CSS INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

1. how to add comments on CSS?

   By simply placing plain text inside /* */ marks.

2. Why do we use pseudo-class?

   It is used to style an element or to add special effects to some selectors when a user mouses over it or to style visited and unvisited links differently.

3. How is specificity applied?

   If there are two or more CSS rules that point to the same element, the selector with the highest specificity value will "win", and its style declaration will be applied to that HTML element.

4. What method allows an element to be moved from its current position?

   The translate() method moves an element from its current position (according to the parameters given for the X-axis and the Y-axis).

   div {

     transform: translate(50px, 100px);

   }

5. what properties does flex model have?

6. What is the difference between flex and grids?

Grid is made for a two-dimensional layout while Flexbox is for one. This means Flexbox can work on either row or columns at a time, but Grids can work on both

7. Give an example of where we have to use grids and where you have to use flexbox?

8. Give an example where you cannot use flexbox, and you can only use grids?

9. What are combinators? give examples of how you can use them

A combinator is something like a relationship between the selectors.

A CSS selector can contain more than one simple selector. Between the simple selectors, we can include a combinator.

There are four different combinators in CSS:

descendant selector (space) - .classname a

child selector (>) - .classname>a

adjacent sibling selector (+) - .classname+a

general sibling selector (~) - .classname~a

10. What does object-fit do?

The object-fit CSS property sets how the content of a replaced element, such as an <img> or <video>, should be resized to fit its container.

11. What does rotate do?

The rotate() CSS function defines a transformation that rotates an element around a fixed point on the 2D plane, without deforming it.

12. What rule can be used to define animations

The @keyframes rule can be used. The animation is created by gradually changing from one set of CSS styles to another. During the animation, you can change the set of CSS styles many times.

13. When working with attribute selectors, how can you select elements which contain a particular attribute value?

The [attribute="value"] selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute and value.

Suppose if I want to select anchor tag having target="_blank",

a[target="_blank"] {

  background-color: yellow;

}

14. What does @media do?

@media is used to apply part of a style sheet based on the result of one or more media queries. With it, you specify a media query and a block of CSS to apply to the document if and only if the media query matches the device on which the content is being used.

15. What can be used to override properties of an element

We can add another CSS rule with !important , or we can give the selector a higher specificity (adding a tag, id or class to the selector), or add a CSS rule with the same selector at a later point than the existing one. This works because in a specificity tie, the last rule defined wins

16. How can you select every alternate elements in a list of elements using css?

We can apply nth child property with odd or even parameter on parent of list items.

17. What is the ranking of selectors with respect to specificity

Inline styles > ID > classes > tag > *

18. how can we apply same styles to multiple selectors?

We can apply the same styles to multiple selectors by grouping all selectors which is done by writing all the selectors separated by a comma (,).

19. What are the differences between relative and absolute in CSS?

An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (with position: relative).

However, an element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its normal position.