

Topic 2 CSS

Interview Questions and Answers

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Q1.What is the full form of CSS, and why do we use it?

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is used to apply styles and set a layout for our HTML webpage. For example, changing the font, color, size, position, background-color, text-alignment of the HTML content.

Q2.What is the difference between inline, internal, and external CSS?

Inline CSS: In inline CSS we apply styles by adding a style attribute to an HTML tag itself. We apply a set of styles to the individual HTML tags.

Example: `<h1 style="color: orange;"> CSS</h1>`

Internal CSS: In internal CSS we apply styles by adding `<style>` tag either inside head or body section of the HTML document.

Example:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      .className{
        color:orange;
      }
    </style>
```

```
</head>  
<body>  
</body>  
</html>
```

External CSS: In external CSS, we write style rules by creating a file with .css (extension) and the file is linked to HTML document using <link /> tag as shown below.

Example:

```
<html>  
  <head>  
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="first.css" />  
  </head>  
  <body>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

Q3.What is a CSS selector?

CSS selectors are rules that can identify the HTML elements to apply particular CSS properties. It can be considered a link between the HTML document and the style sheet. It is the selector of HTML elements.

There are five types of CSS selectors.

- 1) Element Selector
- 2) Id Selector
- 3) Class Selector
- 4) Universal Selector
- 5) Group Selector

Q4.What is the use of CSS opacity?

The CSS opacity is a property used to specify the transparency of an HTML element. In simpler words, it specifies the clarity of an image. In technical terms it is defined as, the quality of letting the light pass through an object.

For example: opacity: 0.4;

Q5.Name the properties used for controlling the image repetition of the background?

The background-repeat property is used to repeat the background image horizontally and vertically. We can either repeat a background image horizontally or repeat a background image vertically.

background: blue URL('breakfast.jpg');

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-attachment: fixed;

background-position: center;

Q6.What is the property used for controlling the image scroll in the background?

The background-attachment property is used to specify whether the image should be fixed or it can be scrolled with respect to the scrolling of the webpage. If you set a fixed background-attachment, the image does not move while scrolling in the browser.

Let us take an example with the fixed background image.

background: white url('bbb.gif');

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-attachment: fixed;

Q7.What do you understand by the CSS box model, and what are its elements?

The CSS box model defines the design and layout of HTML elements. As per this model, every content (like text, images, etc.) is considered to be in a box with specific properties. Some of the essential properties are mentioned below.

- 1) Margin: It is a space outside the border and can be set separately for top, bottom, right, and left.
- 2) Border: It is represented by lines around the content and can have several styles and colors.
- 3) Padding: It is a space between the border and the content. It can be referred to as the inner space of the border. It can be set separately for the top, bottom, right, and left.

Q8. What is the float property of CSS?

The CSS float property moves the image to either right or left, along with the text wrapped around it. It does not change the property of the elements used before it.

Q9. What is the purpose of the Z-index, and how is it used?

The z-index is used to specify the stack order of positioned elements that may overlap one another. Its default value is zero and can have a positive or negative number. A higher z-index represents that the element will be stacked above a lower z-Index. It can take the below mentioned values.

1. Auto: Sets the stack order equal to its parents.
2. Number: Sets the stack order.

Q10. Explain the difference between visibility: hidden; and display: none;?

`visibility: hidden;` is used to hide the element, but it affects the document's layout because it occupies space. `display: none;` is also used

to hide the element, but it will not affect the layout of the document because, unlike hidden, it doesn't occupy space.

Q11. What are the different media types supported by CSS?

Including screen, there are four types of media properties:

- 1) all – for all media type devices.
- 2) print – for printers.
- 3) speech – for screen readers that read the page out loud.
- 4) screen – for computer screens, tablets, smartphones, etc.

Q12. What are the units used in CSS?

CSS has two types of lengths, relative length and absolute length. For different lengths different units are used. Few of the units are listed below.

em - Relative to the font size of the element (2em means two times the size of the current font).

ex - Relative to the X-height of the current font (rarely used).

ch - Relative to the width of zero.

rem - Relative to the font size of the element.

vw - Relative to 1% of the width of viewport.

vh - Relative to 1% of the height of viewport.

vmin - Relative to 1% of the viewports with smaller dimension.

vmax - Relative to 1% of the viewports with larger dimensions.

% - Relative to the parent element.

CM – This is used to represent unit in centimeters.

MM – This is used to represent unit in millimeters.

IN - This is used to represent unit in inches (1 inch = 96px).

PX - This is used to represent unit in pixels (1 px).

PT - This is used to represent unit in points ($1 \text{ pt} = 1/72$ of 1 inch).

PC - This is used to represent unit in picas ($1 \text{ pc} = 12 \text{ pt}$).

