Front-End Development Interview Questions

Module-2 (CSS/CSS-3)

Name: Vikramsinh K. Revar

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- Incomplete Question.

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

Ans- The only disadvantage can be assigned to CSS is non-compatibility 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 and right 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 colour?

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: weight of font; The value of weight of font 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.

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 neighbours, while a negative value places it closer.