CSS Interview Questions

**Q1- What is CSS?**

**Answer:** CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet. It is a popular styling language which is used with HTML to design websites. It can also be used with any XML documents including plain XML, SVG, and XUL.

**Q2- What is the origin of CSS?**

**Answer:** SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language) is the origin of CSS. It is a language that defines markup languages.

**Q3- What are the different variations of CSS?**

**Answer:** Following are the different variations of CSS:

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

**Q4- How can you integrate CSS on a webpage?**

**Answer:** There are three methods to integrate CSS on web pages.

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

**Q5- What are the advantages of CSS?**

**Answer:**

* Bandwidth
* Site-wide consistency
* Page reformatting
* Accessibility
* Content separated from presentation

**Q6- What are the limitations of CSS?**

**Answer:**

* Ascending by selectors is not possible
* Limitations of vertical control
* No expressions
* No column declaration
* Pseudo-class not controlled by dynamic behaviour
* Rules, styles, targeting specific text not possible

**Q7- Name some CSS style Component?**

**Answer:** Some CSS Style components are:

* Selector
* Property
* Value

**Q8- What are the CSS frameworks?**

**Answer:** CSS frameworks are the pre-planned libraries which make easy and more standard compliant web page styling. The frequently used CSS frameworks are: -

* Bootstrap
* Foundation
* Semantic UI
* Gumby
* Ulkit

**Q9- What is a CSS selector?**

**Answer:** It is a string that identifies the elements to which a particular declaration apply. It is also referred as a link between the HTML document and the style sheet. It is equivalent of HTML elements. There are several different types of selectors in CSS: -

* CSS Element Selector
* CSS Id Selector
* CSS Class Selector
* CSS Universal Selector
* CSS Group Selector

**Q10- What is the use of CSS opacity?**

**Answer:** The CSS opacity property is used to specify the transparency of an element. In simple word, you can say that it specifies the clarity of the image. In technical terms, Opacity is defined as the degree to which light is allowed to travel through an object.

**Q11- Explain universal selector?**

**Answer:** The universal selector matches the name of any of the element type instead of selecting elements of a specific type.

**<style>**

**\*{**

**Color: green;**

**Font-size: 20px;**

**}**

**</style>**

**Q12- Which command is used for the selection of all the paragraph element?**

**Answer:** The p[lang] command is used for selecting all the elements of a paragraph.

**Q13- Name the property for controlling the image repetition of the background?**

**Answer:** The background-repeat property repeats the background image horizontally and vertically. Some images are repeated only horizontally or vertically.

**Q14- Name the property of controlling the image position in the background??**

**Answer:** 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. If you set fixed the background image, then the image not move during scrolling in the browser.

**Q15- Name the property of controlling the image position in the background?**

**Answer:** 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:

1. center
2. top
3. bottom
4. left
5. right

**Q16- What is the use of ruleset?**

**Answer:** 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.

**Q17- What is the difference between class selector and id selector?**

**Answer:** An overall block is given to class selector while id selectors take only a single element differing from other elements.

**Class Selector:**

**<style>**

**.color{**

**Color: green;**

**Font-size: 20px;**

**}**

**</style>**

**Id Selector:**

**<style>**

**#color{**

**Color: green;**

**Font-size: 20px;**

**}**

**</style>**

**Q18- What are the advantages of External Style Sheet?**

**Answer:**

* You can create classes for reusing it in many documents.
* By using it, you can control the styles of multiple documents from one file.
* In complex situations, you can use selectors and grouping methods to apply styles.

**Q19- What is the use of float property?**

**Answer:** The CSS float property is used to move the image to the right or left along with the texts to be wrapped around it. It doesn't change the property of the elements used before it.

**Q20- What id RWD?**

**Answer:** 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.

**Q21- What is the CSS Box model and what are its elements?**

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

The elements are:

* **Margin** - It removes the area around the border. It is transparent.
* **Border** - It represents the area around the padding
* **Padding** - It represents the area around the content. It is transparent.
* **Content** - It represents the content like text, images, etc.

**Q22- Explain the difference between visibility: hidden and display: none.**

**Answer:**

**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.

**Q23- What is the purpose of the z-index and how it is use?**

**Answer:** The z-index helps to specify the stack order of positioned elements that may overlap one another. The z-index default value is zero and can take on either a positive or negative number.

An element with a higher z-index is always stacked above than a lower index.

Z-Index can take the following values:

* **Auto:** Sets the stack order equal to its parents.
* **Number:** Orders the stack order.
* **Initial:** Sets this property to its default value (0).
* **Inherit:** Inherits this property from its parent element.

**Q24- Is CSS case sensitive?**

**Answer:** **CSS selectors are generally case-insensitive.** This includes class and ID selectors.

**Q25- What is the exclamation(!) symbol used in CSS?**

**Answer:** The exclamation symbol (!) is generally used to denote a style as important. The styles that are marked as **!important** override the styles that are not.

**Q26- Can you import a stylesheet in another stylesheet?**

**Answer:** Yes. We can do that using the **@import** statement but it should be avoided.

**Q27- How would you add comments to your CSS code?**

**Answer:** CSS uses the same "block comment" syntax as the C-like languages - you start a comment with /\* , and end it with \*/ . However, CSS is missing the "line comment" syntax that those languages have, where everything from // to the end of the line is commented out.

**Q28- What are pseudo elements and what are they used for?**

**Answer:** Pseudo elements are used to style particular parts of an element, rather than the whole thing. For example, you can use it to style the first line or first letter of a paragraph, text you’ve selected, or you can use it to insert text or shapes before or after an element.

They always start with a double colon - although a single colon is still allowed for backwards compatibility - and they look like this:

p**::first-line** { ... }

span**::first-letter** { ... }

**::selection** { ... }

.header**::after** { ... }

.tooltip**::before** { ... }

**Q29- How are attributes used to style HTML elements in CSS?**

**Answer:** There are a few attributes that apply to all tags, like class and id, but a lot of tags have their own ones. For example, input tags can have a type (text, number, radio, etc) and a tags can have href.

You can target elements with particular attributes by using square brackets: **[attribute="value"].**

For example, you can target all input fields that are of type radio like so:

**input[type="radio"] {**

**background-color: #eee;**

**}**

**Q30- How would you define a pseudo class in CSS?**

**Answer:** We can define a pseudo class by listing the selector followed by a colon and finally the pseudo class element. Following is an example.

**div :hover{**

**color: red;**

**}**

Pseudo classes can be used to give elements special states—the most common example being a:hover, which is used to change the color of a link when a mouse hovers over it. Other uses include using distinct styling for visited and unvisited links and styling an element differently when focused.