CSS

1. **What are the main differences between external, internal, and inline CSS?**

External CSS is stored in a separate file, internal CSS is included within the HTML document using the <style> tag, and inline CSS is applied directly to a specific HTML element using the style attribute. The main difference between them is their location and scope of application. External CSS can be applied to multiple web pages, internal CSS applies only to a specific page, and inline CSS applies only to a specific HTML element.

1. **What is the syntax for class and ID selectors?**

The syntax for a class selector is ".classname" and the syntax for an ID selector is "#idname"

1. **How would you apply a single rule to two different selectors?**

Grouping selectors will select multiple groups of elements which share the same style declarations. The syntax for grouping selectors is simply a **comma** between each of the selectors you wish to apply the ruleset to.

1. **Given an element that has an id of title and a class of primary, how would you use both attributes for a single rule?**

To use both the id and class attributes for a single CSS rule, you can chain the selectors together without a space in between

1. **What does the descendant combinator do?**

Combinators allow us to combine multiple selectors differently than either grouping or chaining them, as they show a relationship between the selectors. Descendant combinators are represented by a single space between selectors. A descendant combinator will only cause elements that match the last selector to be selected, if they also have an ancestor (parent, grandparent, etc.) that matches the previous selector.

1. **Between a rule that uses one class selector and a rule that uses three type selectors, which rule has the higher specificity?**

The rule that uses three type selectors has a higher specificity than the rule that uses one class selector.

1. **From inside to outside, what is the order of box-model properties?**

From inside to outside, the order of box-model properties is:

1. Content
2. Padding
3. Border
4. Margin
5. **What does the box-sizing CSS property do?**

The box-sizing CSS property controls how the total width and height of an HTML element is calculated, taking into account the element's padding and border.

1. **What is the difference between the standard and alternative box model?**

The standard box model calculates an element's width and height without including padding and border, while the alternative box model (border-box) includes them in the calculations.

1. **Would you use margin or padding to create more space between 2 elements?**

Margin is typically used to create space between the border of an element and its neighboring elements

1. **Would you use margin or padding to create more space between the contents of an element and its border?**

You would use padding to create more space between the contents of an element and its border

1. **Would you use margin or padding if you wanted two elements to overlap each other?**

You would use negative margin if you wanted two elements to overlap each other. By setting negative margin, you can move an element up or to the left, which can cause it to overlap with other elements.

1. **What is the difference between a block element and an inline element?**

Block elements take up the full width of their container and start on a new line, while inline elements only take up the necessary width and height and stay on the same line as adjacent content.

1. **What is the difference between an inline element and an inline-block element?**

Inline The element doesn't start on a new line. Inline-block It's formatted just like the inline element, where it doesn't start on a new line. but you can set width and height values.

1. **Is an h1 block or inline?**

Block

1. **Is button block or inline?**

Inline

1. **Is div block or inline?**

Block

1. **Is span block or inline?**

Block

1. **What’s the difference between a flex container and a flex item?**

A flex container is an HTML element whose display property's value is flex or inline-flex. Flex items are the direct children of a flex container.

1. **How do you create a flex item?**

To create a flex item, apply the "display: flex" property to the parent element to make it a flex container, and then apply flex properties, such as "flex" shorthand or individual properties, to the child element.

1. **What are the 3 values defined in the shorthand flex property?**

Flex-grow and flex-shrink and flex-basis.

1. **How do you make flex items arrange themselves vertically instead of horizontally?**

you can use the "flex-direction" property and set it to "column".

1. **What is the difference between justify-content and align-items?**

"Justify-content" aligns flex items horizontally along the main axis, while "align-items" aligns flex items vertically along the cross-axis.

1. **How do you use flexbox to completely center a div inside a flex container?**

.container {

display: flex;

justify-content: center;

align-items: center;

}

1. **What’s the difference between justify-content: space-between and justify-content: space-around?**

"justify-content: space-between" positions flex items so that there is equal space between them, but not at the beginning and end of the container. In contrast, "justify-content: space-around" positions flex items with equal space both between them and at the beginning and end of the container.