

CSS INTERVIEW QUESTION

1 : What does CSS stand for?

Ans : CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet. CSS can format the document content(written in HTML or other markup language): layout. colors. fonts

2 : Which HTML tag is used to define an internal style sheet?

Ans : An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page. An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element.

3 : Which HTML attribute is used to define inline CSS?

Ans : The style attribute specifies an inline style for an element.

4 : Which is the correct CSS syntax?

Ans : The selector points to the HTML element you want to style. The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons. Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

5 : TRUE/FALSE – CSS is case sensitive ?

Ans : Actual CSS itself is not case sensitive, but it is just that the names must be case sensitive to become unique identifiers.

6 : How do you insert a comment in a CSS file?

Ans : The /* */ comment syntax is used for both single and multiline comments. There is no other way to specify comments in external style sheets.

7 : Which of the following tells the browser where you want to apply the rule?

Ans :

8 : What is NOT an advantage of using CSS files?

Ans : The only disadvantage can be assigned to CSS is non-compability with all internet browsers , Surveys says that today 85% of user able to see that uses CSS while the others are not.

9 : True or False: The borders of an element can vary only up to 2 sides

Ans : False

10 : Which property is used to specify table borders in CSS?

Ans : the border property

To specify table borders in CSS, use the border property.

11 : What is the CSS shorthand to set a borders top to 10, bottom to 5, left to 20 andright to 1 pixel?

Ans : border: 10px 1px 5px 20px;

12 : True or False: The borders of an element can vary only up to 2 sides

Ans : False

13 : Which is the correct use of border-radius

Ans :The border-radius CSS property rounds the corners of an element's outer border edge. You can set a single radius to make circular corners, or two radii to make elliptical corners.

14 : Which property is used to change the background color?

Ans : background-color CSS property - The background-color CSS property sets the background color of an element

15 : Which CSS property is used to change the text color of an element?

Ans : The color property is used to set the color of the text.

16 : Which CSS property controls the text size?

Ans : The font-size CSS property sets the size of the font.

17 : What is the correct CSS syntax for making elements bold?

Ans : You can use either keywords or a numeric value to instruct CSS on how bold a particular set of text should appear. The syntax of the CSS font-weight property is as follows: font-weight: weightOfFont; The value of weightOfFont is the weight of the font you want to use for the element to which the style is applied.

18 : Types of element positioning in CSS?

Ans : There are five different position values:

Static,relative,fixed,absolute,sticky,intial,inherit

19 : What property defines whether background images scroll along 58. with the element when the document is scrolled?

Ans : The background-attachment property sets whether a background image scrolls with the rest of the page, or is fixed.

20 : How to handle content overflow in the element?

Ans : We can use CSS overflow property to manage/handle the overflowing content of an element. This property allows user to clip content, provide scrollbars to view clipped content, render content outside the container thus the name overflow.

21 : What is padding ?

Ans : An element's padding area is the space between its content and its border.
Note: Padding creates extra space within an element. In contrast, margin creates extra space around an element.

22 : Which property is used to change the left margin of an element?

Ans : The margin-left CSS property sets the margin area on the left side of an element. A positive value places it farther from its neighbors, while a negative value places it closer.