Assignment module 22

Q1. What is position property in CSS and its types?

Ans:- The **position property** in CSS defines where an element should be placed on a page. This placement helps identify the type of positioning methods an element uses.

There are five types of positions:
1. Static.
2. Fixed.
3. Relative.
4. Absolute.
5. Sticky.

Q2. How many types of positioning are there in CSS?
Ans:-

1. **Static Positioning:** Elements are positioned according to the normal flow of the document. This is the default positioning behavior if no other positioning properties are specified. Elements are displayed in the order they appear in the HTML markup.

2. **Relative Positioning:** Elements are positioned relative to their normal position in the document flow. When an element is relatively positioned, it can be moved using properties like top, bottom, left, and right, without affecting the position of other elements on the page.

3. **Absolute Positioning:** Elements are positioned relative to their nearest positioned ancestor (an ancestor element that has a position other than static, such as relative, absolute, or fixed). Absolute positioning removes the element from the normal document flow, allowing it to overlap other elements.

4. **Fixed Positioning:** Elements are positioned relative to the viewport (the browser window). Fixed-positioned elements remain in the same position on the screen even as the user scrolls the page. They are commonly used for elements like navigation bars or headers that should remain visible at all times.

5. **Sticky Positioning:** Elements are initially positioned according to the normal flow of the document, but they become fixed to the viewport once they reach a specified scroll position. Sticky positioning is a hybrid of relative and fixed positioning, where an element behaves as if it were relatively positioned until it reaches a certain point, then it "sticks" in place.

Q3. What is z-index and why to use it?
And:-
z-index is a CSS property that specifies the stacking order of positioned elements along the z-axis (depth) of the page. It determines which elements appear in front of or behind other elements on the webpage

Why to use?
In short, z-index is used in CSS to control the stacking order of positioned elements on a webpage. It determines which elements appear in front of or behind others, allowing for visually layered layouts, managing overlapping content, and creating depth and perspective effects in designs.