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Question 1: What is CSS Flexbox, and how is it useful for layout design? Explain the terms flex-container and flex-item.

Ans: - CSS Flexbox (Flexible Box Layout) is a layout model designed to provide a more efficient way to lay out, align, and distribute space among items in a container, even when their size is unknown or dynamic. It is particularly useful for creating responsive layouts that adapt to different screen sizes and orientations.

Flex-Container:

The parent element that holds the flex items.

Defined by setting the display property to flex or inline-flex.

Example:

```
.container {
    display: flex;
}
```



Flex-Item:

The child elements of a flex-container.

These items are laid out according to the flexbox model.

Example:

```
<div class="container">
    <div class="item">Item 1</div>
    <div class="item">Item 2</div>
    <div class="item">Item 3</div>
</div>
```

Benefits of Flexbox:

Alignment: Easily align items horizontally and vertically.

Order: Change the order of items without altering the HTML structure.

Flexibility: Items can grow or shrink to fill available space.



Responsiveness: Create layouts that adapt to different screen sizes.

Question 2: Describe the properties justify-content, align-items, and flex-direction used in Flexbox.

Ans: -

1. justify-content:

Defines how the flex items are distributed along the main axis (horizontal by default).

Values:

flex-start: Items are packed at the start of the container.

flex-end: Items are packed at the end of the container.

center: Items are centered along the main axis.

space-between: Items are evenly distributed with the first item at the start and the last item at the end.

space-around: Items are evenly distributed with equal space around them.

space-evenly: Items are evenly distributed with equal space between them.

Example:

```
.container {
    display: flex;
    justify-content: center;
}
```

2. align-items:

Defines how the flex items are aligned along the cross axis (vertical by default).

Values:

flex-start: Items are aligned at the start of the cross axis.

flex-end: Items are aligned at the end of the cross axis.

center: Items are centered along the cross axis.

baseline: Items are aligned along their baseline.

stretch: Items are stretched to fill the container (default).

Example:

```
.container {
    display: flex;
    align-items: center;
}
```

3. flex-direction:

Defines the direction in which the flex items are placed in the flex container.

Values:

row: Items are placed in a row, from left to right (default).

row-reverse: Items are placed in a row, from right to left.



column: Items are placed in a column, from top to bottom.

column-reverse: Items are placed in a column, from bottom to top.

Example:

```
.container {
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: column;
}
```

Example of Flexbox in Action:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```



```
<title>Flexbox Example</title>
 <style>
   .container {
     display: flex;
     justify-content: space-between;
     align-items: center;
     height: 100vh;
     background-color: #f0f0f0;
   }
   .item {
     background-color: #007bff;
     color: white;
     padding: 20px;
     margin: 10px;
     border-radius: 5px;
   }
 </style>
</head>
<body>
```



In this example:

The container is a flex-container with display: flex.

The items are flex-items.

justify-content: space-between distributes the items evenly with space between them.

align-items: center centers the items vertically within the container.

