# CSS Interview Q&A

**1) What is CSS?**

**CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet. It is a popular styling language which is used with HTML to design websites.**

**2)What are the different variations of CSS?**

Following are the different variations of CSS:

* CSS1
* CSS2
* CSS2.1
* CSS3
* CSS4

**3)How can you integrate CSS on a web page?**

There are three methods to integrate CSS on web pages.

* Inline method - It is used to insert style sheets in HTML document
* Embedded/Internal method - It is used to add a unique style to a single document
* Linked/Imported/External method - It is used when you want to make changes on multiple pages.

**4)What are the CSS frameworks?**

CSS frameworks are the preplanned libraries which make easy and more standard compliant web page styling. The frequently used CSS frameworks are:

* Bootstrap
* Foundation
* Semantic UI

**5) What is Embedded Style Sheet?**

An Embedded style sheet is a CSS style specification method used with HTML. You can embed the entire stylesheet in an HTML document by using the STYLE element.

**6) What is a CSS selector?**

It is a string that identifies the elements to which a particular declaration will apply. It is also referred as a link between the HTML document and the style sheet. It is equivalent of HTML elements.

* CSS Element Selector (for tag)
* CSS Id Selector (for id)
* CSS Class Selector (for class)
* CSS Universal Selector (to all elements (\*))
* CSS Group Selector (apply same styles to different elements)

**7)What is the use of CSS Opacity?**

The CSS opacity property is used to specify the transparency of an element. It ranges from 0 to 1.

**8) Name the property for controlling the image repetition of the background.**

The background-repeat property repeats the background image horizontally and vertically.

**9)Name the property for controlling the image position in the background.**

The background-position property is used to define the initial position of the background image. By default, the background image is placed on the top-left of the webpage.

You can set the following positions:

* center
* top
* bottom
* left
* right

**10) Name the property for controlling the image scroll in the background.**

The background-attachment property is used to specify if the background image is fixed or scroll with the rest of the page in the browser window.

**11)What is the use of ruleset?**

The ruleset is used to identify that selectors can be attached with other selectors. It has two parts:

Selector - Selector indicates the HTML element you want to style.

Declaration Block - The declaration block can contain one or more declarations separated by a semicolon.

**12)What are the advantages of External Style Sheets?**

* You can create classes for reusing it in many documents.
* By using it, you can control the styles of multiple documents from one file.

**13) What is RWD?**

RWD stands for Responsive Web Design. This technique is used to display the designed page perfectly on every screen size and device, for example, mobile, tablet, desktop and laptop. You don't need to create a different page for each device.

**14) What is the CSS Box model and what are its elements?**

The CSS box model is used to define the design and layout of elements of CSS.

The elements are:

Margin - It space between border and parent HTML element. It is transparent.

Border - It represents the border to the HTML element

Padding - It space between content and border. It is transparent.

Content - It represents the content like text, images, etc.

**15) What is the float property of CSS?**

The CSS float property is used to move the image to the right or left along with the texts to be wrapped around it.

**16) What is the purpose of the z-index and how is it used?**

This z-index property specifies which element should be placed in front of, or behind, the others

**17) Explain the difference between visibility: hidden and display: none?**

visibility: hidden hides the element, but it occupies space and affects the layout of the document.

display: none also hides the element but not occupy space. It will not affect the layout of the document.

**18) Explain the concept of Tweening.**

It is the process of generating intermediate frames between two images.

It gives the impression that the first image has smoothly evolved into the second one.

It is an important method used in all types of animations.

**19) How do we make a rounded corner by using CSS?**

We can make a rounded corner by using the property "border-radius".

**20) What are gradients in CSS?**

It is a property of CSS which allows you to display a smooth transformation between two or more than two specified colors.

There are two types of gradients that are present in CSS.

* Linear gradient
* Radial Gradient

**21) What is CSS flexbox?**

It allows you to design a flexible responsive layout structure without using any float or positioning property of CSS. To use CSS flexbox, you need to define a flex container initially.

**22) Write all the properties of flexbox.**

There are several properties of flexbox that are used in the HTML webpage.

* flex-direction
* flex-wrap
* flex-flow
* justify-content
* align-items
* align-content

**23) How can we add icons to the web page?**

We can add icons to the HTML webpage by using an icon library like font-awesome. We have to add the name of the given icon class to any inline HTML element. (<i> or <span>).

**24) What is a CSS pseudo class?**

It is a class which is used to define a special state of an HTML element. It can style an HTML element when it gets the focus (link, visited, hover, nth-child(n)).

**25) Explain the concept of pseudo-elements in CSS.**

It is a feature of CSS which is used to style the given parts of an element.

They are ::after,::before,::first-letter,::first-line,::selection

**26) What is CSS opacity?**

It is the property which elaborates the transparency of an element. By this property, we can transparent the image that can take the values from 0.0 - 1.0

**27) Write all the position states used in CSS.**

In CSS, there are four position states as stated below:

* Static(default)
* Relative
* Fixed
* Absolute

**28) Define ‘important’ declarations used in CSS.**

Important declarations are defined as that declaration which is having more importance than the normal declaration.

While executing, these declarations override the declaration which is having less importance.

**29) Differentiate between inline and block element.**

* Inline element does not have an element to set width and height and also it does not have the line break
* Block element have the line break. They define the width by setting a container and also allow setting height.

**30) Who maintains the CSS specifications?**

World Wide Web Consortium maintains the CSS specifications.

**31) Why is it easy to insert a file by importing it?**

Importing enables combining external sheets to be inserted in many sheets. Different files and sheets can be used to have different functions.

@import notation, used with <Style> tag.

**32) How can the dimension be defined of an element?**

Dimension properties can be defined by:

* Height
* Max-height
* Max-width
* Min-height
* Min-width
* Width

**33) Could you describe the different kinds of selectors?**

A selector in CSS is the bit before the curly bracket. The different kinds of selectors in CSS are:

A tag references an HTML tag

A class references the class attribute on an HTML tag

Likewise, an ID references the id attribute on an HTML tag

**34) Explain the three main ways two target elements?**

We can target elements in three main ways.

1. By targeting the tag

2. By targeting the class name

3. By targeting the id name

**35) What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**

In CSS2 everything is submitted as a single document with all the Cascading Style Sheets information within it. The main difference between CSS2 and CSS3 is that CSS3 divided into two different sections Called Modules.

* Selectors
* Box Model
* Backgrounds
* Image Values and Replaced Content
* Text Effects
* 2D Transformations
* 3D Transformations
* Animations
* Multiple Column Layout
* User Interface

**36)Differentiate between media types and media queries.**

Media Types: In CSS2, we have Media Types, users can define different style rules for different media types like computer screens, printers, and handled devices.

* all – Used for all media type devices
* print – Used for printers
* screen – Used for computer screens, tablets, smart-phones etc.
* speech – Used for screen readers that “reads” the page out loud

Media Queries: @media screen and (min-width: 480px){ }

**37)CSS3 new attribute selectors.**

1) attribute beginning matches exactly

element[foo^=”bar”]

The element has an attribute called foo that begins with “bar” .

2) attribute ending matches exactly

element[foo$=”bar”]

The element has an attribute called foo that ends with “bar”.

3) attribute contains the match

element[foo\*=”bar”]

The element has an attribute called foo that contains the string “bar”.

**38) How can you create CSS3 property for each corner?**

We can create property for each corner by defining style for each corner.

Ex: border-radius:10px 0px 50px;

**39) Is it possible to create border as an Image in CSS3?**

Yes, it is possible, by using CSS3 border image property we can use image as a border.

**40) Can you write CSS3 code for creating boarder image?**

Here is the CSS3 code for creating boarder as image:

Ex: #borderimg {

border: 10px solid transparent;

padding: 15px;

border-image-source: url(‘border-bg.png’);

border-image-repeat: round;

border-image-slice: 30;

border-image-width: 10px;

}

**41) What is Multi Background property in CSS3?**

Multi background property is used to add one or more images to the background in CSS3.

**42) Can you write CSS3 code for creating Multi Background Images?**

Here is the CSS3 code for creating multi background images.

Ex: <style>

#multibackgroundimg {

background-image: url(‘logo1.png’), url(‘border1.png’);

background-position: left top, left top;

background-repeat: no-repeat, repeat;

padding: 75px;

}

</style>

**43) What RGBA stands for in CSS3?**

RGBA stands for Red Green Blue Alpha.

**44) What HSL stands for in CSS3?**

HSL stands for hue, saturation, lightness.

**45) What HSLA stands for in CSS3?**

HSLA stands for hue, saturation, lightness and alpha.

**46) What is gradient in CSS3?**

Gradients displays the combination of two or more colors in one grid.

**47) What are the types of Gradients in CSS3?**

In CSS3 there are mainly two types of gradients are there, they are:

* Linear Gradients(down/up/left/right/diagonally)
* Radial Gradients

**48) How can you create shadow effects in CSS3?**

We can create shadow effects for text using text-shadow and for boxes using box-shadow properties.

**49) What is text-overflow property used in CSS3?**

The text-overflow property determines how overflowed content will displayed in page.

Ex: text-overflow: ellipsis; //It indicates overflow text with dots …

**50) What is CSS3 Outline offset?**

CSS3 outline, draws a line around the element at outside of border.

**51)What is CSS text-indent Property?**

The text-indent property specifies the indentation of the first line in a text-block.

**52)What is CSS background-attachment Property?**

The background-attachment property sets whether a background image scrolls with the rest of the page, or is fixed.

**53) What are CSS functions?**

CSS functions are used as a value for various CSS properties.

* attr()
* calc()
* cubic-bezier()
* hsl()
* hsla()
* linear-gradient()
* radial-gradient()
* repeating-linear-gradient()
* repeating-radial-gradient()
* rgb()
* rgba()
* var()

**54) Differentiate logical tags from physical tags?**

Physical tags are more straightforward; <i> makes the text italic, <b> makes text bold and <font> is used to set the font face and color for the text.

It is understood that CSS should be used to give them their style, or in other words their 'look'. <span>,<div>,<em>.

**55) What does float do?**

Float pushes an element to the sides of a page with text wrapped around it.

**56) How can you clear sides of a floating element?**

If you clear a slide of an element, floating elements will not be accepted on that side. Clear is used to stop wrap of an element around a floating element.

**57) Which one would you prefer among px, em % or pt and why?**

It depends on what you are trying to do.

px gives fine grained control and maintains alignment.

em maintains relative size. you can have responsive fonts

% sets font-size relative to the font size of the body. Hence, you have to set font-size of the body to a reasonable size.

pt(points) are traditionally used in print. 1pt = 1/72 inch and it is fixed-size unit.

**58) What are the different CSS filter you can use?**

CSS filter allows u to render DOM element, image, or video. u can choose from: grayscale, blur, opacity, brightness, contrast.

Ex: filter: blur(4px);

**59)How can we attach SASS/SCSS files to HTML file**

You cannot "attach" a SASS/SCSS file to an HTML document.

SASS/SCSS is a CSS preprocessor that runs on the server and compiles to CSS code that your browser understands. There are client-side alternatives to SASS that can be compiled in the browser using JavaScript such as LESS, CSS

60) Differentiate between CSS, SASS, SCSS, LESS.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CSS** | **SASS** | **SCSS** | **LESS** |
| In css variables declares in root pseudo class by using double dash before the name.  :root{  --bg-color:red;  }  in order to use the value of the CSS variable, we can use the var(…) function.  var(--bg-color) | In sass variables declares by using $ before variable name.  $margin: 16px  .div  margin: $margin | In scss variables declares by using $ before variable name.  $margin: 16px  .div{  margin: $margin  } | In less variables declares by using @ before variable name.  @margin: 16px  .div{  margin: @margin  } |
| It is mandatory to use property values in between curly braces {}. | It is not mandatory to use property values in between curly braces {}. | It is mandatory to use property values in between curly braces {}. | It is mandatory to use property values in between curly braces {}. |
| CSS runs on server and normal HTML | SASS runs only on server | SCSS runs only on server | LESS runs only on server |
|  |  |  |  |

Search Engine Optimization (SEO)

### **[What is User Acceptance Testing (UAT)?](https://www.techtarget.com/searchsoftwarequality/definition/user-acceptance-testing-UAT)**

