

CSS - Terminology & Definitions

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

External CSS: is CSS written in an external CSS file and linked to the HTML file using the `<link>` tag inside the `<head>` element.

Internal CSS: is written inside the HTML document within the `<style></style>` HTML element and would be written inside the `<head>` element.

Inline CSS: is written inside the opening tag of an HTML element using the “style” attribute and the specific styles as the values separated by semicolons.

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

By using the hash symbol (#) prepended to the name of the ID.

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

By grouping selectors and separate them by a comma.

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?

By chaining both of the selectors with no white space between.

```
.title#primary {  
  
}
```

5. What does the descendant combinator do?

It allows you to target a child element no matter how deeply it is nested within the parent element.

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

The class selector has a specificity value of $10 * 1 = 10$

The the three type selectors have a specificity value of $1 * 3 = 3$

Therefore, the class selector has the higher specificity.

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 gives you the option to include the padding and border in the element's total width and height.

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

In the standard box model, the box-sizing is set to “content-box”. This means that the padding and border will not be included in the element's total width and height when setting theses dimensions but will be added to the set dimensions, making the element appear larger.

In the alternative box model, the box-sizing is set to “border-box”. This means that the padding and border are included in the total width and height when setting the dimensions and will not add extra dimensions so the element will appear exactly the size specified.

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

I would use margin to create space between 2 elements.

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

I would use padding to create more space between the content the border.

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

I would use (negative) margins to make two elements overlap.

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

A block element always starts on a new line and is stacked on top of other elements. Block elements take up the entire horizontal space of the webpage. The padding and margin of block elements can be set on all four sides; up, down, left, and right.

An inline element always appears on the same line next to content written beside them. The padding and margin work differently for the inline elements than they do for block element. The padding and margin for inline element can only be added to two sides; only the left and right padding and margin.

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

Inline elements and inline-block elements will appear on the same line next to the content and tags beside them. However, inline-block elements will have their padding and merging behave the same way as block elements. Unlike inline elements that can only have spaces (padding and margin) added to the left and right of them, inline-block elements can have space added to all four sides; top, bottom, left, and right padding and margin.

15. Is an h1 block or inline?

A block element.

16. Is button block or inline?

It behaves like an inline-block element.

17. Is div block or inline?

A block element.

18. Is span block or inline?

An inline element.

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

The flex container is the parent to the flex items. By setting the property of “display” to “flex” in the parent container the immediate child elements become flex items and can be manipulated to behave according to what properties are set within the flex container. Both the flex container and the flex items have their own set of properties that can be assigned to them.

20. How do you create a flex item?

By setting the display property of the parent element (container) to “flex”.

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

Flex-grow, it specifies how much a flex item should grow in case there is extra space. It has a default value of 0,

Flex-shrink, it specifies how much a flex item should shrink in case it's container shrinks. It has a default value of 1.

Flex-basis, it specifies the initial size of a flex item, which may either stretch or shrink depending on the space available. It has a default value of 0%.

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

By setting “flex-direction” property to “column” in the flex container.

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

Justify-content aligns the flex items relative to the main axis (by default, the horizontal axis), while align-item aligns the flex items relative to the cross axis (by default the vertical axis).

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

First by setting the display property to flex inside our flex container. Also making sure that the flex container has enough space for the flex items to shift. By knowing that the default flex-direction is row, we find that the main axis is the horizontal axis. Then we use the justify-content property and set it to center, to center the div horizontally. Correspondingly, we find

that the cross axis is the vertical one. Then we set align-items to center, to center the div vertically.

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

Space-between distributes space evenly between each flex item.

Space-around distributes space evenly between each flex item as well as on either sides of the group of flex items.