

Z-INDEX

`z-index` is a CSS property that controls the stacking order of positioned elements on a webpage. It is used to determine which element should be displayed on top when two or more elements overlap. The element with a higher `z-index` value will be positioned in front of elements with lower values.

The `z-index` property only works on positioned elements (i.e., elements with a `position` value of `absolute`, `relative`, `fixed`, or `sticky`). If multiple elements share the same `z-index`, their stacking order will be based on their order in the HTML structure.

The default `z-index` value is usually `auto`, and elements with `auto` are stacked in the order they appear in the HTML, without any special priority.

Code Format:

```
```css
/* Setting a specific z-index value for an element */
.element {
```

```
 position: relative; /* or absolute, fixed, sticky */
 z-index: 3;
}
```

/\* Example of stacking order with multiple elements \*/

```
.element1 {
 position: relative;
 z-index: 2;
}
```

```
.element2 {
 position: relative;
 z-index: 1;
}
```

/\* Default stacking order based on HTML structure \*/

/\* The element appearing later in the HTML will be on top \*/

```
.default-order {
 position: relative;
}
```

```
/* Using z-index with other position values */
```

```
.positioned-element {
```

```
 position: absolute;
```

```
 top: 0;
```

```
 left: 0;
```

```
 z-index: 5;
```

```
}
```

```
...
```