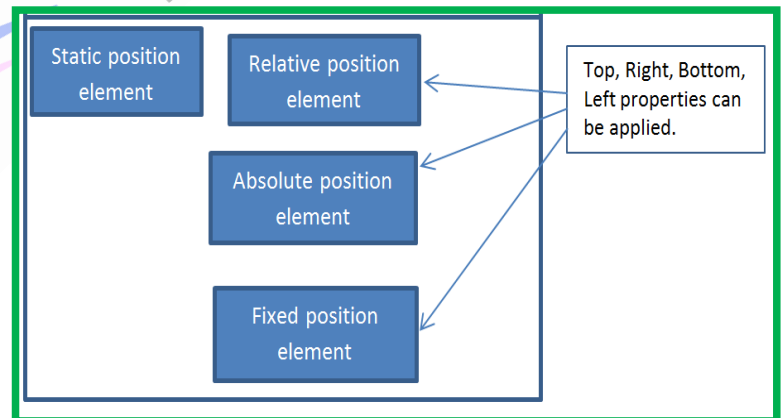
**Sticky Position in CSS**

- Position: sticky is a hybrid between relative and fixed. An element with position: sticky:
- Behaves like relative until it reaches a defined scroll position.
- Then it "sticks" in place like fixed – but only within its scrollable container

Value	Relative to	Part of Document Flow	Scrolls with Page
static	Normal flow	Yes	Yes
relative	Itself (original pos)	Yes	Yes
absolute	Nearest positioned ancestor	No	No
fixed	Viewport	No	No
sticky	Scroll container	Yes (until stuck)	No (after stuck)

**Use of Positioning in CSS:**

- To precisely place elements on the page.
- To layer elements using z-index.
- To create fixed or sticky headers and navigation bars.
- To build interactive UI components like tooltips and dropdowns.
- To manage scroll behavior and sticky content within containers.



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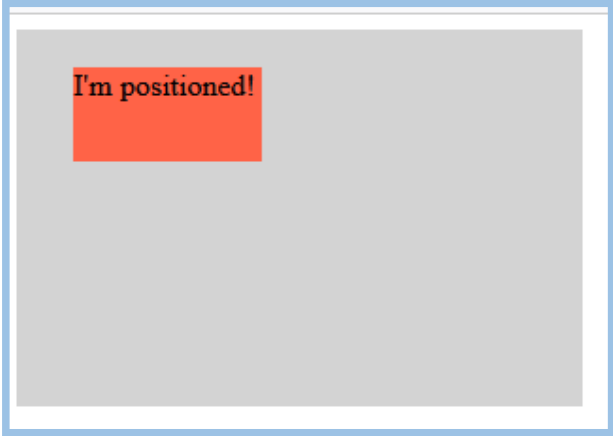
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Positioning Code Using Inline CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<!-- Container -->
<div style="position: relative;
width: 300px; height: 200px;
background-color: lightgray;">
  <!-- Absolutely positioned box
inside the container -->
  <div style="position: absolute;
top: 20px; left: 30px; width:
100px; height: 50px; background-
color: tomato;">
    I'm positioned!
  </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```



Static Positioning Using Inline CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Static Position Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <div style="position: static; background-color: lightgray; width: 300px; height:
100px; border: 1px solid black; margin: 20px;">
    This div has <strong>position: static</strong> (the default).
  <br>
  It follows the normal document flow and ignores top, left, bottom, right.
  </div>
  <div style="background-color: lightblue; width: 300px; height: 100px; border: 1px
solid black; margin: 20px;">
    This div has no position set (also static by default).
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

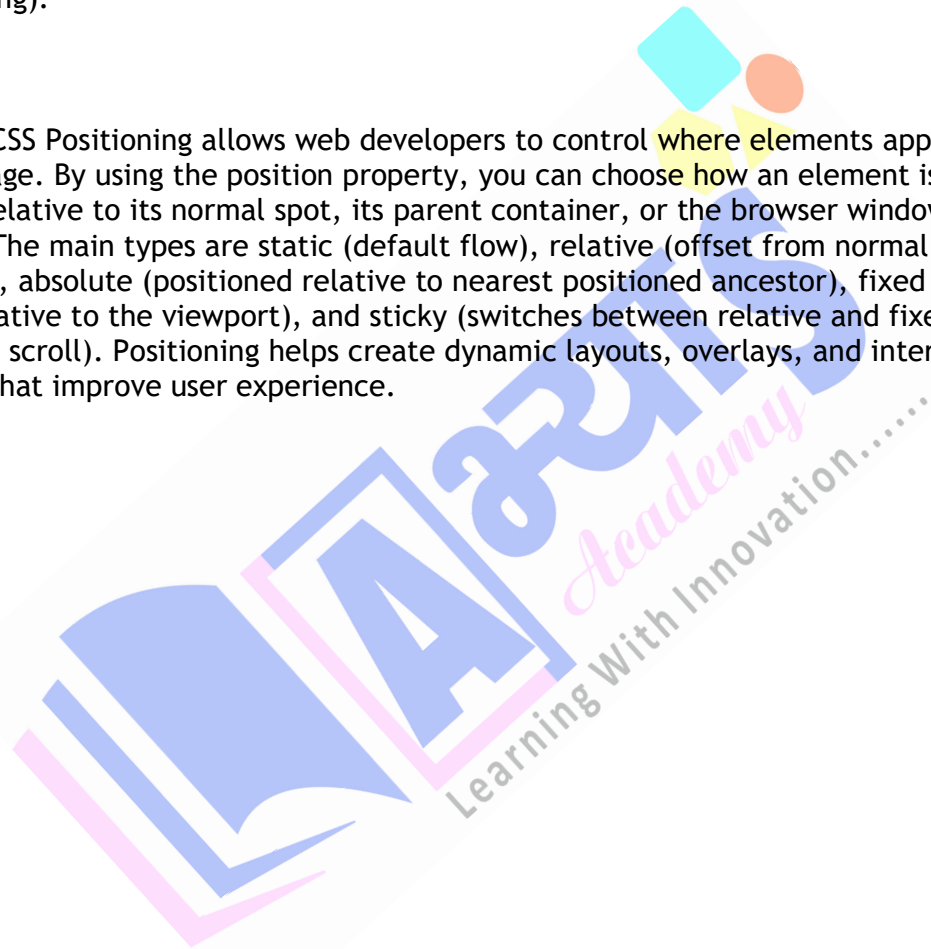
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Dynamic HTML Basics

Assignment

- Create 2 <div> elements.
- The first div should have a yellow background.
- The second div should have a green background.
- Both divs should have white font color.
- The font size for both divs should be 20 pixels.
- The position property for both divs should be set to static (which is the default positioning).

- Div 1- CSS Positioning allows web developers to control where elements appear on a web page. By using the position property, you can choose how an element is placed relative to its normal spot, its parent container, or the browser window.
- Div 2- The main types are static (default flow), relative (offset from normal position), absolute (positioned relative to nearest positioned ancestor), fixed (stays fixed relative to the viewport), and sticky (switches between relative and fixed based on scroll). Positioning helps create dynamic layouts, overlays, and interactive designs that improve user experience.



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