INTERVIEW QUESTIONS ON WEB DEVELOPMENT

1. How to add comments in CSS?

Ans. We can add comments as /\* \*/

1. Why do we use pseudo-class?

Ans. Pseudo class is used to define the special state of an element. It can be combined with a CSS selector to add an effect to existing elements based on their states. For example, changing the style of an element when a user hovers over it.

1. How is specificity applied?

Ans. Specificity is applied in CSS when two CSS rules are applied to the same element. It follows a hierarchy: Inline styles > Identifiers(id) > Class, pseudo-classes and attributes > Elements and pseudo elements.

4.What method allows the element to move from its current position?

Ans. Translate method allows the element to move from its current position in direction horizontal and vertical.

1. What properties does flex model have?

Ans. Flex-grow, flex-shrink, flex-basis

1. What is the difference between grid and flex?

Ans. Grid is made for two-dimensional layout while flexbox is made for one. This means flexbox can work either on row or column but grid can work on both.

1. Give an example of where we have to use flexbox and where we have to use a grid?

Ans. We can use flexbox when:

1. You have a small design to implement- A design with a few rows and a few columns.
2. You need to align items- Flexbox is perfect for that , we just need to create a flex container using display:flex and then define the flex direction that we want.

We can use grid when:

1. You have a complex design to implement- The two dimensional layout system is the perfect to create a complex design.
2. You need to have a gap between blocks- We can define gap property very easily without having to use the margin property.
3. Give an example where you cannot use flexbox, and you can only use grids?

Ans. Places where we need more columns and rows and having proper distribution of blocks in rows and columns there we can’t use flex and can only use grids.

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

Ans. A combinator is something that explains the relationship between selectors. A CSS selector can contain more than one simple selector. Between the simple selector we can include combinators.

For example: a. Descendant Selector- <div class=”box”> <p>This is a text</p></div>

<p>This is another text not in red</p>

CSS: .box p{

Color :red;

}

b.Child Combinator- CSS : ul > li {

border-top: 5px solid red;

}

1. What does object-fit do?

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

For example :

{ Object-fit:fil } 

{ Object-fit : Sclae-down } 

1. What does rotate do?

Ans. Rotate defines a transformation that rotates an element around a fixed point on the 2D plane.

1. What rule can be used to define animations?

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

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

Ans. The [attribute | “value”] is used to select elements with a specified value.

1. What does @media do?

Ans. The @media rule is used in media queries to apply different styles to different media types/devices.

1. What can be used to override properties of an element?

Ans. The inline style can be used to override properties of an element or !important can be used in front of any styling given to any attribute or tag.

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

Ans. nth-child(even) can be used in such case.

1. What is the ranking of selectors with respect to specificity?

Ans. Inline styles > IDs > class > attributes > elements

1. How can we apply same stlyes to multiple selectors?

Ans. We can simply write them together by putting a comma between them and give the style.

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

Ans. position: relative - Relative places an element relative to its current position without changing the layout around it.

Position : absolute - Absolute places an element relative to it’s parent position changing the layout around it.