ANSWER 6-

The "z-index" property in CSS controls the stacking order of positioned elements on a web page along the z-axis, which represents the depth or elevation of elements in a 3D space. The z-index property determines which elements appear in front of or behind other elements. It's important to note that the z-index property only works on positioned elements (position: relative, absolute, or fixed).

Elements with a static position (default) are unaffected by z-index. The z-index property is especially useful for managing the visibility and layering of overlapping elements, such as dropdown menus, tooltips, or modal dialogs. By assigning appropriate z-index values to these elements, you can ensure they appear in the desired order and prevent unwanted overlap or obstruction.

The z-index property functions:

Stacking Context:

Each positioned element with a z-index value other than "auto" (default) creates a stacking context.

The stacking context defines a hierarchical order for elements within it, determining how they are layered on top of each other.

Stacking Order:

Elements with a higher z-index value appear in front of elements with a lower value.

Elements with the same z-index value are ordered based on their position in the HTML structure, with the later elements appearing on top.

Controlling Stacking Order:

You can assign positive or negative integer values to the z-index property to control the stacking order of elements.

A higher positive value (e.g., z-index: 2) places an element in front of elements with lower or negative z-index values.

A negative value (e.g., z-index: -1) places an element behind elements with positive z-index values or elements with the default z-index (auto).

Stacking Order Context:

The stacking order is relative to elements within the same stacking context.Elements in a parent stacking context have a higher stacking order than elements in a nested stacking context, even with lower z-index values.