

What is the Position Property in CSS and its Types?

The `position` property in CSS specifies how an element is positioned in a document. The different types of positioning are:

1. **Static:** This is the default value. Elements are positioned according to the normal flow of the document.
2. **Relative:** The element is positioned relative to its normal position. The properties `top`, `right`, `bottom`, and `left` can be used to adjust the element's position.
3. **Absolute:** The element is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (an element with a position other than `static`). If there is no such ancestor, it uses the initial containing block (usually the viewport).
4. **Fixed:** The element is positioned relative to the viewport and stays in the same place even when the page is scrolled.
5. **Sticky:** The element toggles between `relative` and `fixed` positioning, depending on the user's scroll position. It behaves like `relative` until a given offset position is met in the viewport, then it sticks in place (like `fixed`).

How Many Types of Positioning Are There in CSS?

There are five types of positioning in CSS:

1. Static
2. Relative
3. Absolute
4. Fixed
5. Sticky

What is Z-Index and Why Use It?

The `z-index` property in CSS specifies the stack order of an element. An element with a higher stack order is in front of an element with a lower stack order. `z-index` only works on positioned elements (those with a position value other than `static`).

Usage:

- **Z-Index:** Determines the order in which elements are stacked on top of each other.
- **Purpose:** To manage the visual hierarchy and layering of elements on a web page, ensuring that elements are displayed in the desired order.

For example, you might use `z-index` to ensure that a modal dialog appears above all other page content.

