# CSS Interview Questions

1. Types of CSS?

* CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) has several types that can be used to apply styles to HTML elements. Here are some of the main types of CSS:

1. Inline CSS
2. Internal CSS
3. External CSS
4. Types of pseudo classes

* Pseudo-classes in CSS are used to select and style elements based on a specific state or condition. Here are some commonly used pseudo-classes:

1. :hover
2. :active
3. :focus
4. :visited
5. :first-child
6. :last-child
7. :nth-child
8. How to import external CSS in HTML page

* To import an external CSS file in an HTML page, you can use the <link> tag in the <head> section of your HTML document.
* Syntax:

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">

</head>

1. What does CSS stand for?

* CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

1. Where in an HTML document is the correct place to refer to an external style sheet?

* The correct place to refer to an external style sheet in an HTML document is within the <head> section. Specifically, you should use the <link> tag to include the external style sheet within the <head> section.
* Syntax:

<head>

<link rel=”stylesheet” type=”text/css” href=”styles.css”>

</head>

1. Which HTML tag is used to define an internal style sheet?

* The <style> tag is used to define an internal style sheet in HTML. It is typically placed within the <head> section of an HTML document.
* Syntax:

<head>

<style>

Create internal Style

</style>

</head>

1. Which HTML attribute is used to define

* HTML style Attribute
* The style attribute specifies an inline style for an element.
* Styles specified in the <style> tag or in an external style sheet.
* Syntax:

<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a header</h1>

<p style="color:green;">This is a paragraph.</p>

1. What is HTMS5 Element?

* HTML5 element is the latest version of the HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) standard, and it introduced several new elements.
* Examples of HTML5 elements:

1. <header >
2. <nav
3. <article>
4. <section>
5. <aside>
6. <footer>
7. Explain HTML 5 Element?

* HTML5 element is the latest version of the HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) standard, and it introduced several new elements.
* Examples of HTML5 elements:

1. <header>: This element is used to define the header of a web page or section of a page.
2. <nav>: Defines a section of navigation links.
3. <article>: This element is used to define a self-contained section of a web page, such as a blog post or news article.
4. <section>: This element is used to define a section of a web page, such as a section of a news article.
5. <aside>: Represents a section of content that is tangentially related to the main content, such as sidebars or pull quotes.
6. <footer>: Defines a footer for a document or a section. It typically contains information about the author, copyright notice, and links to related documents.

1. What is the use of CCS 3?

* CSS3, or Cascading Style Sheets level 3, is the latest version of the CSS standard. It introduces new features and enhancements that offer more control and flexibility in styling web pages.
* Here are some key uses and benefits of CSS3:

1. Selectors
2. Box Model
3. Colors
4. Flexbox and Grid Layout
5. Inline styles?

* Inline styles in HTML allow you to apply CSS styles directly to individual HTML elements using the "style" attribute. With inline styles, you can define specific styles for an element without the need for an external CSS file or internal style sheet. Here's an example of how inline styles are used:
* Syntax:

<p style="color: black">This is a paragraph</p>

1. Which is the correct CSS syntax?

* The correct CSS syntax follows a specific structure. Here's an example of the general CSS syntax:

Selector name {

property: value;

}

1. Which property is used to specify table borders in CSS?

* The property used to specify table borders in CSS is the border property.
* Syntax

table, th, td {

border: 1px solid black;

}

1. What is NOT an advantage of using CSS files?

* Disadvantage:

1. Version Support Browser
2. Less Security
3. Increased Load Time
4. Cross Browser Compatibility Issues
5. What property defines whether background images scroll along.

* The property that defines background images scroll along with the content of an element is called background-attachment.

1. Which of the following css declarations will create italicized text?

* To create italicized text in CSS, you can use the font-style property and set it to italic.
* Syntax

.element {

font-style: italic;

}

1. What is the CSS shorthand to set a borders top to 10, bottom to 5, left to 20 andright to 1 pixel?

* The CSS shorthand to set different border widths for each side (top, right, bottom, left) is using the border-width property with the values specified in a clockwise order
* Syntax:

.element {

border-width: 10px 1px 5px 20px;

}

1. Which of the following tells the browser where you want to apply the rule?

* The CSS selector tells the browser where you want to apply a rule. The selector specifies which elements in the HTML document should be affected by the CSS rule.

1. Why will the following declaration not work?

* The following declaration will not work because there is an extra space between the numeric value and the unit in the margin-right property. CSS properties and values should not have a space between the numeric value and the unit.
* Syntax:

p {

margin-right: 80px;

}

1. What do you need to change in order to visually modify a button on mouseover?

* To visually modify a button on mouseover, you can use CSS pseudo-classes.
* Can use the :hover pseudo-class to apply different styles to the button when the mouse is over it.
* Syntax:

button:hover {

background-color: red;

color: white;

}

1. True or False: The borders of an element can vary only up to 2 sides

* False. The borders of an element can vary on all four sides: top, right, bottom, and left.
* Syntax:

.element {

border-top: 1px solid red;

border-right: 2px dashed blue;

border-bottom: 3px dotted green;

border-left: 4px double orange;

}

1. Which is correct use of border-radius?

* The correct use of the border-radius property in CSS is to define the rounded corners of an element.

1. Applying equal radius to all corners:

Syntax:

.element {

border-radius: 10px;

}

1. Applying different radius to horizontal and vertical corners:

Syntax:

.element {

border-radius: 10px 20px;

}

1. Applying different radius to each corner individually:

Syntax:

.element {

border-radius: 10px 20px 30px 40px;

}

1. How do you insert a comment in a CSS file?

* To insert a comment in a CSS file, you can use the /\* ... \*/ syntax]
* Syntax:

<style>

/\* This is a comment in CSS \*/

</style>

1. Which property is used to change the background color?

* The background-color property is used to change the background color of an element in CSS.
* Syntax:

.element {

background-color: red;

}

1. Which CSS property is used to change the text color of an element?

* The CSS property used to change the text color of an element is color.
* Syntax:

.element {

color: blue;

}

1. Which CSS property controls the text size?

* The CSS property controls the text size is a called font-size.
* Syntax:

.element {

font-size: 16px;

}

1. What is the correct CSS syntax for making elements bold?

* The correct CSS syntax for making elements bold is by using the font-weight property.
* Syntax:

.element {

font-weight: bold;

}

1. Types of element positioning in CSS?

* There are five types of element positioning in CSS:

1. Static
2. Relative
3. Absolute
4. Fixed
5. Sticky
6. How to handle content overflow in element

* In CSS, you can handle contant overflow in an element by using the overflow property.
* Syntax:

.element {

overflow: auto;

}

1. What is padding ?

* Padding is a CSS property that defines the space between the content of an element and its border

1. Which property is used to change the left margin of an element?

* The CSS property used to change the left margin of an element is margin-left.
* Syntax:

.element {

margin-left: 20px;

}

1. TRUE/FALSE – CSS is case sensitive?

* CSS is not case-sensitive. This means uppercase and lowercase letters.