

A subset A of a topological space X is called a C -set if there is a sequence $(U_n)_{n \in \omega}$ of clopen sets in X such that

$$A = \bigcap_{n \in \omega} U_n.$$

We say that A is a C_σ -set in X if it is a union of a sequence of C -sets.

A topological space X is

- *strongly zero-dimensional* if every zero set in X is a C -set;
- *almost strongly zero-dimensional* if every zero set in X is a C_σ -set.

Almost strongly zero-dimensional spaces arises naturally in questions concerning the Baire classification of F_σ -measurable functions.

Theorem 1. *Let X, Y be metrizable spaces and Y is separable and disconnected. The following conditions are equivalent:*

- 1) *every F_σ -measurable function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ belongs to the first Baire class;*
- 2) *X is almost strongly zero-dimensional.*

Clearly, each strongly zero-dimensional space is almost strongly zero-dimensional. Moreover, every absolutely analytic separable space or countably compact metric space is almost strongly zero-dimensional iff it is strongly zero-dimensional. However, the following question is open.

Question 1. *Do there exists a completely regular almost strongly zero-dimensional space X with $\dim X > 0$?*