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**CSS**

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

External, is a separate (.css) file that you link to through your html.

Internal, is where you add the css in the html file by utilizing <style> tags in the <head> section of your html file.

Inline, is where you apply CSS rules for specific elements in the html where the elements are created.

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

Class syntax uses a ‘.’ before the name. e.g. .class {}

Id syntax uses a ‘#’ before the name. e.g. #id {}

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

By Grouping Selectors. E.g. div, p{color: ‘red’}

**4. Given an element that has an id of title and a class of primary, how would you use both**

**attributes for a single rule?**

#title.primary

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

The descendant combinator only selects the element provided that the second selector and ancestor selector matches.

**6. Between a rule that uses one class selector and a rule that uses three type selectors,**

**which rule has the higher specificity?**

The Class Selector

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

Content

Padding

Border

Margin

**8. What does the box-sizing CSS property do?**

This sets how the elements total width and height is calculated.

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

Standard box model adds the size of the border to the width and height of the box whereas the Alternative Box Model will make the content box smaller, as it uses some of the available space inside.

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

Margin.

**11. Would you use margin or padding to create more space between the contents of an**

**element and its border?**

Padding.

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

Margin.

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

Block elements cover the whole space from left to right and they always start on a new line.

Inline elements only cover the space bounded by the tags in the html, they don’t start on a new line.

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

Inline-block allows you to set a width and height of the element.

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

Block.

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

Inline.

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

Block.

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

Inline.

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

Flex container is the parent element.

Flex item represents the children, the elements located inside the flex container.

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

Set the value of the area’s container’s display property to flex/inline-flex.

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

Flex-grow.

Flex-shrink.

Flex-basis.

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

Flex-direction: column

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

Justify-content controls alignment of all items on the main axis.

Align-items controls alignment of all items on the cross axis.

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

Display: flex.

Align-items: center.

justify-content: center.

**25. What’s the difference between justify-content: space-between and justify-content:**

**space-around?**

Space-around places items with space distributed evenly around the start and end of the list.

Space-between evenly distributes space items between the first item is set at the start of the container, and the last item is set at the end