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give example of z-index in css

Sure! `z-index` is a CSS property that controls the stacking order of positioned elements on a web page.

Here's an example of how you can use `z-index` in CSS:

HTML code:

```
<div class="box1">Box 1</div>
<div class="box2">Box 2</div>
```

CSS code:

```
.box1 {
  position: absolute;
  top: 50px;
  left: 50px;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: red;
  z-index: 1;
}
```

```
.box2 {
  position: absolute;
  top: 100px;
  left: 100px;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: blue;
  z-index: 2;
}
```

In this example, we have two `div` elements with class names `box1` and `box2`. Both boxes are positioned absolutely with different positions, sizes, and colors.

The `z-index` property is used to specify the stacking order of the two boxes. In this case, `box2` has a higher `z-index` value than `box1`, so it appears on top of `box1` even though it is positioned lower in the HTML.

You can adjust the `z-index` value to change the order in which the elements are stacked on top of each other.

.box2{ left:300px} then what will happen

If you change the `left` property of `.box2` to `300px`, it will change the horizontal position of the `box2` element to be 300 pixels to the right of its original position.

Here's how the updated CSS code would look like:

```
.box1 {
  position: absolute;
  top: 50px;
  left: 50px;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: red;
  z-index: 1;
}

.box2 {
  position: absolute;
  top: 100px;
  left: 300px;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: blue;
  z-index: 2;
}
```

As a result of this change, the `box2` element will be positioned further to the right of the page, while the `box1` element will remain in its original position.

Keep in mind that changing the `left` property of an absolutely positioned element will move it horizontally along the X-axis of its containing block.