

13. What is the use of float property in css?

→ In Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), the float property controls content positioning and formatting on a page. It's commonly used to wrap text around images, but can also wrap other inline elements around an HTML element. This can include lists, paragraphs, tables, and more.

14. Which property is used to control the position in the background for an image?

→ The background-position property in CSS controls the initial position of background images within their containers. The position is relative to the position layer set by background-origin.

15. Mention the property name which is used for making the font oblique in css?

→ A CSS `font-style` property is used to style the given particular text in a normal, italic, or oblique face from its font-family. Using the font-style property, we can assign importance along with decorating the specific text.

16. List out all the media types in css?

→ Here are some media types in CSS:

- **Inline styles:** Apply styling directly to individual HTML elements using the “style” attribute within the HTML tag. This allows for specific styling of individual elements within the HTML document, overriding any external or internal styles.
- **External stylesheets:** Store CSS files that simplify layout management across multiple web pages.
- **Media queries:** Use common media features like width and height, orientation, resolution, and more to change the layout of a page depending on the device or viewport. For example, you can use media queries to change the layout of a page depending on whether the browser is in portrait or landscape orientation.

17. List all the font attributes in css?

- **Font-style:** Specifies whether the text should be rendered in normal, italic, or oblique face
- **Font-family:** Specifies the font family, which can be serif, sans-serif, monospace, cursive, or fantasy
- **Font-size:** Specifies the font size
- **Font-weight:** Specifies the font weight, such as bold, medium, or light
- **Line-height:** Specifies the line height

18. How can we eliminate the border around the linked images in the web page in css?

→ You can use either HTML or CSS to easily set the img border element to 0, or through CSS the border to 0. The style display:block; was added to prevent gaps between images in Gmail and Yahoo! Mail. Alternatively, to stay on the safe side you can combine both solutions

19. List out the elements of the css box model?

→ The CSS box model is a fundamental concept in web design that defines how CSS lays out elements on a page. It breaks down elements into four rectangular boxes, each with the following components:

- Content: The area where text, images, or other HTML elements appear
- Padding: Space within the element's border
- Border: Wraps around the padding and content
- Margin: Space outside the element's border, between different elements

20. What is the use of z-index in css?

→ z-index is the CSS property that controls the stacking order of overlapping elements on a page. An element with a higher z-index value will appear in front of an element with a lower z-index value. The property is called “z-index” because it sets the order of elements along the z-axis.

21. How to lighten the font weight in css?

→ To make font weight thin, you can use the CSS property font-weight and set its value to 100 .

22. Which css property is used for setting the type of cursor in css?

→ The cursor property sets the appearance of the mouse cursor when hovering over an element. The appearance can be set by specifying the type of cursor, or by loading a specific icon.

23. List out any 5 properties of the cursor in css?

→ CSS cursors have several properties, including common values and custom options:

- Default: The browser's default cursor, typically an arrow
- Pointer: Indicates a link or interactive element
- Crosshair: Displays a crosshair for precise selection
- Text: Indicates text selection

- Alias: Displays the cursor's indication of something is to be created
- All-scroll: The cursor indicates scrolling
- Cell: The cursor indicates a cell or set of cells are selected
- Context-menu: The cursor indicates that a context menu is available
- Col-resize: The cursor indicates that the column can be resized horizontally
- Copy: The cursor indicates something is to be copied.

24. List some properties that are added in css3?

→ CSS3 Properties

- font-family: sets the font for text within an element.
- color: sets the text color within an element.
- background-color: sets the background color of an element.
- border: sets the border properties of an element.
- margin: sets the margin properties of an element.

25. What is the difference between the display none and the visibility hidden in css?

→ In CSS, both display: none and visibility: hidden control the visibility of elements on a web page, but they differ in how they affect the layout and space the element occupies.

- display: none

Removes the element from the document and layout, so it doesn't take up any space. It turns off the element's layout, so it's not rendered.

- visibility: hidden

Hides the element's contents, but the element itself remains in its original position and size, still taking up space in the layout. Setting an element to visibility: hidden removes it from the accessibility tree, so screen readers won't announce it.

26. Which property is used for formatting the text in css?

→ CSS text formatting properties control the appearance and layout of text on a web page. These properties include:

- Font: The font-family property lets you specify a list of fonts in order of preference. Other font properties include font-size, font-style, and font-variant.

- Text alignment: The text-align property can justify text within a block.
- Decoration: The text-decoration-line property sets the type of text decoration, such as underline, overline, or line-through. You can also use the text-decoration property as a shorthand for text-decoration-line, text-decoration-style, text-decoration-color, and text-decoration-thickness.
- Spacing: The white-space property controls text wrapping and white-spacing.
- Styling: The ::first-letter or ::first-line pseudo-elements can style the first letter or line of a text block.

27. List out the possible value for attribute “position” in css?

→ In CSS, the `position` attribute determines how an element is positioned in the document. Here are the possible values for the `position` attribute:

1. `static`: This is the default value. The element is positioned according to the normal flow of the document. The `top`, `right`, `bottom`, and `left` properties have no effect.
2. `relative`: The element is positioned relative to its normal position. Setting the `top`, `right`, `bottom`, and `left` properties will move it from its normal position.
3. `absolute`: The element is positioned relative to its nearest positioned ancestor (an ancestor with a `position` value other than `static`). If there is no such ancestor, it uses the initial containing block (typically the viewport).
4. `fixed`: The element is positioned relative to the browser window. Even when the page is scrolled, the element will remain in the same position relative to the viewport.
5. `sticky`: The element is treated as `relative` until it crosses a specified scroll threshold, after which it is treated as `fixed`. This is often used to create sticky headers.

Each of these values provides different ways to control the layout and positioning of elements on a webpage.

28. Which property is used to remove the underline below the link?

→ The CSS property text-decoration can remove the underline from links. Set the property to none to remove the underline from all links in an HTML document.

29. Can I give more than one class to an html element?

→ Yes, you can assign multiple classes to an HTML element using the class attribute and separating the class names with a space. For example, `<div class="city main">`. The element will then be styled according to all the classes specified.

30. How to add the comment in css?

→ To add a comment in CSS, you can use the `/* /` comment syntax to place plain text between the forward slash and asterisk (`/`) and the asterisk and forward slash (`*/`):

- Single-line comment: `/* This is a single-line comment */`
- Set text color to red: `p { color: red; /* Set text color to red */ }`
- In the middle of a code line: `p { color: /red/blue; }`
- Multi-line comment: `/* This is a multi-line comment in CSS */`

31. Which property is used for aligning the text in a document ?

→ The text-align property in Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to horizontally align text within a block element or table cell. Text can be left, right, center, or justified aligned. For example, to center text in CSS, use the value "center" with the text-align property.

32. What is meant by pseudo classes in css?

→ A CSS pseudo-class is a keyword added to a selector that specifies a special state of the selected element(s). For example, the pseudo-class `:hover` can be used to select a button when a user's pointer hovers over the button and this selected button can then be styled

33. How to give rounded corners in css3?

→ We can use the border-radius property to add CSS rounded corners to any element.

34. List out the properties of rounded corners in css3?

→ This property can have from one to four values. Here are the rules:

Four values - `border-radius: 15px 50px 30px 5px;` (first value applies to top-left corner, second value applies to top-right corner, third value applies to bottom-right corner, and fourth value applies to bottom-left corner)

Three values - `border-radius: 15px 50px 30px;` (first value applies to top-left corner, second value applies to top-right and bottom-left corners, and third value applies to bottom-right corner)

Two values - border-radius: 15px 50px; (first value applies to top-left and bottom-right corners, and the second value applies to top-right and bottom-left corners)

One value - border-radius: 15px; (the value applies to all four corners, which are rounded equally)

35. Which new backgrounds are added in css3?

→ CSS3 introduced several new background properties that provide more flexibility and control over the styling of background images and colors. Here are the key new background properties added in CSS3:

1. **background-size**: Specifies the size of the background images.

- Values: `auto`, `cover`, `contain`, or specific width and height (e.g., `50% 50%`, `100px 200px`).

2. **background-origin**: Specifies the positioning area of the background images.

- Values: `padding-box`, `border-box`, `content-box`.

3. **background-clip**: Specifies the painting area of the background images.

- Values: `border-box`, `padding-box`, `content-box`.

4. **background-attachment**: Defines whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page.

- New value added: `local`.

5. **Multiple Backgrounds**: Allows multiple background images to be applied to an element.

- Example: `background-image: url('image1.png'), url('image2.png');`

6. **background-break** (non-standard): Specifies how a background image is divided in a multi-column layout.

- Values: `continuous`, `each-box`.

7. **background-clip**: Specifies whether an element's background extends underneath its border.

- Values: `border-box`, `padding-box`, `content-box`.

36. What do you mean by word wrapping in css?

→ The word-wrap property in CSS is used to manage the breaking and wrapping of long words within an element, ensuring that the content fits within its container. This property is essential for maintaining readability and layout integrity when dealing with lengthy words or strings without spaces.

37. List out the properties of transition in css3?

- transition-behavior.
- transition-delay.
- transition-duration.
- transition-property.
- transition-timing-function.

38. What is opacity in css3?

→ In Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), the opacity property controls the transparency level of an element, or how much content behind it is hidden. Opacity is the opposite of transparency.

39. List some css framework?

- Bootstrap
- Tailwind CSS
- Foundation
- Bulma

40. How can css be integrated into a html page?

→ CSS, a style sheet language, can be integrated into HTML in three ways: inline, internal, or external. Each method is suitable for different situations:

- **Inline CSS**

CSS is placed directly in an HTML tag using the style attribute. This method only affects the element it's in.

- **Internal CSS**

CSS is added to the head section of the HTML document using a style element. This method is good for single-page styles or smaller projects.

- **External CSS**

CSS is kept in a separate file, called an external stylesheet, which is then linked to the HTML document using a link element in the head section. This method is considered best practice and ensures consistency across multiple pages.

41. What is meant by rgb stream?

→ RGB (red, green and blue) refers to a system representing the colors used on a digital display screen. Red, green and blue can be combined in various proportions to obtain any color in the visible spectrum.

42. What is the difference between class and id?

→ In HTML and CSS, the main difference between a class and an ID is that an ID is unique, while a class is not

43. Define z-index?

→ The z-index property in Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) controls the stacking order of overlapping HTML elements on a page. It sets the order of elements along the z-axis, with higher z-index values appearing in front of lower ones

44. Name the media types allowed by css?

→ CSS has a system for handling different types of devices in its @media queries, including handheld, screen, and print. The @media rule can be used to apply different styles to different media types and devices. For example, you can change the background color of an element when the browser window is a certain width

45. How can you avoid the image repetition in css?

→ To prevent a background image from repeating in CSS, set the background-repeat property to no-repeat.

46. How to fix the background in css or which property is used to avoid the background scroll?

→ To fix a background image in CSS and prevent it from scrolling with the page, you can use the background-attachment property with the value fixed. The syntax for this is background-attachment: fixed;

47. What is shorthand property in css?

→ Shorthand properties are CSS properties that let you set the values of multiple other CSS properties simultaneously. Using a shorthand property, you can write more concise (and often more readable) style sheets, saving time and energy.

48. What is a box model in css?

→ The CSS box model is a fundamental concept that defines how elements on a web page are structured and how their sizes and spaces are calculated. It consists of several properties that outline the space an element occupies, from its content to the outermost margin. Here is a breakdown of the CSS box model:

1. **Content:** The innermost part of the box, where the actual content (text, images, etc.) is displayed. The size of this area is controlled by properties like width and height.
2. **Padding:** The space between the content and the border. Padding increases the size of the element without affecting the content area. It can be set using the padding property, which can be specified for all sides or individually (e.g., padding-top, padding-right, padding-bottom, padding-left).
3. **Border:** The area surrounding the padding, defined by the border property. Borders can have different styles, widths, and colors. They add to the overall size of the element.
4. **Margin:** The outermost layer, which creates space between the element and other elements on the page. The margin property can be specified for all sides or individually (e.g., margin-top, margin-right, margin-bottom, margin-left). Margins do not affect the size of the element itself but affect the spacing between elements.

49. What is the difference between margin and padding in css?

→ In CSS, padding is the space between an element's content and its border, while margin is the space outside the border, separating it from other elements. Padding controls the space inside an element, while margin controls the space outside

50. How can you center an element horizontally and vertically in css?

→ To horizontally and vertically center an element in CSS, you can use the display: grid property on the parent element and the place-items: center property.

51. How do media queries work in responsive web design with css?

→ Media queries are a CSS technique that allows developers to apply specific styles to a web page based on device characteristics and viewport dimensions. They use the @media rule to include CSS properties only if a specific condition is true. For example, you can hide an element on screens that are 600px or less.

52. How can you add external fonts in a web page using css?

→ The @font-face CSS rule is a common way to add custom fonts to a website. Here's a general process:

- Download the font: Select and download the font files.
- Create a WebFont kit: For cross-browser compatibility.
- Upload the fonts: Upload the font files to the website.
- Update CSS: Update and upload the CSS file.
- Use the font: In the CSS declarations, use the custom font

53. Tell us about the use of a rule set?

→ A rule set is a collection of rules that are grouped together to perform an action or define a system. Rule sets can be used to manage applications, filter traffic, and more.

54. What is css specificity?

→ CSS Specificity is a fundamental concept in CSS that determines the order of style application. It is calculated based on the types of selectors used, including inline styles, IDs, classes, attributes, and element types. Understanding CSS Specificity is important for: Avoiding styling conflicts.

55. What is the difference between rem, em, and px?

→ Rem, em, and px are all units of measurement used in CSS to specify font size. Rem and em are relative units that scale, while px is an absolute unit that doesn't.

- **Rem**

Relative to the root element's font size, usually the <html> tag. 1rem is equal to the root font size, which defaults to 16px in most browsers. Rem is good for scalable designs that adapt to different screen sizes.

- **Em**

Relative to the font size of the element's parent. Em is useful for responsive designs and scaling element size based on its parent.

- **Px**

An absolute unit that defines size in pixels and doesn't adjust based on viewport size or user preferences. Px is accurate and good for fixed-size elements

56. What are the float properties in css?

→ The CSS float property controls the positioning and formatting of content on the page. Its most common use is to wrap text around images. However, you can use the float property to wrap any inline elements around a defined HTML element, including lists, paragraphs, divs, spans, tables, iframes, and blockquotes.

57. How is the border-box different from the content box?

→ border-box and content-box are the two different values of box-sizing. content-box: This is the default value of box-sizing. The dimension of element only includes 'height' and 'width' and does not include 'border' and 'padding' given to element. Padding and Border take space outside the element.

58. What is the grid system?

→ CSS grid layout is a two-dimensional layout system for the web that allows you to organize content into rows and columns. It can be used to lay out major page areas or small user interface elements.

59. What are the different ways to hide the element using css?

→ Here are some ways to hide elements using CSS:

- display: none; The simplest method, which removes the element from the layout and makes it invisible. The space it occupied is removed and the page layout is readjusted.
- height: 0, width: 0, and overflow: hidden: Sets the element to have no visible height or width, hiding any content exceeding those dimensions.
- scale(): Sets the element's size, and using the lowest value hides it completely.
- Absolute positioning: Removes the element from the document flow, making other elements ignore it.
- ARIA attribute: Uses aria-hidden="true" in the HTML to hide elements irrelevant to screen reader users.
- border: transparent: Makes the element's border disappear.

60. What is the difference between css grid vs flexbox?

→ Grid utilizes a two-dimensional system that allows placing items in rows and columns, making it easier to create complex layouts. On the other hand, Flexbox is a one-dimensional system that works with elements placed in a linear order.

61. Differentiate between absolute and relative position in css?

→ Relative Position: Relative positioning is a CSS technique that allows an element to be adjusted from its normal position. The syntax for relative positioning is `position: relative;`. When you set the top, right, bottom, and left properties of an element with relative positioning, it moves from its original location. However, it's important to note that other elements on the page will not fill the gap left by the moved element.

Absolute Position is another CSS technique that adjusts an element's position relative to its parent. If no parent element is present, the document body is used as the parent. The syntax for absolute positioning is `position: absolute;`

62. What is the difference between `display:flex` and `display:inline-flex`?

→ The `display: inline-flex` property will make the element a flexbox container and the container will be inline. They can adjust their size. The items inside the container are also inline. The `display: flex` property will make the items of the container inline but the container will block the whole row.

63. Does `margin-top` and `margin-bottom` have an effect on inline elements?

→ According to MDN Web Docs, top and bottom margins don't affect non-replaced inline elements like `` or `<code>`. This is because adding margins to the top or bottom of inline elements can disrupt the flow of content. However, you can set left and right margins on inline elements.

64. What are the advantages and disadvantages of an external style sheet?

→ Advantages

- Global styling: Apply one change to the style sheet to update all linked pages.
- Improved load times: The CSS file downloads once and applies to each relevant page.
- Consistency: Create classes of styles to use across multiple HTML elements.
- Easy maintenance: Changes made to the style sheet are reflected on all linked pages.

Disadvantages

- Browser compatibility: What works in one browser might not work in another. Developers need to test for compatibility across multiple browsers.
- Security concerns: CSS doesn't have built-in security features and can be vulnerable to attacks if misused.
- Multiple CSS levels: Beginners may get confused by the different levels of CSS, like CSS2 and CSS3.

- Time-consuming: Using external CSS for multiple pages requires putting CSS rules on every page

65. What is the embedded stylesheet and how is it used?

→ Embedded Stylesheet: It allows you to define styles for a particular HTML document as a whole in one place. This is done by embedding the `<style></style>` tags containing the CSS properties in the head of your document.

66. What does !important mean in css?

→ In Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), the !important property tells the browser to ignore any subsequent rules on an element and apply the rule denoted by !important instead. This rule overrides all previous styling rules and gives the !important property the highest priority for the element and selector it's used with.

67. What is the difference between internal , external , and inline css?

→ External: Can apply to multiple elements in multiple pages. Internal: Can apply to multiple elements on a single page. Inline: Typically used to apply styling to a single element on a single page.

68. How do you change the text color of an element in css?

→ To change the color of text in CSS, you can use the color property. The property can accept color values in the form of RGB, Hex codes, HSL, or color names. For example, to change the text color to sky blue, you can use:

- The color name "skyblue"
- The hex code #87CEEB
- The RGB value rgb(135,206,235)
- The HSL value hsl(197, 71%, 73%)

69. What is the css:hover pseudo class used for?

→ The CSS :hover pseudo-class is used to select and style elements on a web page when a user interacts with them with a pointing device, like a mouse.

70. How can you create a fixed header or footer in css?

→ To get the header to stay in place when scrolling, you can use CSS `position: fixed;` property on the header element. This will allow the header to stay at the top of the page, even when the user scrolls up or down the page.

71. Describe the purpose of the !important rule in css?

→ The !important rule in CSS is used to add more importance to a property/value than normal. In fact, if you use the !important rule, it will override ALL previous styling rules for that specific property on that element!

72. How can you create a dropdown menu using only html and css?

→ Use any element to open the dropdown menu, e.g. a `<button>`, `<a>` or `<p>` element. Use a container element (like `<div>`) to create the dropdown menu and add the dropdown links inside it. Wrap a `<div>` element around the button and the `<div>` to position the dropdown menu correctly with CSS.

73. What are the combinators?

→ A combinator is something that explains the 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).

74. What is property in css?

→ A CSS property determines an HTML element's style or behavior. Examples include font style, transform, border, color, and margin. A CSS property declaration consists of a property name and a property value. Following a colon, the value is listed after the property name.