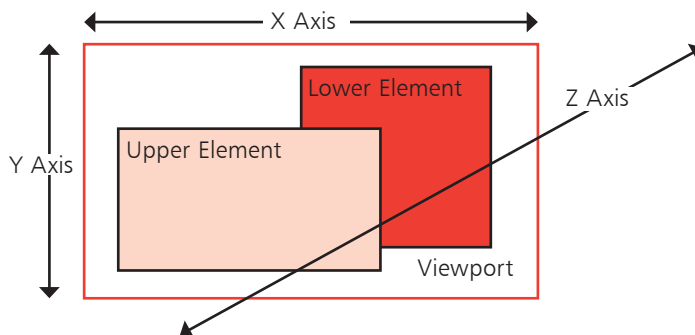


# Stack Boxes

Changing from the **static** default positioning scheme, by assigning the **absolute** value to the **position** property, allows elements to overlap – stacking one above the other in the same order they are listed in the HTML code.

The stacking order can be explicitly specified, however, in CSS by assigning an integer value to the **z-index** property of each element. The element with the highest value appears uppermost, then beneath that appears the element with the next highest value, and so on.

So the **absolute** positioning scheme allows element position to be precisely controlled in three dimensions using XYZ coordinates – along the X axis with the **left** and **right** offset properties, along the Y axis using the **top** and **bottom** offset properties, and along the Z axis using the **z-index** stacking order property.



Specifying a value to the **z-index** property of stacked elements allows you to control whether elements should appear in front or behind other elements – regardless of the order in which they are listed in the HTML document.

It is often useful to stack elements containing text above an image element to add text labels to the image.



The value specified to the **z-index** property to determine the stacking order can be either a positive integer, such as **1**, or a negative integer, such as **-1**.



stack.html

1

Create an HTML document containing three division elements and an image element

```
<div class="container">

<div class="btm-label">Street Scene</div>
<div class="top-label">Paris, 1966</div>
</div>
```