CSS

1. What are the main differences between external, internal, and inline CSS?
The answer:
- **Inline - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements**
- **Internal - by using a <style> element in the <head> section**
- **External - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file**

2. What is the syntax for class and ID selectors?
The answer:
- **The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element. Example: #id {}**
- **The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.Example: .myclass {}**

3. How would you apply a single rule to two different selectors?
The answer:
- **Using group CSS selectors**

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?
The answer:
- **#id, ,class {}**

5. What does the descendant combinator do?
The answer:
- **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.**

 6. Between a rule that uses one class selector and a rule that uses three type selectors, which rule has the higher specificity?
The answer:
- **The rule that uses one class selector.**

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

The answer:
- **1) content 2) padding 3) border 4) margin**

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

The answer:
- **The box-sizing property allows us to include the padding and border in an element's total width and height.**

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

The answer:
- **If you are using the standard box model, the size of the border is added to the width and height of the content box. If you are using the alternative box model then the size of the border makes the content box smaller as it takes up some of that available width and height of the element box.**

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

The answer:
- **Margin**

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

The answer:
- **Padding**

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

The answer:
- **Margin.**
- **to Create Overlapping Divs With CSS:**
1) **In the HTML section, we will create two divs and assign different class names as "div1" and "div2".**
2) **Set the value of position property as "absolute" for place div1 exactly the place where you want.**
3) **Adjust the height and width of the div1.**
4) **The value of the z-index is set as "1".**
5) **Set the background color of the div1.**
6) **To overlap the div2:**

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

The answer:

- **Block element always starts on a new line**
- **An inline element does not start on a new line.**

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

The answer:

- **An inline element does not start on a new line.**
- **Inline-block elements behave like inline elements, except that they have padding and margins that behave like a block element's ones**

15. Is an h1 block or inline?

The answer:

- **Block.**

16. Is button block or inline?

The answer:

- **Inline.**

17. Is div block or inline?

The answer:

- **Block.**

18. Is span block or inline?

The answer:

- **Inline.**

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

The answer:

- **The parent element that has display: flex set on it, is called the flex container.**
- **The items laid out as flexible boxes inside the flex container are called flex items**

20. How do you create a flex item?

The answer:

- **we set the value of the area's container's display property to flex or inline-flex. As soon as we do this the direct children of that container become flex items.**
- **The direct child elements of a flex container automatically becomes flexible (flex) items.**

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

The answer:
- **Flex-grow.**
- **Flex-shrink.**
- **Flex-basis.**

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

The answer:
- **flex-direction: column;**

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

The answer:
- **justify-content property aligns the flexible container's items when the items do not use all available space on the main-axis (horizontally).**
- **align-items property to align the items vertically**

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

The answer:
- **We use the property of display set to flex i.e. display: flex;**
- **Align items to center using align-items: center;**
- **The last step is to set *justify-content* to *center* i.e. justify-content: center;**

25. What's the difference between justify-content: space-between and justify-content: space-around?

The answer:
- **justify-content: space-between: items will have space between them.**
- **justify-content: space-around: items will have space before, between, and after them.**