**CSS CONCEPTS**

**1.What is CSS and how does it work with HTML?**

CSS is cascading style sheet used to describe the presentation of a document written in HTML. It works by giving some inline or external css properties to the html elements like color etc.,

**2.What are selectors and what are their different types?**

Selectors are the part of CSS rule set. CSS selectors select HTML elements according to its id, class, type, attribute etc. There are several different types of selectors in CSS. CSS Element Selector.

**3.What is CSS selector specificity and how does it work?**

Specificity is the means by which browsers decide which CSS property values are the most relevant to an element and, therefore, will be applied. Specificity is based on the matching rules which are composed of different sorts of CSS selectors.

**4.Describe z-index and how stacking context is formed.**

The stacking order describes the order in which HTML elements are positioned. By default, HTML elements are positioned in the following order:

Root element(<html>)

Non-positioned elements in the order they’re defined(elements with no position described i.e. static)

Positioned elements in the order they are defined(elements with position other than static)

**5.Describe BFC (Block Formatting Context) and how it works.**

A block formatting context is a part of a visual CSS rendering of a web page. It's the region in which the layout of block boxes occurs and in which floats interact with other elements. A block formatting context is created by at least one of the following: The root element of the document ( <html> )

**6.Have you ever used a grid system, and if so, what do you prefer?**

We use a grid system because the elements can align in both direction.

**7.Have you used or implemented media queries or mobile specific layouts/CSS?**

Media queries are useful when we want to modify our site or app depending on a type of device's.

**8.Explain how a browser determines what elements match a CSS selector.**

Browsers match selectors from rightmost (key selector) to left. Browsers filter out elements in the DOM according to the key selector and traverse up its parent elements to determine matches. The shorter the length of the selector chain, the faster the browser can determine if that element matches the selector.

**9.Describe pseudo-elements and discuss what they are used for.**

A CSS pseudo-element is a keyword added to a selector that lets you style a specific part of the selected element(s).

**10.Explain your understanding of the box mode.**

The model defines how the different parts of a box — margin, border, padding, and content — work together to create a box that you can see on a page.

**11.What does \* { box-sizing: border-box; } do? What are its advantages?**

Box-sizing: border-box property allows you to specify dimension of your element, without any major calculations to it.

It makes things like percentage-based layouts with fixed paddings or border a lot easier.

**12.What is the CSS display property and can you give a few examples of its use?**

It display the behavior of an element. some examples are display: "inline, block, inline-block etc.,"

**13.What's the difference between inline and inline-block?**

Displays an element as an inline element (like <span>). Any height and width properties will have no effect.

Displays an element as an inline-level block container. The element itself is formatted as an inline element, but you can apply height and width values.

**14.What's the difference between the "nth-of-type()" and "nth-child()" selectors?**

if you want to select an interval of a selector regardless of the type of element it is, use nth-child() . However, if you want to select a specific type only and apply an interval selection from there, use nth-of-type().

**15.What's the difference between a relative, fixed, absolute and statically positioned element?**

An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page.

An element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its normal position.

An element with position: fixed; is positioned relative to the viewport, which means it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled.

An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor.

**16.What existing CSS frameworks have you used locally, or in production? How would you change/improve them?**

**17.Have you used CSS Grid?**

Yes, CSS Grid is a two-dimensional grid system used to work on the layout of UI elements and segments of a webpage.