1. Name all the modules which are used in the current version of CSS.

There are several modules in CSS as stated below:

Selectors

Box Model

Backgrounds and Borders

Text Effects

2D/3D Transformations

Animations

Multiple Column Layout

User Interface.

2. What is CSS specificity?

CSS specificity is a score or rank that decides which style declaration has to be used to an element.

(*) this universal selector has low specificity while ID selectors have high specificity.

There are four categories in CSS which authorized the specificity level of the selector.

Inline style

IDs

Classes, Attributes, and pseudo-classes.

Elements and pseudo elements.

3*. What is CSS flexbox?

It allows you to design a flexible responsive layout structure without using any float or positioning property of CSS.

To use CSS flexbox you need to define a flex container initially.

4. Write all the properties of flexbox.

There are several properties of flexbox that are used in the HTML webpage.

They are:

flex-direction

flex-wrap

flex-flow

justify-content

align-items

align-content

5. Negative values are not allowed in padding.

6. What is a CSS pseudo class?

7. Explain the concept of pseudo-elements in CSS.

8. What is CSS opacity?

    It is the property which elaborates the transparency of an element.

9. What is the purpose of the z-index and how is it used?

    The z-index helps to specify the stack order of positioned elements that may overlap one another.

    The z-index default value is zero and can take on either a positive or negative number.

10. Explain the difference between visibility: hidden and display: none?

    visibility: hidden hides the element, but it occupies space and affects the layout of the document.

11. what is CSS Box-model?

    The CSS box model is a rectangular layout paradigm for HTML elements that consists of the following:

    Content - The content of the box, where text and images appear

    Padding - A transparent area surrounding the content (i.e., the amount of space between the border and the content)

    Border - A border surrounding the padding (if any) and content

    Margin - A transparent area surrounding the border (i.e., the amount of space between the border and any neighboring elements)

    Each of these properties can be specified independently for each side of the element

    (i.e., top, right, bottom, left) or fewer values can be specified to apply to multiple sides.

12. colors:

    rgb(0,0,0) -> black rgb(255,255,255) -> white rgb(255,0,0) -> red

    #ff0000 is displayed as red

13*. Box-model

    Total element width = width + left padding + right padding + left border + right border + left margin + right margin

    Total element height = height + top padding + bottom padding + top border + bottom border + top margin + bottom margin

14. The value text-decoration: none; is often used to remove underlines from links.

15. The four links states are:

a:link - a normal, unvisited link

a:visited - a link the user has visited

a:hover - a link when the user mouses over it

a:active - a link the moment it is clicked

16*. Positioning

An element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its normal position.

An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor.

However; if an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling.

17*. Display

The display property specifies if/how an element is displayed.

display:none is used to hide element

display:block is used to display inline elements as block

display:inline is used to display block elements as inline

Inline elements:

respect left & right margins and padding, but not top & bottom

cannot have a width and height set   --------------------

allow other elements to sit to their left and right.

see very important side notes on this here.

Block elements:

respect all of those

force a line break after the block element

acquires full-width if width not defined

Inline-block elements:

allow other elements to sit to their left and right

respect top & bottom margins and padding

respect height and width ------------------------

18. CSS Combinators

There are four different combinators in CSS:

descendant selector (space) all childs and nested childs.

child selector (>) only childs

adjacent sibling selector (+)

general sibling selector (~)

19*. Pseudo-Class

A pseudo-class is used to style an element when a user mouses over it, when it gets focus or styles visted on unvisited links.

a:link {} -->unvisited link

a:hover {}

a:visited {}

a:active {}

div:first-child {}

div:last-child{}

div:nth-child(n){}

20*. A CSS pseudo-element is used to style specified parts of an element.

::after   p::after   Insert content after every <p> element

::before   p::before   Insert content before every <p> element

::first-letter   p::first-letter   Selects the first letter of every <p> element

::first-line   p::first-line   Selects the first line of every <p> element

::selection   p::selection   Selects the portion of an element that is selected by a user

21. box-sizing: border-box;

If you set box-sizing: border-box; on an element padding and border are included in the width and height:

22. position: fixed;

z-index: 2;   position is used when z-index is used.

23. @media screen and (min-width: 480px) {}

@media only screen and (min-device-width: 320px) and (max-device-width: 768px) {}