CSS
Positioning

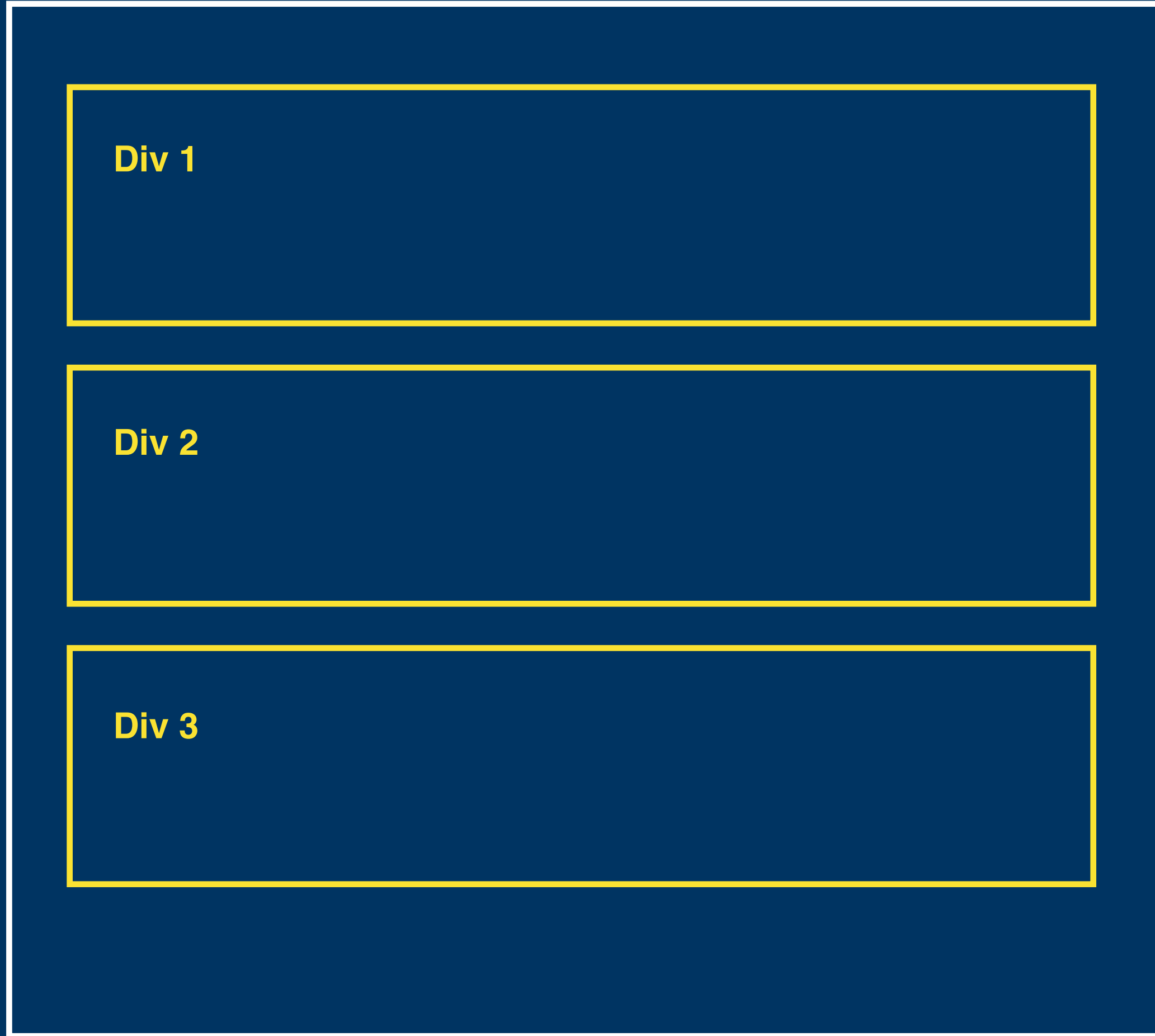**Layouts**

Fixed layout utilizes pixel measurements that do not change sizes as the user increases or decreases the size of their browser window.
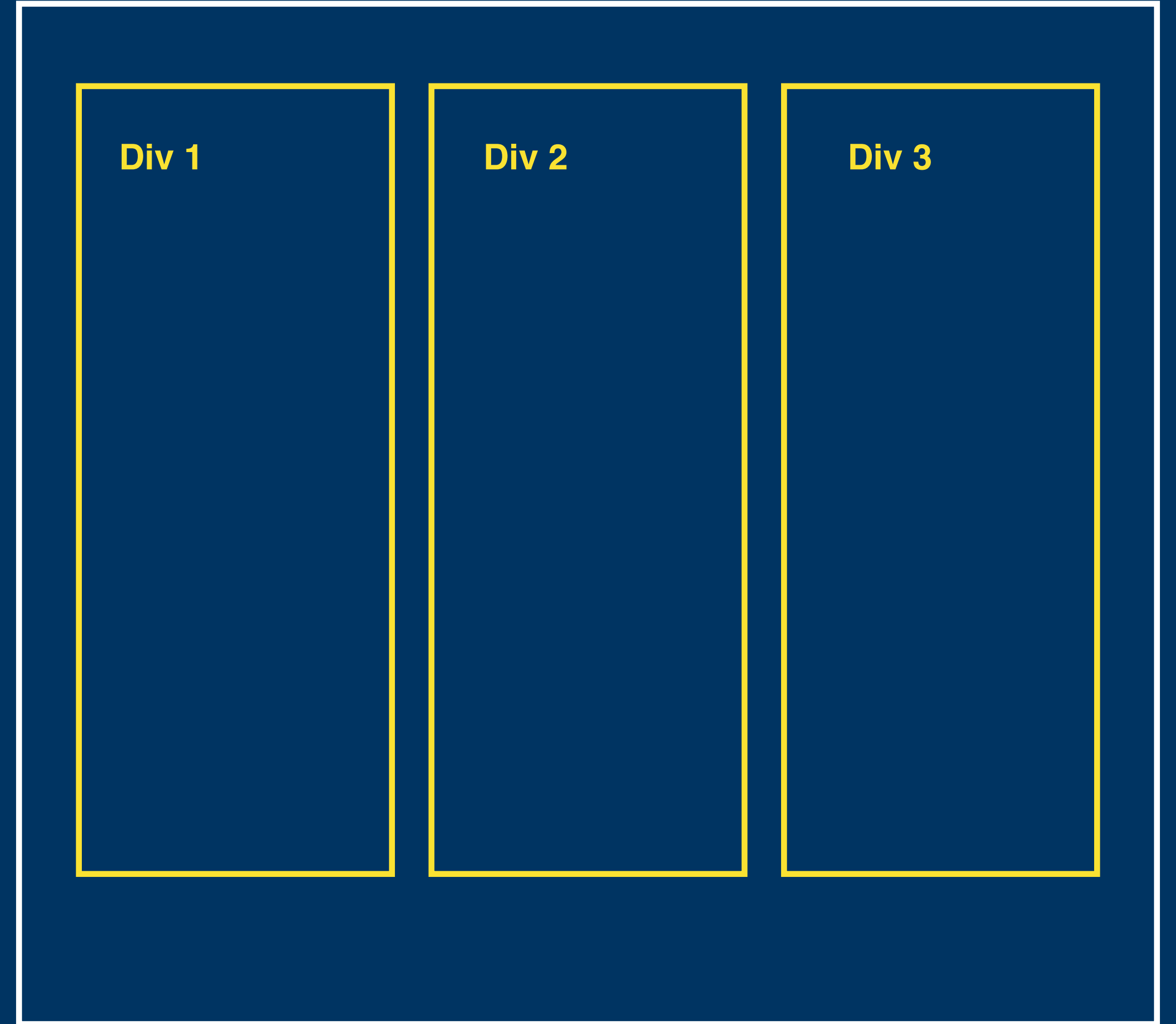
Fluid layout utilizes percentage measurements and stretch and contract as the user increases or decreases the size of their browser window.

Floating Elements

Floating an element allows you to take that element out of the normal flow and position it to the far right or left of it's parent box. This is how you create multi-column layouts.

Div 1

Div 2

Div 3

Div 1

Div 2

Div 3

Normal flow

float: left;

Positioning Elements

position: fixed

The element will not remain in the natural flow of the page. It will position itself according to the viewport.

It will respond to the following properties:

top
bottom
left
right
z-index

position: absolute

The element will not remain in the natural flow of the page. It will position itself according to its parent container—which must be set to **position: relative**

It will respond to the following properties:

top
bottom
left
right
z-index

z-index

z-index allows you to "bring to front" or "bring to back" an element that is positioned **absolute** or **fixed**, allowing you to control which box appears on top.

The value of the z-index property is a number, and the higher the number the further that element is on top.

```
position: absolute;
z-index : 2;
```

Responsive Web Design

The approach to web design that responds to the user's behavior and environment based on screen size, platform and orientation.

To code a responsive website you need to utilize a combination of **floats** and **media queries**.

Mobile

Tablet

Desktop