

Stacking Context Test Page

Exercises the CSS stacking-context algorithm (MDN: Positioned layout > Stacking context) - z-index ordering, opacity/transform establishing a stacking context, and out-of-flow content escaping a plain wrapper to compete at its true enclosing stacking context.

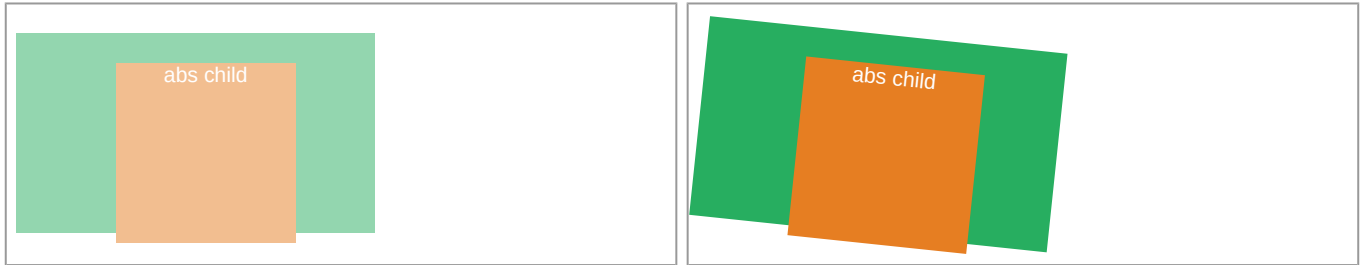
1 — z-index siblings, negative and positive



both siblings paint, in z-index order

position:relative;z-index:1 / z-index:2

2 — opacity establishes a stacking context



absolutely-positioned child fades with its opacity parent

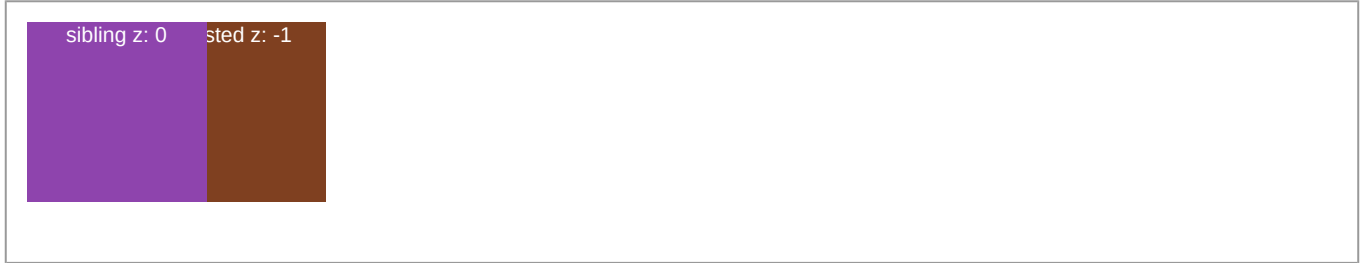
opacity:0.5 parent, position:absolute child (no z-index)

transform establishes a stacking context

transform:rotate(6deg) parent, position:absolute child (no z-index)

3 — escaping a non-stacking-context wrapper

The nested box's own z-index:-1 competes against its true enclosing stacking context (the page), not just its immediate position:absolute parent (which has no z-index of its own, so does not itself establish a stacking context) - it must paint behind the sibling, not be trapped painting whenever the wrapper happens to.



z-index:-1 box nested in a plain absolute wrapper

position:absolute wrapper (no z-index) > position:relative;z-index:-1