

Lesson No. 11 : CSS – positioning

CSS helps you to position your HTML element. You can put any HTML element at whatever location you like. You can specify whether you want the element positioned relative to its natural position in the page or absolute based on its parent element.

There are three ways of positioning HTML elements using CSS which are as follows:

1. Relative positioning
2. Absolute positioning
3. Fixed positioning

You can't differentiate between all these three by writing code for these. Only by seeing the effect of that code in a browser you get the difference of all these positionings

Relative Positioning

Relative positioning change the position of the HTML element relative to where it normally appears. If we had a header that appears at the top of page, we could use relative positioning to move it a bit to the right and down a couple of pixels.

You define the four possible directions (left, right, up, and down) using on tow (left and top). Here's a quick reference when moving HTML elements in CSS

- Move Left- Use a negative value for *Left*.
- Move Right- Use a positive value for *left*.
- Move Up- Use a negative value for *top*
- Move Down- Use a positive value for *top*

Absolute Positioning

With absolute positioning, you define the exact pixel value where the specified HTML element will appear. The point of origin is the top-left of the browser's viewable area, so be sure you are measuring from that point.

Fixed Positioning

Fixed positioning is a lot like absolute positioning. The position of the element is calculated in the same way as the absolute model-from the side of the view port. But fixed elements are then fixed in that location, like a watermark. Everything else on the page will then scroll past that element. Specified coordinates will be relative to the browser window.