1. What is CSS and how does it work with HTML?  
  
2. What are selectors and what are their different types?  
  
3. What is CSS selector specificity and how does it work?  
  
4. Describe z-index and how stacking context is formed.  
  
5. Describe BFC (Block Formatting Context) and how it works.  
  
6.Have you ever used a grid system, and if so, what do you prefer?  
  
7. Have you used or implemented media queries or mobile specific layouts/CSS?  
  
8. Explain how a browser determines what elements match a CSS selector.  
  
9. Describe pseudo-elements and discuss what they are used for.  
  
10. Explain your understanding of the box mode.  
  
11. What does \* { box-sizing: border-box; } do? What are its advantages?  
  
12. What is the CSS display property and can you give a few examples of its use?  
  
13. What's the difference between inline and inline-block?  
  
14.What's the difference between the "nth-of-type()" and "nth-child()" selectors?  
  
15. What's the difference between a relative, fixed, absolute and statically positioned element?  
  
16. What existing CSS frameworks have you used locally, or in production? How would you change/improve them?  
  
17.Have you used CSS Grid?

Answers:

1. CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets with an emphasis placed on “Style.” While HTML is used to structure a web document (defining things like headlines and

paragraphs, and allowing you to embed images, video, and other media), CSS comes through and specifies your document’s style—page layouts, colors, and fonts are

all determined with CSS.

2. Selectors are the part of CSS rule set. CSS selectors select HTML elements according to its id, class, type, attribute etc. There are several different types of selectors

in CSS.

1. Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)

2. Combinator selectors (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)

3. Pseudo-class selectors (select elements based on a certain state)

4. Pseudo-elements selectors (select and style a part of an element)

5. Attribute selectors (select elements based on an attribute or attribute value).

3. Specificity is the means by which browsers decide which CSS property values are the most relevant to an element and, therefore, will be applied. Specificity is based

on the matching rules which are composed of different sorts of CSS selectors.

4. The Z-index is a property that allows the developer to stack elements in the CSS. It’s basically a 3-d property so it allows the developer to choose how close the

element appears. This is how stacking context is formed.

5. A block formatting context is a part of a visual CSS rendering of a web page. It's the region in which the layout of block boxes occurs and in which floats interact with

other elements. A block formatting context is created by at least one of the following: The root element of the document ( <html> ).

6. Yes i have used the grid system,Before Flex became popular (around 2014), the float-based grid system was the most reliable because it still has the most browser support among the alternative

existing systems (flex, grid). Bootstrap was using the float approach until Bootstrap 4 which switched to the flex-based approach. As of writing (2020), flex is the

recommended approach for building grid systems and has decent browser support.

For the adventurous, they can look into CSS Grid Layout, which uses the shiny new grid property; it is even better than flex for building grid layouts and will be the de

facto way to do so in the future.

7. Yes. An example would be transforming a stacked pill navigation into a fixed-bottom tab navigation beyond a certain breakpoint.

8. Browsers match selectors from rightmost (key selector) to left. Browsers filter out elements in the DOM according to the key selector and traverse up its parent

elements to determine matches. The shorter the length of the selector chain, the faster the browser can determine if that element matches the selector.

9. A CSS pseudo-element is a keyword added to a selector that lets you style a specific part of the selected element(s). For example, ::first-line can be used to change

the font of the first line of a paragraph.

10. In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout. The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It

consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content. ... Margin - Clears an area outside the border.

11. The box-sizing property allows us to include the padding and border in an element's total width and height. If you set box-sizing: border-box; on an element, padding

and border are included in the width and height.

12. The display CSS property sets whether an element is treated as a block or inline element and the layout used for its children, such as flow layout, grid or flex.

Formally, the display property sets an element's inner and outer display types.

13. Inline: does not respect the width, height, padding and margin of the object, in other words, if you specify width, it may overlap with neighbour elements.

Inline-block: supports sizing (will shift surrounding elements) supports padding and margins.

14. As a general rule, if you want to select an interval of a selector regardless of the type of element it is, use nth-child . However, if you want to select a specific type

only and apply an interval selection from there, use nth-of-type.

15. Static - this is the default value, all elements are in order as they appear in the document. Relative - the element is positioned relative to its normal position.

Absolute - the element is positioned absolutely to its first positioned parent. Fixed - the element is positioned related to the browser window.

16. i have used responsive framework as to practice making responsive web pages for mobiles and desktops.

17. Yes, i have used CSS Grid.