1. how to add comments on css ?  
   A. 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.
2. Why do we use pseudo-class?

A.CSS pseudo-classes are used to add special effects to some selectors.  
div:hover {

background-color: blue;

}

1. How is specificity applied?
2. 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.

Think of specificity as a score/rank that determines which style declaration are ultimately applied to an element.

The amount of specificity a selector has is measured using four different values (or components), which can be thought of as thousands, hundreds, tens and ones — four single digits in four columns:

* 1000 - Inline/Style Tag
* Hundreds - One for each ID Selector
* Tens - One for each class selector, attribute selector, pseudo-class contained inside the overall selector.
* Ones - One for each element selector, pseudo-element contained inside the overall selector.

Note: Universal selector (\*), combinators (+, >, ~, ' ') and negation pseudo-class (:not) have no effect on specificity.

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

1. The translate() method moves an element from its current position (according to the parameters given for the X-axis and the Y-axis).  
     
   div {  
    width: 300px;  
    height: 100px;  
    background-color: yellow;  
    border: 1px solid black;  
    transform: translate(60px, 120px);  
   }  
   This div element is moved 60 pixels to the right, and 120 pixels down from its current position.

5. what properties does flex model have?

### **Properties for the parent (flex-container): Display** This defines a flex container; inline or block depending on the given value. It enables a flex context for all its direct children. **Flex-direction** The flex-direction property defines in which direction the container wants to stack the flex items. Flexbox is a single-direction layout concept. Think of flex items as primarily laying out either in horizontal rows or vertical columns. **Flex-wrap** By default, flex items will all try to fit onto one line. You can change that and allow the items to wrap as needed with this property. **Flex-flow** This is a shorthand for the flex-direction and flex-wrap properties, which together define the flex container’s main and cross axes. The default value is row nowrap. **Justify-content** The justify-content property is used to align the flex items along the main axis;

6. What is the difference between flex and grids?

1. - Grid is made for two-dimensional layout while Flexbox is for one. This means Flexbox can work on either row or columns at a time, but Grids can work on both.

- Major Uniqueness between Flexbox and Grids is that the former works on content while the latter is based on the layout.

- CSS Grids helps you create the outer layout of the webpage. You can build complex as well responsive design with this. This is why it is called ‘layout first’. Flexbox mostly helps align content & move blocks.

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

1. CSS Grids helps you create the outer layout of the webpage. You can build complex as well responsive design with this. This is why it is called ‘layout first’. While flexbox mostly helps align content & move blocks.  
   CSS grids are for 2D layouts. It works with both rows and columns.Flexbox works better in one dimension only (either rows OR columns).  
   You should consider flexbox when :
   1. You have a small design to implement
   2. You need to align elements
   3. You need a content-first design  
      You should consider CSS grid when :
   4. You have a complex design to implement
   5. You need to have a gap between block elements
   6. You need to overlap elements
   7. You need a layout-first design  
      In simple terms  
      "CSS grid is for layout, Flexbox is for alignment"

8. Give an example where you cannot use flexbox, and you can only use grids?  
A. Grid is usually used to make a more complex layout. You can build complex as well responsive design with this. It works with both rows and columns.Flexbox works better in one dimension only (either rows OR columns).  
If you have some complex layout as this wherein you want to layout in different ways basis the screen size; You'd rather use CSS grid over flex;  
for a simple one dimensional layout flexbox can be useful to help align content

9. What are combinators? give examples of how you can use them  
A. Combinators lets you combine two or more selectors so you can be more specific in your selection method. There are different types of combinators.  
 . , + ~ > space

10. What does object-fit do?  
A. The CSS object-fit property is used to specify how an <img> or <video> should be resized to fit its container.  
This property tells the content to fill the container in a variety of ways; such as "preserve that aspect ratio" or "stretch up and take up as much space as possible".

11. What does rotate do?  
A. The transform property applies a 2D or 3D transformation to an element. This property allows you to rotate, scale, move, skew, etc., elements.  
rotate(angle) // Defines a 2D rotation, the angle is specified in the parameter  
You can give it a try here : Defines a 2D rotation, the angle is specified in the parameter

12. What rule can be used to define animations  
A. The @keyframes rule specifies the animation code.  
The animation is created by gradually changing from one set of CSS styles to another.  
During the animation, you can change the set of CSS styles many times.  
Specify when the style change will happen in percent, or with the keywords "from" and "to", which is the same as 0% and 100%. 0% is the beginning of the animation, 100% is when the animation is complete.  
  
@keyframes animationname {keyframes-selector {css-styles;}}

13. When working with attribute selectors, how can you select elements which contain a particular attribute value ?  
A. a[href\*="en-US"] // selects an `a` tag which a particular href attribute value that has been asked

14. What does @media do?  
A. The @media rule is used in media queries to apply different styles for different media types/devices.  
  
Media queries can be used to check many things, such as:

* + width and height of the viewport
  + width and height of the device
  + orientation (is the tablet/phone in landscape or portrait mode?)
  + resolution
* Using media queries are a popular technique for delivering a tailored style sheet (responsive web design) to desktops, laptops, tablets, and mobile phones.
* You can also use media queries to specify that certain styles are only for printed documents or for screen readers (mediatype: print, screen, or speech).
* In addition to media types, there are also media features. Media features provide more specific details to media queries, by allowing to test for a specific feature of the user agent or display device. For example, you can apply styles to only those screens that are greater, or smaller, than a certain width.

15. What can be used to override properties of an element  
A. To override the CSS properties of a class using another class, we can use the !important directive. In CSS, !important means “this is important”, and the property:value pair that has this directive is always applied even if the other element has higher specificity.

16. How can you select every alternate elements in a list of elements using css?  
<ul>  
 <li>1</li>

<li>2</li>

<li>3</li>

<li>4</li>

<li>5</li>

<li>6</li>

<li>7</li>

<li>8</li>

<li>9</li>

<li>10</li>  
</ul>

ul{

list-style-type: none;

color: white;

}

li:nth-of-type(odd){ // or you can also use li:nth-child(odd)

background-color:blue;

}

li:nth-of-type(even){

Background-color:red;  
}

17. What is the ranking of selectors with respect to specificity

1. Ranking from Low To High

* universal\_selector, combinators selector, negation pseudo-class (:not) selector ( these selectors have no effects on specificity )
* element selector, pseudo element selector
* class selector, attribute selector, pseudo-class contained inside the overall selector
* id selector
* inline styling

18. how can we apply same styles to multiple selectors?

1. To group CSS selectors in a style sheet, use commas to separate multiple grouped selectors in the style. In this example, the style affects the p and div elements:

div, p { color: #f00; }.