CSS INTERVIEW QUESTIONS & SOLUTIONS

1. Explain the CSS Box Model.

Answer: The CSS Box Model describes how elements are structured with content, padding, border, and margin.

Components:

- Content The actual content (text, images)
- Padding Space between content and border
- Border Line around the padding
- Margin Space outside the border

Example:

```
css
```

```
.box {
  width: 200px;
  height: 100px;
  padding: 20px;
  border: 5px solid blue;
  margin: 10px;
  box-sizing: border-box; /* Include padding/border in width */
}
```

2. What are CSS selectors and their specificity?

Answer: CSS selectors target HTML elements for styling. Specificity determines which styles apply when multiple rules target the same element.

Specificity Hierarchy (highest to lowest):

- 1. Inline styles (1000)
- 2. IDs (100)
- 3. Classes, attributes, pseudo-classes (10)
- 4. Elements and pseudo-elements (1)

Example:

CSS

```
/* Specificity: 1 */
p { color: blue; }

/* Specificity: 10 */
.highlight { color: red; }
```

```
/* Specificity: 100 */
#main { color: green; }

/* Specificity: 111 */
#main .highlight p { color: purple; }

/* Specificity: 1000 */
Text
```

3. Explain Flexbox and its properties.

Answer: Flexbox is a CSS layout method for arranging items in rows or columns with flexible sizing.

Container Properties:

- display: flex Creates flex container
- flex-direction Row or column arrangement
- justify-content Main axis alignment
- align-items Cross axis alignment
- flex-wrap Wrapping behavior

Item Properties:

- flex-grow Growth factor
- flex-shrink Shrink factor
- flex-basis Initial size
- align-self Individual alignment

Example:

css

```
.container {
   display: flex;
   justify-content: space-between;
   align-items: center;
   flex-wrap: wrap;
}
.item {
   flex: 1 1 200px; /* grow shrink basis */
}
.special-item {
   flex: 2; /* Takes twice the space */
   align-self: flex-start;
}
```

4. What is CSS Grid and how does it differ from Flexbox?

Answer:

Feature	Flexbox	Grid
Dimension	1D (row OR column)	2D (rows AND columns)
Use Case	Component layout	Page layout
Content Flow	Content-first	Layout-first

Grid Example:

CSS

```
.grid-container {
    display: grid;
    grid-template-columns: 1fr 2fr 1fr;
    grid-template-rows: auto 1fr auto;
    grid-gap: 20px;
    height: 100vh;
}

.header {
    grid-column: 1 / 4; /* Span all columns */
}

.sidebar {
    grid-column: 1;
    grid-row: 2;
}

.main-content {
    grid-column: 2;
    grid-row: 2;
}
```

5. Explain CSS positioning (static, relative, absolute, fixed, sticky).

Answer:

Position Types:

- static Default, normal document flow
- relative Positioned relative to its normal position
- absolute Positioned relative to nearest positioned ancestor
- fixed Positioned relative to viewport
- sticky Toggles between relative and fixed

Example:

css

```
.relative {
  position: relative;
  top: 10px; /* Moves 10px down from normal position */
  left: 20px; /* Moves 20px right from normal position */
}

.absolute {
  position: absolute;
  top: 0;
  right: 0; /* Positioned at top-right of nearest positioned parent
*/
}

.fixed {
  position: fixed;
  bottom: 20px;
  right: 20px; /* Always 20px from bottom-right of viewport */
}

.sticky {
  position: sticky;
  top: 0; /* Sticks to top when scrolling */
}
```

6. How do you create responsive design with media queries?

Answer: Media queries apply CSS based on device characteristics like screen size.

Example:

```
CSS
```

```
/* Mobile First Approach */
.container {
  width: 100%;
  padding: 10px;
}

/* Tablet */
@media (min-width: 768px) {
  .container {
    width: 750px;
    margin: 0 auto;
    padding: 20px;
  }
}
```

```
/* Desktop */
@media (min-width: 1024px) {
    .container {
      width: 1000px;
      padding: 30px;
    }
}

/* Print Styles */
@media print {
    .no-print {
      display: none;
    }
}
```