Topic 2 CSS

Interview Questions and Answers

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Q1. **Does margin-top and margin-bottom have an effect on inline elements?**

No, margin-top and margin-bottom will not have an effect on inline elements as it does not occupy the full width of the webpage. Only margin-left and margin-right properties can be applied to the inline CSS.

Q2. **What is the use of box-shadow in CSS?**

The box-shadow CSS property is used to add shadow effect around the frame of any element. You can set multiple effects, but each effect will be separated by a comma. It is used to describe the horizontal shadow, vertical shadow, spread and color respectively in the order as shown in the code example below.

For example: `box-shadow: 10px 5px 5px red;`

Q3. **In CSS how will you style an image or element to have rounded corners?**

`border-radius` property can be used to add rounded corners to an image. The value of 50% will make the image circular.

For example: `border-radius: 50%;`

Q4. **How does a browser determine what elements match a CSS selector?**

Selectors are matched from the right (key selector) to the left by the browser. They separate out the elements within the DOM, based on the key selector and traverse up its parent elements to determine matches. The match of the chain with shorter length will be determined faster than the chain with longer length.

For example, with the p div selector, the browser will find all the `<div>` elements and traverse up its parent all the way up to the root to search out the `<p>` element. For a particular `<div>`, as soon as it finds a `<p>`, it knows that the `<div>` matches and then it will stop matching further.

Q5. **How does CSS work under the hood?**

Whenever a browser displays a document, it combines the document's content with its style information, which processes the document in two stages. In the first stage, the browser converts HTML and CSS into the DOM (Document Object Model), which represents the document in the computer's memory. In the second stage, it combines the document's content with its style, and the browser displays the contents of the DOM.

Q6. **How case-sensitive is CSS?**

CSS is not case-sensitive, but the URLs of images and font families are case-sensitive.

Q7. **What is SVG?**

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It is used to define vector-based graphics for the web because it defines the graphics in XML format. In these files, every element and every attribute can be animated. It integrates with W3C standards such as the DOM and XSL.

For example:

```
<svg width="100" height="100"> <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40"
stroke="green" stroke-width="4" fill="yellow" /> </svg>.
```

Q8. **What is Responsive Web Design (RWD)?**

Responsive Web Design (RWD) is about designing and developing webpages that can reply to the user's activities and situation, such as the size of the screen, the platform, and the orientation. It can be achieved with the combination of flexible layouts, grids, images, and intellectual use of CSS media queries.

Q9. **Define Bootstrap and explain the features of Bootstrap?**

Bootstrap is a framework used for front-end development like creating HTML, CSS, and JS web applications. It fastens the process of creating responsive layouts and is easier to use. It mainly focuses on mobile applications by creating UI and design templates like dropdown, forms, buttons, alert tabs, etc.

Some of its essential features are:

1) Bootstrap is free and open-source for use.

2) Bootstrap has compatibility with all browsers.

3) It has Responsive designs.

4) It is fast and easy to use.

Q10. **What are the different button styles in Bootstrap?**

Bootstrap provides seven types of styles that can be with bootstrap button class. They are:

1) btn-default

2) btn-primary

3) btn-success

4) btn-info

5) btn-warning

6) btn-danger

7) btn-link

Q11. **What is the grid system and grid classes in Bootstrap?**

The grid system uses a series of containers, rows, and columns that divide the page into 12 columns, which can be used to layout and align the webpage's content. It also provides different classes to build a responsive page based on the grid system. Grid classes are used to specify the size of a screen to display different UI.

There are five grid classes in Bootstrap such as:

1) sm (It is used for phone screens greater than or equal to 576px wide).

2) md (It is used for tablet screens, which are greater than or equal to 786px wide).

3) lg (It is for small laptop screens of size equal to or greater than 992px wide).

4) xl (It is for laptop and desktop screens, which are equal to or greater than 1200px wide).

5) xxl (it is for Desktops and TV screen sizes, which are greater than or equal to 1400px wide).

Q12. **How do you make images responsive?**

In Bootstrap, you can make images responsive by adding the `.img-fluid` class to the `<img>` tag. This class sets CSS properties like `max-width: 100%;` and `height: auto;` to the image to scale nicely with the parent element. You can alternately use media queries to make images responsive.

Q13. **What is the difference between the grid system and flexbox in CSS?**

The grid system and flexbox work in the same way, but the flexbox layout is designed for one-dimensional layout, which means it can either be one row with multiple columns, or one column with multiple rows. In contrast, the grid system is designed for two-dimensional layout, which means it can have multiple rows with multiple columns at the same time.