CSS interview questions

1) What is CSS?

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

### 2) What is the origin of CSS?

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

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

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.

### 4) What are the advantages of CSS?

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

### 5) What are the limitations of CSS?

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

### 6) 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
* Gumby
* Ulkit

### 7) Why background and color are the separate properties if they should always be set together?

There are two reasons behind this:

* It enhances the legibility of style sheets. The background property is a complex property in CSS, and if it is combined with color, the complexity will further increase.
* Color is an inherited property while the background is not. So this can make confusion further.

### 8) What are the advantages of Embedded Style Sheets?

* You can create classes for use on multiple tag types in the document.
* You can use selector and grouping methods to apply styles in complex situations.
* No extra download is required to import the information.

### 9) What is a CSS selector?

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

### 10) Name some CSS style components.

Some CSS Style components are:

* Selector
* Property
* Value

### 11) What is the use of CSS Opacity?

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.

### 12) What is the use of % unit?

It is used for defining percentage values.

### 13) Name the property used to specify the background color of an element.

The background-color property is used to specify the background color of the element.

### 14) Name the property for controlling the image repetition of the background.

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

### 15) 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:

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

### 16) 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. If you set fixed the background image, then the image not move during scrolling in the browser. Let's take an example with the fixed background image.

### 17) 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.

### 18) What is the difference between class selectors and id selectors?

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

### 19) 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.
* In complex situations, you can use selectors and grouping methods to apply styles.

### 20) 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.

### 21) What is the difference between logical tags and physical tags?

* Physical tags are referred to as presentational markup while logical tags are useless for appearances.
* Physical tags are newer versions, on the other hand, logical tags are old and concentrate on content.

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

### 23) How to restore the default property value using CSS?

In short, there is no easy way to restore to default values to whatever a browser uses.

The closest option is to use the 'initial' property value, which restores the default CSS values, rather than the browser's default styles.

### 24) What is 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.

In CSS3, Transforms (matrix, translate, rotate, scale) module can be used to achieve tweening.

### 25) Explain universal selector.

The universal selector matches the name of any of the element type instead of selecting elements of a specific type. It is the symbol “\*”.

26) 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.

### 27) What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

The main difference between CSS2 and CSS3 is that CSS3 is divided into different sections which are also known as modules. Unlike CSS2, CSS3 modules are supported by many browsers.

Apart from that, CSS3 contains new General Sibling Combinators which is responsible for matching the sibling elements with the given elements.

28) Why was CSS developed?

CSS was first developed in 1997 as a way for web developers to define the visual appearance of the web pages that they were creating. It was intended to allow developers to separate the content and structure of a website’s code from the visual design, something that had not been possible prior to this time.

The separation of structure and style allows HTML to perform more of the function that it was originally based on — the markup of content, without having to worry about the design and layout of the page itself, something commonly known as the “look and feel” of the page.

29) What is the meaning of cascading? How do style sheets cascade?

CSS brought about a revolution in web-development and how people perceive the process of building a website. Prior to the existence of CSS, elements had to be styled in an in-line fashion or the style were implemented in the head section of an HTML page. This was changed due to the cascading nature of CSS. Here are the three major ways CSS cascades:

Elements –  The same CSS style can be applied to multiple elements to achieve the same style.

Multiple Style One Element – Multiple styles can be applied to a particular HTML element to achieve a unique style.

Same style, Multiple Pages – The same stylesheet can be applied to different HTML pages altogether to achieve a template styling very quickly.

30) What are CSS Sprites?

CSS sprites combine multiple images into one single larger image. It is a commonly-used technique for icons (Gmail uses it). This is how you could implement it:

* Use a sprite generator that packs multiple images into one and generates the appropriate CSS for it.
* Each image would have a corresponding CSS class with background-image, background-position and background-size properties defined.
* To use that image, add the corresponding class to your element.