CSS Interview Questions

1. What is CSS?

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a stylesheet language used to describe the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML. CSS defines how elements should be rendered on screen, on paper, in speech, or on other media.

2. Advantages of CSS ?

- **Consistency:** CSS ensures consistent style across multiple web pages.
- **Reusability:** Define styles once and apply them across multiple elements.
- **Efficiency:** Requires fewer lines of code for consistent styling, improving site speed.
- **Simplifies Maintenance:** A change in one line of CSS affects the entire website.
- **Device Friendly:** Facilitates responsive web design for different devices.
- **Flexibility:** Allows repositioning of web elements easily.
- **Bandwidth Savings:** Reduces file transfer size by removing unnecessary tags.
- **Customization:** Users can customize the appearance of web pages.
- **Reduces Complexity:** Less complex, reducing the effort needed.

3. Disadvantages of CSS?

- **Browser Compatibility:** Different browsers may render CSS differently.
- **Security:** Limited security features.
- **Complexity for Beginners:** Multiple versions (CSS1, CSS2, CSS3) can be confusing.
- **Cross-Browser Issues:** Some styles might not be supported by all browsers.
- **Testing Required:** Changes need to be tested across different browsers for compatibility.

4. Versions:

- **CSS3**
- **HTML5**

5. CSS Frameworks:

- **Tailwind CSS**
- **Bootstrap**
- **Materialize**
- **Semantic UI**

6. Box Model in CSS:

- **Content:** Actual content of the box.
- **Padding:** Space around the content.
- **Border:** Surrounds the padding.
- **Margin:** Space around the border.

7. CSS Selectors:

- **ID Selector (#id):** Styles elements with a specific id.
- **Class Selector (.class):** Styles elements with a specific class.
- **Universal Selector (*):** Styles all elements.
- **Type Selector (element):** Styles elements of a specific type.

Example:

```
#container .box {
    float: left;
    padding-bottom: 15px;
}
```

HTML:

```
<div id="container">
    <div class="box"></div>
    <div class="box-2"></div></div>
<div class="box"></div>
```

8. CSS Comments:

```
/* content */
```

9. RGBA: RGBA includes an Alpha value for transparency.

```
h1 {
    color: rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.5); /* semi-transparent red */
}
```

10. HSL

HSL stands for Hue, Saturation, and Lightness.

11. Background Properties:

- **background-color**
- **background-image**
- **background-repeat**

- background-attachment
- background-position

12. Border Properties:

- **border-style:** solid, dashed, dotted.
- **border-width:** in pixels, etc.
- **border-color:** color name, hex, etc.

13. Padding Format:

padding: 10px 12px 14px 10px; /* top right bottom left */

14. Difference Between Margin and Padding:

- **Margin:** Space outside the element.
- **Padding:** Space inside the element.
- **Margin:** Can be negative or float.
- **Padding:** Cannot be negative.

15. Difference Between Border and Outline:

- **Border:** Customizable.
- **Outline:** Non-customizable boundary.

16. Formatting Text in CSS:

- color
- text-align
- text-decoration
- text-transform
- text-indent
- letter-spacing
- line-height
- direction
- text-shadow
- word-spacing

18. Hiding Elements:

- **display: none;** (no space)
- **visibility: hidden;** (space remains)

19. Display Properties:

- **fixed**
- **static**
- **relative**
- **absolute**
- **sticky**

20. Visibility:

- **visible**
- **hidden**
- **scroll**
- **auto**

21. Inline-Block

Elements are displayed in a row but behave like block elements.

22. 2D Transformations:

- **rotate**
- **scale**
- **translate**
- **skew**

23. Animations:

```
<style>

    div {
        width: 200px;
        height: 200px;
        margin: 200px;
        border-radius: 100px;
        background-color: red;
        animation: circle 8s infinite;
    }

    @keyframes circle {
      0% {
          background-color: red;
```

```
        }
        25% {
            background-color: yellow;
        }
        50% {
            background-color: blue;
        }
        100% {
            background-color: green;
        }
    }
</style>
```