

1. What is CSS?

Answer: CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a stylesheet language used to describe the presentation of an HTML document. It defines how elements should appear on the screen, such as their layout, colors, fonts, and more.

2. What is the difference between class and id selectors in CSS?

Answer:

id: Unique identifier for an element, used only once per page.

class: Can be used to select multiple elements and can be reused throughout the page.

3. What are the different types of CSS?

Answer: The three types of CSS are:

Inline CSS: Directly applied to an HTML element using the `style` attribute.

Internal CSS: Defined within the `<style>` tag inside the `<head>` section of the HTML document.

External CSS: Defined in an external .css file, linked to the HTML document using the `<link>` tag.

4. What is the box-model in CSS?

Answer: The box model defines the structure of a webpage element. It includes the content, padding, border, and margin.

5. What is the difference between padding and margin?

Answer:

Padding: Space between the content and the border.

Margin: Space outside the border, between the element and other elements.

6. What is the display property in CSS?

Answer: The display property specifies how an element is displayed on the screen. Common values include `block`, `inline`, `inline-block`, `flex`, and `none`.

7. What is Flexbox in CSS?

Answer: Flexbox is a CSS layout model that provides an easy way to align and distribute items in a container, even when their size is unknown or dynamic.

8. What is the position property in CSS?

Answer: The position property defines how an element is positioned in the document. Common values include `static`, `relative`, `absolute`, and `fixed`.

9. What is the z-index property in CSS?

Answer: The z-index property controls the stacking order of elements. Elements with a higher z-index value are stacked above elements with a lower z-index.

10. What are pseudo-classes in CSS?

Answer: Pseudo-classes are used to define the special states of elements, such as `:hover`, `:focus`, and `:nth-child`.

11. What are pseudo-elements in CSS?

Answer: Pseudo-elements are used to style specific parts of an element, such as ::before, ::after, and ::first-letter.

12. What is the difference between inline and block elements in CSS?

Answer:

Inline elements take only as much width as necessary and do not start on a new line.

Block elements take up the full width of their parent and start on a new line.

13. What is the float property in CSS?

Answer: The float property is used to push elements to the left or right of their container, allowing text or other content to wrap around them.

14. What is the clear property in CSS?

Answer: The clear property is used to prevent elements from floating beside an element and forces them to move below it.

15. What are media queries in CSS?

Answer: Media queries allow the application of different styles depending on the device's screen size, resolution, or other properties, enabling responsive design.

16. What is the visibility property in CSS?

Answer: The visibility property specifies whether an element is visible or hidden. Unlike display: none, an element with visibility: hidden still takes up space in the layout.

17. What is opacity in CSS?

Answer: The opacity property controls the transparency of an element. A value of 0 means completely transparent, and a value of 1 means fully opaque.

18. What is the difference between inline-block and block elements?

Answer:

Inline-block: Behaves like an inline element but can have width and height properties.

Block: Takes up the full width of the parent and starts on a new line.

19. What is the overflow property in CSS?

Answer: The overflow property specifies what should happen if content overflows the bounds of an element. Values include visible, hidden, scroll, and auto.

20. What are em, rem, px, and % in CSS?

Answer: These are units used in CSS to define length or size:

px: Pixels, an absolute unit.

%: Percentage, relative to the parent element.

`em`: Relative to the font-size of the element.

`rem`: Relative to the font-size of the root element (`<html>`).

21. What is CSS Grid?

Answer: CSS Grid is a two-dimensional layout system that allows you to create complex grid-based designs using rows and columns.

22. What is the `@import` rule in CSS?

Answer: The `@import` rule allows you to import external CSS stylesheets into your current stylesheet.

23. What are transitions in CSS?

Answer: CSS transitions allow you to change property values smoothly over a specified duration when an element's state changes.

24. What is the `box-sizing` property in CSS?

Answer: The `box-sizing` property specifies how the total width and height of an element are calculated. `content-box` (default) includes only the content, while `border-box` includes padding and border.

25. What is a `border-radius` in CSS?

Answer: The `border-radius` property is used to create rounded corners on elements.

26. What is the `calc()` function in CSS?

Answer: The `calc()` function allows you to perform calculations for property values, such as `width: calc(100% - 50px)`.

27. What are the differences between `position: absolute` and `position: relative`?

Answer:

`absolute`: The element is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor.

`relative`: The element is positioned relative to its normal position in the document flow.

28. What is the purpose of `flex-direction` in Flexbox?

Answer: The `flex-direction` property defines the direction in which flex items are placed within a flex container. It can be `row`, `row-reverse`, `column`, or `column-reverse`.

29. What is the purpose of `align-items` in Flexbox?

Answer: The `align-items` property is used to align flex items along the cross axis (perpendicular to the main axis) in a flex container. Values include `flex-start`, `flex-end`, `center`, `baseline`, and `stretch`.

30. What is the difference between `position: fixed` and `position: sticky`?

Answer:

`fixed`: The element is positioned relative to the viewport and remains fixed while scrolling.

`sticky`: The element is positioned relative to the viewport until it reaches a

defined scroll position, after which it behaves like a fixed element.