**CSS Interview Questions**

**1. What is CSS?**

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet. It is a popular styling language which is used with HTML to design websites. It can also be used with any XML documents including plain XML, SVG, and XUL.

**2. What is the origin of CSS?**

SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language) is the origin of CSS. It is a language that defines markup languages.

**3. What are the different variations of CSS?**

* CSS1, CSS2, CSS2.1, CSS3, CSS4

**4. How can you integrate CSS on a web page?**

1. Inline method - It is used to insert style sheets in HTML document
2. Embedded/Internal method - It is used to add a unique style to a single document
3. Linked/Imported/External method - It is used when you want to make changes on multiple pages.

**5.What are the advantages of CSS?**

Bandwidth, Site-wide consistency, Page reformatting, Accessibility, Content separated from presentation

* It gives lots of flexibility for setting the properties of the element
* Easy maintenance
* It allows separation of content of the HTML document from the style and layout of the content basically
* Loading of pages at a faster pace
* Compatibility with multiple device
* Increases the website’s adaptability and makes it compatible to future browsers

**[6. What are the limitations of CSS?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/css-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled20)**

CSS can’t fulfill turning completeness hence, it can never perform logical like ‘if/else’, for/while, etc, or arithmetical tasks

* One cannot read files using CSS
* It cannot provide total control over document display and allows the contents of the page to come through whatever the browser is used.
* Ascending by selectors is not possible
* Limitations of vertical control
* No expressions as it is a text-based coding language
* No column declaration
* Pseudo-class not controlled by dynamic behavior
* Rules, styles, targeting specific text not possible

**7. What are the CSS frameworks?**

CSS frameworks are the preplanned libraries which make easy and more standard compliant web page styling. The frequently used CSS frameworks are: -

* Bootstrap, Foundation, Semantic UI, Gumby, Ulkit

**8. Why background and color are the separate properties if they should always be set together?**

There are two reasons behind this:

It enhances the legibility of style sheets. The background property is a complex property in CSS, and if it is combined with color, the complexity will further increase.

Color is an inherited property while the background is not. So this can make confusion

**9. What are the advantages of Embedded Style Sheets?**

* You can create classes for use on multiple tag types in the document.
* You can use selector and grouping methods to apply styles in complex situations.
* No extra download is required to import the information.

**10. What is a CSS selector?**

It is a string that identifies the elements to which a particular declaration apply. It is also referred as a link between the HTML document and the style sheet. It is equivalent of HTML elements. There are several different types of selectors in CSS: -

CSS Element Selector, CSS Id Selector, CSS Class Selector, CSS Universal Selector, CSS Group Selector

**11. Name some CSS style components.**

Selector, Property, Value.

**12. What is the use of CSS Opacity?**

The CSS opacity property is used to specify the transparency of an element. In simple word, you can say that it specifies the clarity of the image. In technical terms, Opacity is defined as the degree to which light is allowed to travel through an object. For example:

1. <style>
2. img.trans {
3. opacity: 0.4;
4. filter: alpha(opacity=40); /\* For IE8 and earlier \*/
5. }
6. </style>

**13. Explain universal selector.**

The universal selector matches the name of any of the element type instead of selecting elements of a specific type.

1. <style>
2. \* {
3. color: green;
4. font-size: 20px;
5. }
6. </style>

**14. What is the use of % unit?**

It is used for defining percentage values.

**15. Name the property used to specify the background color of an element.**

The background-color property is used to specify the background color of the element. For example:

1. <style>
2. h2,p{
3. background-color: #b0d4de;
4. }
5. </style>

**16. Name the property for controlling the image repetition of the background.**

The background-repeat property repeats the background image horizontally and vertically. Some images are repeated only horizontally or vertically.

1. <style>
2. body {
3. background-image: url("paper1.gif");
4. margin-left:100px;
5. }
6. </style>

**17. Name the property for controlling the image position in the background.**

The background-position property is used to define the initial position of the background image. By default, the background image is placed on the top-left of the webpage.

Center, top, bottom, left, right

1. background: white url('good-morning.jpg');
2. background-repeat: no-repeat;
3. background-attachment: fixed;
4. background-position: center;

**18. What is the use of ruleset?**

The ruleset is used to identify that selectors can be attached with other selectors. It has two parts:

* Selector - Selector indicates the HTML element you want to style.
* Declaration Block - The declaration block can contain one or more declarations separated by a semicolon.

**19. What is the difference between class selectors and id selectors?**

An overall block is given to class selector while id selectors take only a single element differing from other elements.

**CSS Class Selector**

1. <style>
2. .center {
3. text-align: center;
4. color: blue;
5. }
6. </style>

**CSS Id Selector**

1. <style>
2. #para1 {
3. text-align: center;
4. color: blue;
5. }
6. </style>

**20. What are the advantages and disadvantage of External Style Sheets?**

* You can create classes for reusing it in many documents.
* By using it, you can control the styles of multiple documents from one file.
* In complex situations, you can use selectors and grouping methods to apply styles.
* The style of several documents can be controlled from site by using them.
* Multiple HTML elements can have many documents, where classes can be created.
* To group styles in complex situations, selector and grouping methods are used.

Demerits of external css are as follows:

* Extra download is needed to import documents having style information.
* To render the document, the external style sheet should be loaded.

Not practical for small style definitions

**21. What is the difference between inline, embedded and external style sheets?**

**Inline**: Inline Style Sheet is used to style only a small piece of code.

1. <htmltag style="cssproperty1:value; cssproperty2:value;"> </htmltag>

**Embedded**: Embedded style sheets are put between the <head>...</head> tags.

1. <style>
2. body {
3. background-color: linen;
4. }
5. h1 {
6. color: red;
7. margin-left: 80px;
8. }
9. </style>

**External**: This is used to apply the style to all the pages within your website by changing just one style sheet.

1. <head>
2. <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">
3. </head>

**22. What is RWD?**

RWD stands for Responsive Web Design. This technique is used to display the designed page perfectly on every screen size and device, for example, mobile, tablet, desktop and laptop. You don't need to create a different page for each device.

**23. What are the benefits of CSS sprites?**

If a web page has a large number of images that take a longer time to load because each image separately sends out an HTTP request. The concept of CSS sprites is used to reduce the loading time for a web page because it combines the various small images into one image. It reduces the number of HTTP requests and hence the loading time.

* It is a technique where one has a large image containing a set of small images. Those images can be broken down with the help of CSS to disintegrate into multiple images.
* It helps large images or pages to load faster hence, saving a lot of time. It cuts back HTTP requests. It is also flexible over website’s layout and design.
* The concept of CSS sprites is used to reduce the loading time for a web page because it combines the various small images into one image. It reduces the number of http requests and hence the loading time.

**24. What is the difference between logical tags and physical tags?**

Physical tags are referred to as presentational markup while logical tags are useless for appearances.

Physical tags are newer versions, on the other hand, logical tags are old and concentrate on content.

**25. What is the CSS Box model and what are its elements?**

The CSS box model is used to define the design and layout of elements of CSS.

* Margin - It removes the area around the border. It is transparent.
* Border - It represents the area around the padding
* Padding - It removes the area around the content. It is transparent.
* Content - It represents the content like text, images, etc.
* div{
* width: 300px;
* border: 25px solid yellow;
* padding: 25px;
* margin: 25px;
* }

**26. What is the float property of CSS?**

The CSS float property is used to move the image to the right or left along with the texts to be wrapped around it. It doesn't change the property of the elements used before it.

To understand its purpose and origin, let's take a look at its print display. In the print display, an image is set into the page such that text wraps around it as needed.

**27. How to restore the default property value using CSS?**

In short, there is no easy way to restore to default values to whatever a browser uses. The closest option is to use the 'initial' property value, which restores the default CSS values, rather than the browser's default styles.

**28. 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.An element with a higher z-index is always stacked above than a lower index.

Z-Index can take the following values:

* **Auto:** Sets the stack order equal to its parents.
* **Number:** Orders the stack order.
* **Initial:** Sets this property to its default value (0).
* **Inherit:** Inherits this property from its parent element.

**29. What do you understand by W3C?**

W3C stands for World Wide Web Consortium. Its purpose is to deliver the information of the World Wide Web. It also develops rules and guidelines for the Web.

**30. What is tweening?**

It is the process of generating intermediate frames between two images.

It gives the impression that the first image has smoothly evolved into the second one.

It is an important method used in all types of animations.

In CSS3, Transforms (matrix, translate, rotate, scale) module can be used to achieve tweening.

**31. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**

The main difference between CSS2 and CSS3 is that CSS3 is divided into different sections which are also known as modules. Unlike CSS2, CSS3 modules are supported by many browsers.

Apart from that, CSS3 contains new General Sibling Combinators which is responsible for matching the sibling elements with the given elements.

Cascading style sheets or **CSS** is a web designing language simple for HTML elements. The application is commonly known as XHTML. It is basically used to simplify the process and make the web page look presentable.

**[32. In how many ways can a CSS be integrated as a web page?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/css-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled3)**

**Inline**: term is used when the CSS code have attribute of HTML elements

<p style="colour:skyblue;"> hello world!</p>

**External:** separate CSS file is created in the workspace and later linking them in every web page that is created

* <head>
* <link rel="text/css"
* href="your\_CSS\_file\_location"/>
* </head>

**Internal**: the head element of the web page has internal CSS implemented in it

* <head>
* <style>
* p{
* color:lime;
* background-color:black;
* }
* </style>
* </head>

**[33. Discuss the merits and demerits of Embedded Style Sheets?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/css-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled5)**

**Merits of Embedded Style Sheets:**

* Multiple tag types can be created in a single document.
* Styles, in complex situations, can be applied by using Selector and Grouping methods.
* Extra download is unnecessary.

**Demerits of Embedded Style Sheets:**

* Multiple documents cannot be controlled.

**[34. Compare RGB values with Hexadecimal color codes?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/css-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled10)**

A color can be specified in two ways:

* A color is represented by 6 characters i.e. hexadecimal color coding. It is a combination of numbers and letters and is preceded by #. e.g.: g {color: #00cjfi}
* A mixture of red, green and blue represents a color. The value of a color can also be specified.

e.g.: rgb(r,g,b):  
In this type the values can be in between the integers 0 and 255. rgb(r%,g%,b%): red, green and blue percentage is shown.

**[35. Enlist the various Media types used?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/css-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled11)**

Different media has different properties as they are case insensitive.  
They are:

* Aural – for sound synthesizers and speech
* Print – gives a preview of the content when printed
* Projection- projects the CSS on projectors.
* Handheld- uses handheld devices.
* Screen- computers and laptop screens.

**[36. What is Pseudo-elements?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/css-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled12)**

Pseudo-elements are keyword added to the selector that allows one o style a specific part of the selected element. CSS in used to apply styles in HTML mark-up. In some cases when extra mark-up or styling is not possible for the document, then there is a feature available in CSS known as pseudo-elements. It will allow extra mark-up to the document without disturbing the actual document. It can be used for;

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

* Style the first letter, or line, of an element
* Insert content before, or after, the content of an element

1. To style the first letter, line or element
2. To insert a content

Selector: :pseudo-element {

property1 :value;

property2 :value;

}

**[37. What is the usage of Class selector?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/css-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled13)**

A name preceded by a full stop is considered as a class selector in CSS. Selectors that are unique to a specific style, are called CLASS selectors. Declaration of style and association with HTML can be made through this. An ID identifies a single element whereas a class identifies more than one element.

**Classname:**it can be A-Z, a-z or digits.

.top {font: 14em ;} //class selector

<Body class= "top"> //this class is associated with element </body>

**[38. Enlist the various fonts’ attributes?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/css-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled14)**

Font-style, Font-variant, Font-weight, Font-size/line-height, Font-family, Caption, Icon

**[39. Comment on the Case-sensitivity of CSS ?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/css-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled15)**

Basically it is not case sensitive but the class names are considered as case sensitive in HTML 4.01 nevertheless font families, URL’s of images, etc is. Only when XML declarations along with XHTML DOCTYPE are being used on the page, CSS is case -sensitive.

**[40. Enlist the media types CSS allows?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/css-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled16)**

Media is one of the most important features of CSS. The media renders the design and customization of documents. By applying media control over the external style sheets, they can be retrieved and used by loading it from the network. Some of the media types are:

* All – for all devices
* Aural – speech synthesizers
* Braille – feedback devices
* Embossed – paged braille printers
* Handheld – typically small screen, limitation of bandwidth
* Projection – basically for projectors
* Tv – television type devices
* Screen – color computer screens

**[41. Differentiate logical tags from physical tags?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/css-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled17)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Physical Tags** | **Local Tags** |
| Physical tags are used to indicate how a particular character is to be formatted | logical tags are used to indicate by the visually impaired and put emphasis on the text. |
| Physical tags are also referred to as presentational mark-up | Logical tags are useless for appearances |
| Physical tags are newer versions | Logical tags are old and concentrate on content |

**[42. Differentiate Style Sheet concept from HTML?](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/css-interview-questions/" \l "collapseUnfiled18)**

While HTML provides easy structure method, it lacks styling, unlike Style sheets. Moreover, style sheets have better browser capabilities and formatting options. CSS works better on bigger pages and as the pages grow the benefits become more and more visible. HTML is basically for smaller pages. Due to modularity, CSS has become popular it makes the process simple and webpages more presentable and is not meant for HTML alone.

**43. Who maintains the CSS specifications?**

World Wide Web Consortium maintains the CSS specifications.

**44. Comment on the Case-sensitivity of CSS ?**

Although, there are no case-sensitivity of CSS, nevertheless font families, URL’s of images, etc is. Only when XML declarations along with XHTML DOCTYPE are being used on the page, CSS is case -sensitive.

**45. Define Declaration block?**

A catalog of directions within braces consisting of property, colon and value is called declaration block.  
e.g.: [property 1: value 3]

**46. Why is it easy to insert a file by importing it?**

Importing enables combining external sheets to be inserted in many sheets. Different files and sheets can be used to have different functions. Syntax:

@import notation, used with <Style> tag.

**47. What happens if 100% width is used along with floats all across the page?**

While making the float declaration, 1 pixel is added every time it is used in the form of the border, and   even more float is allowed thereafter.

**48. Can default property value be restored through CSS? If yes, how?**

In CSS, you cannot revert back to old values due to lack of default values. The property can be re- declared to get the default property.

**49 . What is contextual selector?**

Selector used to select special occurrences of an element is called contextual selector. A space separates the individual selectors. Only the last element of the pattern is addressed in this kind of selector. For e.g.: TD P TEXT {color: blue}

**50. What is graceful degradation?**

In case the component fails, it will continue to work properly in the presence of a graceful degradation. The latest browser application is used when a webpage is designed. As it is not available to everyone, there is a basic functionality, which enables its use to a wider audience. In case the image is unavailable for viewing, text is shown with the alt tag.

**51. What is progressive enhancement?**

It’s an alternative to graceful degradation, which concentrates on the matter of the web. The functionality is same, but it provides an extra edge to users having the latest bandwidth. It has been into prominent use recently with mobile internet connections expanding their base.

**52. How can backward compatibility be designed in CSS?**

HTML sheet methods is collaborated with CSS and used accordingly.

**53 . Why is @import only at the top?**

@import is preferred only at the top, to avoid any overriding rules. Generally, ranking order is followed in most programming languages such as Java, Modula, etc. In C, the # is a prominent example of a @import being at the top.

**54. Which among the following is more precedent: CSS properties or HTML procedures?**

CSS is more precedent over HTML procedures. Browsers, which do not have CSS support, display HTML attributes.

**55. How comments can be added in CSS?**

The comments in CSS can be added with /\* and \*/.

**56. Define Attribute Selector ?**

It is defined by a set of elements, value and its parts.

**57. Define property?**

A style, that helps in influencing CSS. E.g. FONT. They have corresponding values or properties within them, like FONT has different style like bold, italic etc.

**58. What is Alternate Style Sheet?**

Alternate Style Sheets allows the user to select the style in which the page is displayed using the view>page style menu. Through Alternate Style Sheet, user can see a multiple version of the page on their needs and preferences.

**59. Are quotes mandatory in URL’s?**

Quotes are optional in URL’s, and it can be single or double.

**60. What is at-rule?**

Rule, which is applicable in the entire sheet and not partly, is known as at-rule. It is preceded by @ followed by A-Z, a-z or 0-9.

**61. How can CSS be cascaded to mix with user’s personal sheet?**

Properties can be a set in recommended places and the document modified for CSS to mix with user’s   personal sheet.

### 62. ****What is Responsive Web design?****

Responsive Web design is the method that recommends that design and development should reply to the user’s activities and situation based on various components such as size of the screen, the platform and the orientation. The preparation comprises of a mix of flexible layouts and grids, images and an

**63. What does “Cascading” in CSS mean?**

“Cascading” refers to the cascading order in HTML document. This will sort the declared CSS in an order to avoid the conflicts.

## 64. ****What is grouping?****

When more than one selector shares the same declaration, they may be grouped together via a comma-separated list; this allows you to reduce the size of the CSS (every bit and byte is important) and makes it more readable. The following snippet applies the same background to the first three heading elements.

h1, h2, h3 {background: red;}

## 65. What are child selectors?

A child selector is used when you want to match an element that is the child of another specific element. The parent and child selectors are separated by spaces. The following selector locates an unordered list element within a paragraph element and makes a text within that element bold.

p > ul {font-weight: bold;}

## 66. ****What do you see in the future of Web design?****

This is an open-ended question that is purely subjective, but I want to hear the candidate discuss the explosion of non-standard devices such as phones, video game consoles, and so forth. These new platforms are changing how sites are designed. The candidate gets extra credit if they drop the phrase "[responsive design](https://www.techrepublic.com/blog/webmaster/how-to-get-started-with-responsive-web-design/1769)."