

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
  position: absolute;
  left: 0px;
  top: 0px;
  z-index: -1;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

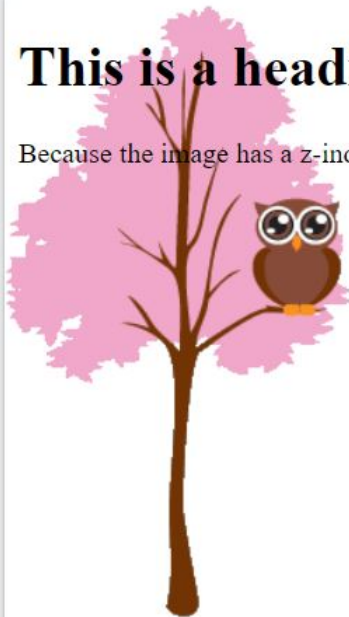
<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p>Because the image has a z-index of -1, it will be placed behind the text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a heading

Because the image has a z-index of -1, it will be placed behind the text.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.container {
  position: relative;
}

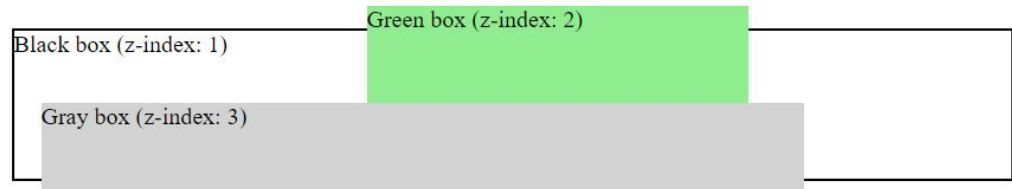
.black-box {
  position: relative;
  z-index: 1;
  border: 2px solid black;
  height: 100px;
  margin: 30px;
}

.gray-box {
  position: absolute;
  z-index: 3; /* gray box will be above both green and black box */
  background: lightgray;
  height: 60px;
  width: 70%;
  left: 50px;
  top: 50px;
}

.green-box {
  position: absolute;
  z-index: 2; /* green box will be above black box */
  background: lightgreen;
  width: 35%;
  left: 270px;
```

Z-index Example

An element with greater stack order is always above an element with a lower stack order.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.container {
  position: relative;
}

.black-box {
  position: relative;
  border: 2px solid black;
  height: 100px;
  margin: 30px;
}

.gray-box {
  position: absolute;
  background: lightgray;
  height: 60px;
  width: 70%;
  left: 50px;
  top: 50px;
}

.green-box {
  position: absolute;
  background: lightgreen;
  width: 35%;
  left: 270px;
  top: -15px;
  height: 100px;
}
```

Overlapping elements

If two positioned elements overlap each other without a z-index specified, the element defined last in the HTML code will be shown on top:

