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Assignment Questions 2

Q.1 What’s Box Model in CSS ?

Ans:- The CSS box model is a way of describing how HTML elements are displayed on a web page. It consists of four parts:

* **Content**
* **Padding**
* **Border**
* **Margin**

The CSS box model is used to control the size and layout of HTML elements.

Q.2 What are the Different Types of Selectors in CSS & what are the advantages of them?

Ans:- There are six types of selectors in CSS:

* **Type selectors**
* **Class selectors**
* **ID selectors**
* **Attribute selectors**
* **Pseudo-classes**
* **Pseudo-elements:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Selector Type | Advantage |
| Type selector | Efficient |
| Class selector | Flexible |
| Id selector | Specific |
| Attribute selector | Selective |
|  |  |
| Pseudo-class selector | Dynamic |
| Pseudo-element selector | Detailed |

Q.3 What is VW/VH ?

Ans:- **VW** stands for viewport width. It is a percentage of the viewport width.

**VH** stands for viewport height. It is a percentage of the viewport height.

Q.4 Whats difference between Inline, Inline Block and block ?

Ans:- I**nline elements** are the default display type for most elements. They are displayed on the same line as other inline elements, and they do not take up the full width of their container.

**Inline-block elements** are similar to inline elements, but they can take up the full width of their container. They also have the ability to have margins and padding applied to them, which is not possible with inline elements.

**Block elements** take up the full width of their container, and they start on a new line. They are also the only type of element that can have a **float** property

Q.5 How is Border-box different from Content Box?

Ans:- Border-box :- The width and height of an element include the content of the element, the border, and the padding.

**Content-box :-** The width and height of an element only include the content of the element.

Q.6 What’s z-index and How does it Function ?

Ans:- the **z-index** property determines the stacking order of elements on a web page. Elements with a higher z-index will be placed on top of elements with a lower z-index.

The z-index property is a numeric value, and the higher the value, the higher the element will be stacked. The default z-index value is 0, and elements with a z-index of 0 will be stacked on the bottom

Q.7 What’s Grid & Flex and difference between them?

Ans:- **Grid and flex** are two layout systems in CSS that allow you to control the position and size of elements on a web page. They are both powerful tools, but they have different strengths and weaknesses.

**Grid** is a two-dimensional layout system, which means that you can use it to create layouts that have rows and columns. This makes it well-suited for creating complex layouts, such as grids of images or tables of data.

**Flexbox** is a one-dimensional layout system, which means that you can use it to create layouts that have rows or columns. This makes it well-suited for creating layouts that need to be responsive, such as layouts for mobile devices.

Q.8 Difference between absolute and relative and sticky and fixed position explain with example.

Ans:- Static :- Elements are positioned according to the normal flow of the document.

Ex:-

* A list of items
* A paragraph of text
* A table of data

**Relative :-** Elements are positioned relative to their normal position.

Ex:-

* A navigation bar that is positioned at the top of the page
* A pop-up that is positioned over another element
* A floating image that is positioned next to text

**Absolute:-** Elements are positioned absolutely on the page, regardless of the normal flow of the document.

Ex:-

* A button that is positioned over another element
* A tooltip that is positioned next to text
* A sticky header that stays at the top of the page when the user scrolls

**Fixed:-** Elements are always positioned at the same location on the page, even when the user scrolls.

Ex:-

* A chat widget that stays at the bottom of the page when the user scrolls
* A navigation bar that stays at the top of the page when the user scrolls
* A footer that stays at the bottom of the page when the user scrolls

Q.9 Build Periodic Table as shown in the below image

Ans:- <https://github.com/jagtapnimisha2/PreodicTable>

**Q.10** Build Responsive Layout both desktop and mobile and Tablet, see below image for reference ?

Ans:- <https://github.com/jagtapnimisha2/Responsive_layout>