# Module-6 Advanced features of CSS

1. Define float property of CSS?

   By float property, the image can be moved to the right or the left along with the text to be wrapped around it. Elements before this property is applied do not change their properties.

2. What is z-index and how it is used?

   Ans. The z-index is used for ordering the different elements that can overlap each other. Its default value is zero. We can assign the positive as well as negative numbers to z-index. The element with higher z-index has a higher position than other elements. The z-index can have the following values:

   - Auto: sets the order to its parent
   - Number: sets the order of the element
   - Initial: set for a default value
   - Inherit: inherit the property from its parent

3. What is CSS Flexbox

   CSS3 Flexible boxes also known as CSS Flexbox is a new layout mode in CSS3.
   The CSS3 flexbox is used to make the elements behave predictably when they are used with different screen sizes and different display devices. It provides a more efficient way to layout, align and distribute space among items in the container.
   It is mainly used to make CSS3 capable to change its item's width and height to best fit all available spaces. It is preferred over the block model.
   The CSS3 flexbox contains flex containers and flex items.

4. To use flexbox we define a container as a flexbox. What is the CSS to do this?
   Ans: Display:flex;

5. Flex-direction allows you to do what?
   Ans: Define the direction of how elements are positioned based on either row or column

6. Flex-wrap allows you to do what?
   Ans: Define how elements will wrap when the browser width is changed

7. Justify-content allows you to do what?
   Ans: Defines how to position elements horizontally

8. Align-items allows you to do what?
   Ans: Define how to position elements vertically

9. Can you name the four types of @media properties?

   The four types of @media properties are:
   - All → It's the default property. Used for all media-type devices.
   - Screen → Used for computer screen, mobile screen.
   - Print → Used for printers.
   - Speech → Used for screen readers.

10. What does * { box-sizing: border-box; } do? What are its advantages?

It makes every element in the document include the padding and border in the element's inner dimension for the height and width computation. In box-sizing: border-box, The height of an element is now calculated by the content's height + vertical padding + vertical border width.

The width of an element is now calculated by the content's width + horizontal padding + horizontal border width.

11. Different Box Sizing Property?

The box-sizing CSS property sets how the total width and height of an element are calculated.

Content-box: The default width and height values apply to the element's content only. The padding and border are added to the outside of the box.

Padding-box: Width and height values apply to the element's content and its padding. The border is added to the outside of the box. Currently, only Firefox supports the padding-box value.

Border-box: Width and height values apply to the content, padding, and border.

12. Explain CSS position property?

Absolute

To place an element exactly where you want to place it. absolute position is actually set relative to the element's parent. if no parent is available then the relative place to the page itself (it will default all the way back up to the element).

Relative

"Relative to itself". Setting position: relative; on an element and no other positioning attributes, it will no effect on its positioning. It allows the use of z-index on the element and it limits the scope of absolutely positioned child elements. Any child element will be absolutely positioned within that block.

Fixed

The element is positioned relative to the viewport or the browser window itself. viewport doesn't change if you scroll and hence the fixed element will stay right in the same position.

Static

Static default for every single page element. The only reason you would ever set an element to position: static is to forcefully-remove some positioning that got applied to an element outside of your control.

Sticky

Sticky positioning is a hybrid of relative and fixed positioning. The element is treated as relative positioned until it crosses a specified threshold, at which point it is treated as fixed positioned.