

CSS

1.What is RWD ?

RWD makes use of Fluid grids,which is a term for a design that works no matter what the screen size is.So,no matter how much you resize the screen,that same layout will automatically respond to that size.

2.What is the difference between RWD and AWD ?

The main difference between RWD and AWD is :

RWD uses a single layout that will automatically respond to different screen sizes used.

AWD uses several distinct layouts for multiple screens,and the layouts used depends on the screen size used. Incase of AWD,the web site detects the type of device used,and delivers the pre-set layout for that device.

3.For how many screen size widths,an adaptive web site is created ?

An adaptive web site is created for six common screen size widths:

320, 480, 760, 960, 1200, and 1600

4.What is the drawback of AWD ?

Incase of AWD,we have to design a web site for a minimum of six screen size widths.

5.What is the drawback of RWD ?

Incase of RWD,If we use media queries improperly it will lead to display and performance issues.

6.When do you prefer AWD ?

AWD is preferred for retrofitting an existing site in order to make it more mobile friendly.

Incase of AWD,start designing the layout for the lowest resolution viewports first, and then use media queries to expand the layout for higher resolution viewports.

7.When do you prefer RWD ?

Incase of RWD,start designing the layout for the mid-resolution viewports first,and then use media queries to adjust the layout for low resolution viewports and high resolution viewports.

8.What kind of style generators you have worked on ?

The style generators I worked on are, LESS and SAAS.LESS works on Javascript whereas SAAS works on Ruby.

9.Why do we use css3 media queries over bootstrap ?

I prefer CSS3 Media Queries over Bootstrap incase of creating “Custom CSS Classes”.

10.What is LESS ?

LESS extends CSS with dynamic behavior such as Variables,Mixins,Operations,Nested rules,and Scope.LESS runs on both the client-side and server-side with Node.Js

11.What is a Variable ?

A Variable allows us to store a constant value that later can be reused in the entire stylesheet.

12.What is a Mixin ?

A Mixin allows us to reuse whole declarations in "one CSS Rule set" in "another CSS Rule Set.

13.What is Nested Rules ?

Nested Rules allows us "Nesting the child elements inside a parent element".

14.What is an Operation ?

An Operation is nothing but performing addition,subtraction,multiplication and division to numbers,colors,and variables in the stylesheet.

15.What is a Scope ?

Incase of a Scope, when the variables are available locally ,the variables will be inherited first from the local scope.When the variables are not available locally,the variables will be inherited from the wider scope.

16.What is the difference between LESS and SASS ?

LESS is a Javascript library,and is processed on client-side.Whereas,SASS runs on Ruby, and is processed on server-side.

SASS supports:

- (i)Conditional statements such as "if else",
- (ii)Loops such as "for loop",
- (iii)Operators such as LT,GT,LE,GE,E
- (iv)and , or, not

Incase of SASS,the value of "a local variable" overrides the value of "a global variable".

Incase of LESS,the result of " 100px + 20em = 120px",that is,LESS assumes the first unit and ignores all other following units.

Incase of SASS,the result of "100px + 20em is an "Incompatible units".

For variable handling,LESS uses @.But SASS uses \$

17.What is CSS LESS ?

LESS is a dynamic style sheet language that can be compiled into Cascading Style Sheets and run on the client-side or server-side.The main difference between LESS and other CSS pre-compilers is that LESS allows real-time compilation via less.js by the browser.

- (i)LESS allows variables to be defined.Variables in LESS are defined with @. Variable assignment in LESS is done with a colon.
- (ii)LESS allows Mixins,which embeds all the properties of a class into another class by including the class name as

one of its properties,thus behaving as a sort of constant or variable.

(iii)LESS allows nesting of selectors inside other selectors.This makes inheritance clear and style sheets shorter.

(iv)LESS allows operations and functions.

18.What are the advantages of Normalize.css over reset.css ?

(i)Normalize.css preserves useful defaults rather than unstyling everything.

(ii)Normalize.css corrects some common bugs that are out of scope for reset.css

The bugs include:

Display settings for HTML5 elements.

Correcting “font-size” rendering for pre-formatted text,SVG overflow in IE9.

Lack of “font” inheritance by "form elements".

(iii)Normalize.css doesn't clutter your debugging tools,that is,in case of a “reset.css” the large inheritance chain is displayed in browser CSS debugging tool.

(iv)Normalize.css is more modular,that is,the project is broken down into relatively independent sections,making it easy for you to potentially remove sections if they are needed by your web site

(v)Normalize.css has better documentation,that is normalize.css code is documented inline.

The size of Normalize.css is 7kb.whereas,the size of Reset.css is 1 kb.After Minification,the size of Normalize.css is 0.8kb and Reset.css is 0.5kb.

19.What is CSS reset ?

CSS reset resets the margin and padding for all elements.The problem is that,CSS reset causes problem with elements that don't want their margins or padding reset.

20.What are CSS3 Media Queries ?

CSS3 Media Queries are used to check :

(i)width and height of the browser window.

(ii)width and height of the device.

(iii)orientation (is the phone /tablet in landscape or portrait mode)

(iv)resolution.

CSS2 Media types are called as Media Queries in CSS3.

21.What are pseudo-classes in CSS ?

CSS pseudo-classes are used to style an element when a user mouses over it, and to style visited and unvisited links differently.

22.What are initial, inherit, unset properties of CSS ?

initial : changes all the properties applying to the element or the element's parent to their initial value.

inherit : changes all the properties applying to the element or the element's parent to their parent value.

unset : changes all the properties applying to the element or the element's parent to their parent value if they are inheritable or to their initial value if not.

23.What is bundling ?

Bundling is the process of combining multiple CSS or JavaScript files into one single file.

24. Why do we do Bundling ?

Bundling is used to reduce the number of browser requests

25. Why do we do minification?

Minification is used to reduce the file size.

26. What are the types of CSS Layouts ?

The three types of Layouts in CSS are:

Fixed Layout - In Fixed Layout, pixels is used as a unit of measure. Fixed Layout is also called as Fixed width Layout or Static Page Layout.

Fluid or Liquid Layout - In Fluid or Liquid Layout, percentage is used as a unit of measure.

Elastic Layout - In Elastic Layout, ems is used as a unit of measure

27. What is a Box model in CSS?

CSS Box model is a box that wraps around HTML elements. CSS Box-model consists of :

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

Padding - Clears the area around the content. Padding is transparent

Border - Border goes around the Padding and Content.

Margin - Clears the area outside the border. Margin is transparent.

28. What is the difference between box-sizing : content-box and box-sizing : border-box ?

box-sizing : content-box - is the default style specified by the CSS standard. The width and height properties are measured including only the content, but not the padding, border, or margin.

box-sizing : border-box - The width and height properties are measured including the content, padding and border but not the margin. This is the box model used by IE when the document is in Quirks mode.

29. What is a profiler ?

Profiler is used to know how long the page is taking to load.

30. What is Display: none ?

display :none is used with JavaScript to hide and show elements without deleting and recreating them.

<script> element uses display: none as its default.

31. What is the difference between display: none or visibility : hidden ?

Hiding an element can be done using display: none or visibility: hidden.

In case of display: none , the element will be hidden and the page will be displayed as if the element is not there.

In case of visibility : hidden, the element will be hidden but the element will still take up the same space as before.

32.What is a Sass ?

Sass is simply a different way to work with CSS.Sass allows you to keep your CSS code very simple and helps increase readability.

33.What is compass ?

Compass is an extension of Sass.Compass has its own compiler,that is,instead of sass-watch we can use compass-watch.

compass-watch: watches for any changes in the Sass file and will automatically recompile them whenever a change is detected.

34.What are CSS sprites ?

CSS sprites is a means of combining multiple images into a single image file.Using CSS sprites,several images are loaded with a single HTTP request.

CSS sprites are useful for reducing the number of HTTP requests.Bundling and Minification are also useful for reducing the number of HTTP requests.

35.What are the style sheet properties ?

The style sheet properties are:

(i)Font properties : Font Family, Font Style, Font Variant, Font Weight, Font Size, Font

(ii)Color and Background properties : Color, Background Color, Background Image,Background Repeat, Background Attachment, Background Position,Background

(iii)Text properties : Word Spacing, Letter Spacing,Text Decoration, Vertical Alignment, Text Transformation, Text Alignment, Text Indentation, Line Height

(iv)Box properties : Top Margin, Right Margin, Bottom Margin,Left Margin, Margin, Top Padding, Right Padding, Bottom Padding, Left Padding,Padding, Top Border Width,Right Border Width,Bottom Border Width, Left Border Width,Border Width,Border Color, Border Style,Top Border,Right Border,Bottom Border,Left Border,Border,Width,Height,Float,Clear

36.What is a CSS Selector ?

A CSS Selector is the part of a "CSS Rule Set" that actually selects the content you want to style.

The different types of CSS Selectors are as follows:

Universal Selector : Universal Selector works as a "wild card character",selecting all elements on a page.

Element Type Selector

ID Selector : ID Selector is declared with a "pound symbol" preceding a string of characters.

Class Selector : Class Selector is declared with a "dot" preceding a string of one or more characters.

Descendent Combinator

Child Combinator : Child Combinator is similar to Descendent Combinator except it only targets immediate child elements.

General Sibling Combinator :is declared with a "tide character(~) "

Adjacent Sibling Combinator :is declared with a "plus symbol"

Attribute Selector : is declared with a "square bracket"

Pseudo-Class

Pseudo-Element

37.What is CSS Specificity ?

CSS Specificity is a way by which a browser decides which CSS property values are the most relevant to an element and therefore will be applied.Specificity only applies when the same element is targeted.In case of CSS Specificity equality,the latest declaration found in the CSS will be applied to the element.

38.What is the order of CSS Specificity is :

(i) Style Attribute

(ii) ID

(iii) Class,pseudo-class,attribute

(iv) Elements

39.What is ! important ?

! important value appends a CSS property value.! important overrides even inline styles from the markup.The only way ! important can be overridden is with another ! important rule declared later in the CSS and with equal or great specificity value otherwise.

When two conflicting declarations with the ! important rule are applied to the same element,the declaration with greater specificity will be applied.

Using ! important is bad practice and should be avoided because it makes debugging more difficulty by breaking the natural cascading in the stylesheets.

40.What is :not exception ?

The negation pseudo-class :not is not considered a pseudo-class in the specificity calculation.but selectors placed into the negation pseudo-class count as normal selectors when determining the count of selector types.

41.What is the difference between class selector and ID selector in CSS ?

ID's are unique but Classes are not unique

ID is faster compared to class

ID is for styling a single element but Class is for styling multiple elements.

42.What are the different ways you can do styling ?

The three ways to do styling are:

Inline

Internal

External

43.What is the difference between CSS Float and CSS Clear ?

CSS Float specifies whether or not an element should float.

CSS Clear controls the behavior of floating elements,that is,CSS Clear specifies on which sides of an element "floating elements" are not allowed to float.

44.What is the syntax for CSS media queries ?

@media (min-width: 700px) and (orientation:landscape) {...}

@medi tv and (min-width: 700px) and (orientation: lanscape) {...}
@meida (min-width: 700px), handled and (orientation: landscape) {...}

45.What is CSS Animation ?

CSS Animation consists of two components :

A style describing the CSS animation and

A set of keyframes that indicate the start and end states of the animation's style.

46.What are keyframes ?

keyframes use a percentage to indicate the time during the animation sequence at which they take place.0% indicate the first moment of the animation sequence,while 100% indicate the final state of the animation sequence.

47.What are the sub-properties of CSS Animation ?

The sub-properties of CSS Animation are:

- (i) animation-delay - specifies a delay for the start of an animation
- (ii) animation-direction - specifies whether an animation should play in reverse direction or alternate cycles
- (iii) animation-duration - specifies how many seconds an animation takes to complete one cycle
- (iv) animation-iteration-count - specifies the number of times an animation should be played
- (v) animation-name - specifies the name of the @keyframes animation
- (vi) animation-play-state - specifies whether the animation is running or paused
- (vii) animation-timing-function - specifies the speed curve of the animation
- (viii)animation-fill-mode - specifies a style for the element when the animation is not playing

48.What are the new features in CSS3 ?

- (i) border-radius - to give an element "rounded corners"
- (ii) border-image - to set an image as the border around an element
- (iii) background-size - specifies the size of background images
- (iv) background-origin - specifies where the background image to be positioned
- (v) background-clip - specifies the painting area of the background
- (vi) RGBA colors -Red,Green,Blue,Alpha
- (vii) HSL colors - Hue,Saturation,Lightness
- (viii) Opacity
- (ix) Linear Gradients
- (x) Radial Gradients
- (xi) text-shadow
- (xii) box-shadow
- (xiii) text-overflow - specifies how overflowed content that isn't displayed should be signaled to the user
- (xiv) word-wrap - allows long words to be able to be broken and wrap onto the next line
- (xv) word-break - specifies line breaking rules
- (xvi) translate() - moves an element from its current position
- (xvii) rotate() - rotates an element clockwise or counter-clockwise according to a given degree
- (xviii) scale() - increases or decreases the size of an element according to the parameters given for width and height
- (xix) skewX() -
- (xx) skewY()
- (xxi) matrix()

49.What is Grouping and Nesting in CSS ?

Grouping CSS selectors allows you to put the same style on many different elements without repeating the styles in your style sheet.This means that your style sheet will be smaller and downloaded more quickly.

Nesting CSS selectors allows you to specify properties to selectors within other selectors.

50.What is CSS Position ?

static - is the default value.In this case,elements render in the order as they appear in the document flow.

absolute - The element is positioned relative to its first positioned (not static) ancestor element

fixed - The element is positioned relative to the browser window.

relative - The element is positioned relative to its normal position,so “left: 20” adds 20 pixels to the element’s LEFT position

initial - sets this property to its default value

inherit - inherits this property from its parent element.

51.What are CSS Pseudo elements ?

CSS Pseudo elements are used to style specified parts of an element.

:: after

:: before

:: first-letter

:: first-line

:: selection

52.What are CSS Pseudo classes ?

: active

: checked

: disabled

: enabled

: first-child

: last-child

: focus

: hover

: link

What is a bind() ?

The bind() creates a function whose body is similar to the function on which it is called but “this” refers to the first parameter passed to the bind()

What is position : static ?

position : static : is used for simple,single-column layouts where each element must sit on top of next one.If you want to start shifting those elements around using offset properties such as top, right, bottom, and left then you can’t.

position : relative : behaves just like position : static, but

SASS

1. What are the two different types of syntaxes supported by SASS ?

The two different types of syntaxes supported by SASS are :

- (i).SCSS
- (ii).SASS

2. What are the two different types of comments supported by Sass ?

The two different types of comments supported by Sass are :

- (i) single line comments
- (ii) multi line comments

3. What are the datatypes supported by SassScript ?

SassScript supports 6 data types :

- (i) null
- (ii) number
- (iii) string
- (iv) boolean
- (v) color
- (vi) list of values separated by spaces or commas - thin solid black

4. What are the different types of functions available in SassScript ?

The five different types of functions available in SassScript are :

- (i) color functions
- (ii) string functions
- (iii) number functions
- (iv) list functions
- (v) introspection functions

5. What are the different CSS styles available in Sass ?

The different CSS styles available in Sass are:

- (i) nested CSS style
- (ii) expanded CSS style
- (iii) compact CSS style
- (iv) compressed CSS style

6. What are the key features of Sass Indented syntax ?

The key features of Sass Indented Syntax are :

- (i) To delimit blocks, it uses indentation rather than { }
- (ii) To separate statements, it uses newlines rather than semicolons
- (iii) property declaration and selectors must be placed on its own line
- (iv) statements within { } must be placed on new line and indented.

7. What is a partial file?

A partial file is a Sass file named with a leading underscore. The underscore tells Sass that the partial file shouldn't be generated into a CSS file.

8.What is @import ?

CSS @import lets you to split your CSS into smaller, more maintainable portions. But the drawback is that each time you use @import in CSS, it creates another HTTP request. SASS builds on top of current CSS @import but instead of requiring an HTTP request, Sass will take the file that you want to import and combine it with the file you are importing into so you can serve a single CSS file to the web browser.

9.What are nested rules ?

Sass allows CSS rules to be nested with one another. Nested rules avoid repetition of parent selectors, and make complex CSS layouts with lots of nested selectors much simpler.

10.What are nested properties ?

In CSS, if you want to set a bunch of properties in the same namespace then you have to type it out each time.

In SASS, if you want to set a bunch of properties in the same namespace then write the namespace once and nest each of the sub-properties within it.

11.How to write placeholders in Sass ?

In CSS, we use pound(#) or dot(.). But in Sass, we use percentile (%)

12.How to reference the parent selector in Sass ?

The parent selector is referenced using & symbol.

13.What is @extend ?

@extend lets you share a set of CSS properties from one selector to another selector.

14.What are the different types of operations can be done on Sass ?

The different types of operations can be done on Sass are :

- (i) Number operations - allows mathematical operations such as additions, subtraction, multiplication and division
- (ii) Color operations - allows color components use with the arithmetic operations
- (iii) String operations -
- (iv) Boolean operations - Boolean operations can be performed on SassScript by using and, or, not operators
- (v) List operations - List represents a list of values which are separated using commas or spaces

15.What is @debug directive ?

@debug directive detects the error and displays the SassScript expression values to the standard error output stream.

16.What is @error directive ?

@error directive displays the SassScript expression value as fatal error.

17.What are the different types of CSS pre-processors available ?

The different types of CSS pre-processors available are :

- (i) Less
- (ii) Sass - Syntactically Awesome Sheets
- (iii) Stylus

How to convert .sass or .scss file to .css file ?

sass - - watch input .scss : output.css - For files

`sass - - watch input -dir : output -dir -` - For whole directories

The Older Sass with extension `.sass` has no semicolons, no curly brackets.

If you don't want a Sass file to generate a corresponding CSS file, just start the file name with an underscore.