CSS

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

**- In External CSS, the web pages will be linked to an external .css file, which can be created by any text editor. This style is more efficient method for styling a large website.**

**- Internal or embedded CSS requires adding <style> tag in the <head> section of the HTML document. This style is an effective method of styling a single page.**

**- Inline CSS is used to style a specific HTML element. For this CSS style, you’ll only need to add the style attribute to each HTML tag, without using selectors.** **This style is an effective method when there is need to apply styles for a single element only.**

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

**.class{} , #id{}**

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

**.class1.class2 for elements with both classes**

**.class1 .class2 for elements where class2 is a descendant of class1**

**element.class2 for elements with both**

**element,element for all these elements**

**element1 element2 for all element2 inside element1**

**element1> element2 for all element2 are child of element1**

**element1+element2 for all element2 the placed immediately after element1**

**element1~element2 for all element2 that is preceded by element1**

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? **#id , .class {….}**

5. What does the descendant combinator do? **The descendent (space) will select all elements that are descendants of the first element. This is useful for when you want to change the styling of a component for a specific part of the page but not anywhere else on the page.**

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

**One class**

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?

**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

**If you are using the** standard box **model, the size of the border is added to the width and height of the 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.**

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: They consume the entire width available irrespective of their sufficiency. They always start in a new line and have top and bottom margins. It does not contain any other elements next to it.**

**Inline elements occupy only enough width that is sufficient to it and allows other elements next to it which are inline. Inline elements don’t start from a new line and don’t have top and bottom margins as block elements have.**

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

**“display: inline” Property: This property is used to display an element as an inline element (like <span>). The height and width properties are not effected on display:inline; property. It allows only left and right side of margins, not top and bottom. In simple words it has no line break before and after of its neighbor elements and it allows HTML next to it.**

**“display: inline-block” Property: This property is used to display an element as an inline-level block container. The element itself is formatted as an inline element, but it can apply height and width values. It is placed as an inline element (on the same line as adjacent content). It looks like an inline element but it behaves as a block element and don’t force to line break.**

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 while Flex Item represents the children. The Flex Container can ensure balanced representation by adjusting item dimensions. This allows developers to design for fluctuating screen sizes.**

20. How do you create a flex item?

**<div class="flex-container">  
  <div>1</div>  
  <div>2</div>  
  <div>3</div>  
  <div>4</div>  
</div>**

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

**flex-grow, flex-shrink, and flex-basis properties.**

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

**change the flex-direction from column to row**

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

**They both are used to align the flex items. Justify-content works on the the main axis while Align-items works on the cross axis.**

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

**set both the justify-content and align-items properties to center, and the flex item will be perfectly centered**

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

**The space-between value displays the flex items with space between the lines.**

**The space-around value displays the flex items with space before, between, and after the lines.**