Q. **How to add comments on css?**

1. To comment in CSS, simply place your plain text inside /\* \*/ marks. This tells the browser that they are notes and should not be rendered on the front end.

Q. **Why do we use pseudo-class?**

1. A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element. For example, it can be used to: Style an element when a user mouses over it. Style visited and unvisited links differently.

Q. **How is specificity applied?**

1. If there are two or more CSS rules that point to the same element, the selector with the highest specificity value will "win", and its style declaration will be applied to that HTML element.

Q. **What method allows an element to be moved from its current position?**

1. The position CSS property sets how an element is positioned in a document. The top, right, bottom, and left properties determine the final position of the element.

Q. **what properties does flex model have?**

1. Grow, Shrink & Basis.

Q. **What is the difference between flex and grids?**

1. The basic difference between CSS Grid Layout and CSS Flexbox Layout is that flexbox was designed for layout in one dimension - either a row or a column. Grid was designed for two-dimensional layout - rows, and columns at the same time.

Q. **Give an example where we have to use grids and where you have to use flexbox?**

1. If we are displaying a list of products in the Matrix format then we can use the Grid layout and flex can be used whenever we want to display the components next to each other when they are not flexible.

Q. **What are combinators? give examples of how you can use them**

1. A combinator is something that explains the relationship between the selectors. A CSS selector can contain more than one simple selector. Between the simple selectors, we can include a combinator. Like, div>h1 will select all the child h1 tags of the div.

Q. **What does object-fit do?**

1. The object-fit CSS property sets how the content of a replaced element, such as an <img> or <video> , should be resized to fit its container. You can alter the alignment of the replaced element's content object within the element's box using the object-position property.

Q. **What does rotate do?**

1. The rotate() CSS function defines a transformation that rotates an element around a fixed point on the 2D plane, without deforming it.

Q. **What rule can be used to define animations?**

1. The animation property is specified as one or more single animations, separated by commas. Each individual animation is specified as zero.

Q. **When working with attribute selectors, how can you select elements which contain a particular attribute value?**

1. The [attribute|="value"] selector is used to select elements with the specified attribute.

Q. **What does @media do?**

1. The @media rule is used in media queries to apply different styles for different media types/devices.

Q. **What can be used to override properties of an element?**

1. To override the CSS properties of a class using another class, we can use the !important directive.

Q. **How can you select every alternate elements in a list of elements using css?**

1. li:nth-child(2n or 2n+1)

Q. **What is the ranking of selectors with respect to specificity?**

1. inline styles, IDs, classes, attributes, and elements.

Q. **how can we apply same styles to multiple selectors?**

1. When you group CSS selectors, you apply the same styles to several different elements without repeating the styles in your stylesheet.

Q. **What are the differences between relative and absolute in CSS?**

1. position: relative places an element relative to its current position without changing the layout around it, whereas position: absolute places an element relative to its parent's position and changing the layout around it.