(1.) What is position property in CSS and its type?

Ans. The position property in CSS is used to specify the position of an element in relation to its parent container. It controls the way an element is positioned and layered in the document.

Syntax:

```
position: static | relative | fixed | absolute | sticky | initial | inherit;
```

Types:

- static: The element is positioned according to the normal flow of the document (default value).
- relative: The element is positioned relative to its normal position. It allows you to offset an element from its normal position without affecting the position of other elements.
- fixed: The element is positioned relative to the browser window and it will not move when the page is scrolled.
- absolute: The element is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor, but it can be offset from that ancestor with top, bottom, left, and right properties. If there is no positioned ancestor, the element will be positioned relative to the initial containing block (usually the body).
- sticky: The element is positioned based on the normal flow of the document, but it will stick to a specified position when the user scrolls.
- initial: Sets the property to its default value.
- inherit: Inherits the position value from its parent element.

Example:

```
<div style="position: relative; width: 100px; height: 100px;">
    <p style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0;">This is an absolutely positioned element.</p>
</div>
```

In this example, the inner p element is positioned absolute and is positioned relative to its parent container, which has a position of relative. The top and right properties offset the element from the top-right corner of the parent container.

(2.) How many types of positioning are there in CSS?

Ans. There are five types of positioning in CSS:

(i) static: The default position, where the element follows the normal flow of the document.

(ii) relative: The element is positioned relative to its normal position.

(iii) fixed: The element is positioned relative to the browser window and will not move when the page is scrolled.

(iv) absolute: The element is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor or the initial containing block (usually the body) if there is no positioned ancestor.

(v) sticky: The element is positioned based on the normal flow of the document, but will stick to a specified position when the user scrolls.

(3.) What is Z-index and why to use it?

Ans. z-index is a CSS property that controls the stacking order of elements that overlap.

=> The z-index value determines the order in which elements are layered on top of each other, with higher values appearing on top of elements with lower values.

=> The z-index property is used to position an element in front of or behind other elements.

=> For example, if you have two overlapping elements, you can use z-index to specify which element should appear on top.

Syntax:

```
z-index: auto | number;
```

=> The z-index property accepts either the auto value, which means the element follows the default stacking order, or a numerical value, which specifies the stacking order of the element. Higher values will bring the element closer to the front, while lower values will push it further back.

Example:

```
<div style="position: absolute; z-index: 1;">This element will appear on top of the other elements.</div>
```

In this example, the element with a z-index of 1 will appear on top of other elements because it has a higher z-index value.