

CSS Interview Questions

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1. How can you integrate CSS with your web page?

There are three methods to integrate CSS with your web pages.

- **Inline method:** It is a method in which CSS is added in an HTML tag. It is used to apply a unique style to the special HTML elements.
- **Embedded/Internal method:** It is a method in which CSS is added in the <head> of HTML doc. It is used to provide a unique style to a single HTML document.
- **Linked/Imported/External method:** It is a method in which CSS is added in a separate file. This file is included in the <head> of the HTML file with the help of the <link> element. It is used to apply a certain style to multiple pages.

2. What is a CSS selector?

CSS selectors are a set of rules that can identify the HTML elements to apply a particular CSS. It can be considered as a link between the HTML document and the style sheet. It is the equivalent of HTML elements. There are several types of selectors in CSS. Some of them are:

- Element Selector
- Id Selector
- Class Selector
- Universal Selector
- Group Selector

3. What is the use of CSS Opacity?

The CSS opacity is a property used to specify the transparency of an HTML element. In simpler words, it specifies the clarity of an image. In technical terms, it is defined as the quality of letting the light pass through an object. For example: **opacity: 0.4;**

4. Name the property for controlling the image repetition of the background.

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

- background: white url('good-morning.jpg');
- background-repeat: no-repeat;
- background-attachment: fixed;
- background-position: center;

5. Name the property for controlling the image scroll in the background.

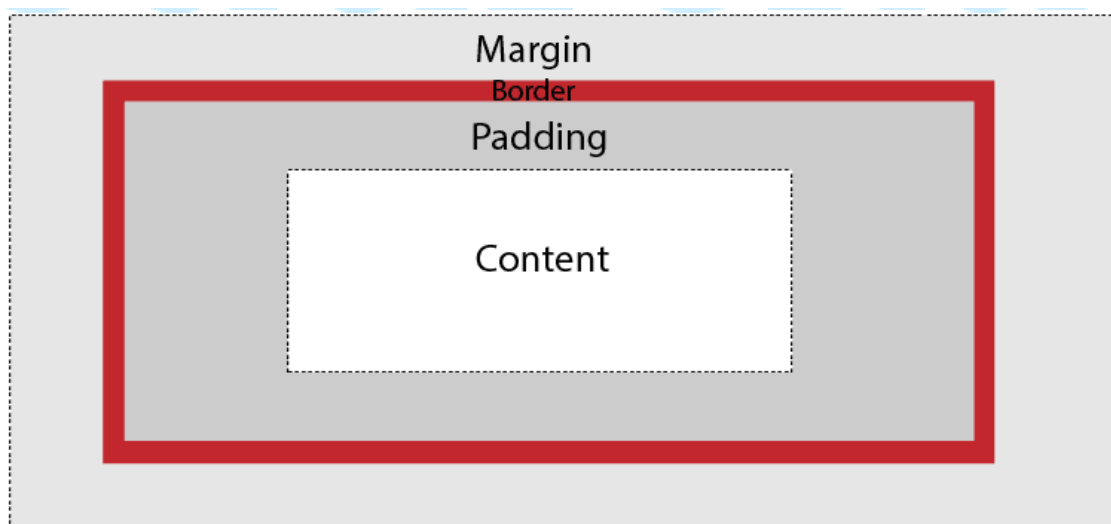
The background-attachment property is used to specify whether the background image is fixed or scroll with the rest of the page in the browser window. If you set a fixed background image, then the image does not move during scrolling in the browser. Let us take an example with the fixed background image.

```
background: white url('bbb.gif');  
background-repeat: no-repeat;  
background-attachment: fixed;
```

6. What is the CSS Box model and what are its elements?

The CSS box model is used to define the design and layout of HTML elements. As per this model, every content (like text, images, etc.) is considered in a box with certain properties. Some of the important properties are:

- **Margin:** It is a space outside the border and can be set separately for top, bottom, right, and left.
- **Border:** It is represented by lines around the content and can have several styles and colors.
- **Padding:** It is a space between the border and the content. It can be referred to as the inner space of the border. It can be set separately for the top, bottom, right, and left.



7. What is the float property of CSS?

The CSS float property is used to move the image to either right or left, along with the text to be wrapped around it. It does not change the property of the elements used before it.

8. What is the purpose of the z-index and how is it used?

The z-index is used to specify the stack order of positioned elements that may overlap one another. Its default value is zero and can have a positive or negative number. A higher z-index represents that the element will be stacked above than a lower z-Index. It can take the following values:

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

9. Explain the difference between visibility: hidden and display: none?

visibility: hidden is used to hide the element, but it affects the layout of the document because it occupies space.

display: none is also used to hide the element, but it will not affect the layout of the document because, unlike hidden it doesn't occupy space.

10. What are the different media types supported by CSS?

Including screen, there are four types of @media properties:

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

11. What are the different units used in CSS?

CSS has two types of lengths. Relative length and absolute length. Different units are used for them.

Em	Relative to the font-size of the element (2em means two times the size of the current font)
Ex	Relative to the x-height of the current font (rarely used)
Ch	Relative to the width of the “0” (zero)
Rem	Relative to font-size of the root element
Vw	Relative to 1% of the width of the viewport*
Vh	Relative to 1% of the height of the viewport*
Vmin	Relative to 1% of viewport's* smaller dimension
Vmax	Relative to 1% of viewport's* larger dimension
%	Relative to the parent element
CM	Centimetres
MM	Millimetres

IN	inches (1in = 96px = 2.54cm)
PX	pixels (1px = 1/96th of 1in)
PT	points (1pt = 1/72 of 1in)
PC	picas (1pc = 12 pt)

12. What is the use of box-shadow in CSS?

The box-shadow CSS property is used to add shadow effects around the frame of any element. You can set multiple effects, but each effect will be separated by a comma. It is described by horizontal and vertical offsets relative to the element, blur, spread radii, and color. For example: **box-shadow: 10px 5px 5px red;**

13. How would you style an image or element to have rounded corners?

border-radius property can be used to add rounded corners to an image. 50% will make the image circular. For example: **border-radius: 50%;**

14. How does a browser determine what elements match a CSS selector?

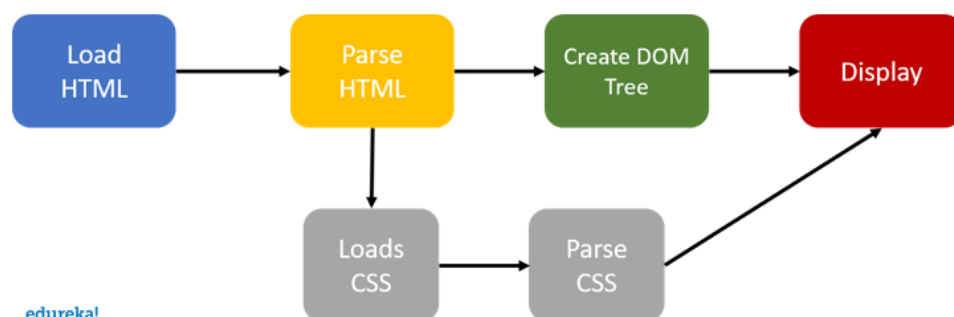
Selectors are matched from rightmost (key selector) to the left by the browser. They separate out the elements within the DOM based on the key selector and traverse up its parent elements to determine matches. The match of the shorter length chain will be determined faster than the longer length chain.

For example, with the "p div" selector, browsers firstly find all the **<div>** elements and traverse up its parent all the way up to the root to search out the **<p>** element. For a particular **<div>**, as soon as it finds a **<p>**, it knows that the **<div>** matches and can stop its matching.

15. How does CSS work under the hood?

Whenever a browser displays a document, it combines the document's content with its style information, which processes the document in two stages:

In the first stage, the browser converts *HTML* and *CSS* into the *DOM* (*Document Object Model*) which represents the document in the computer's memory. In the second stage, it combines the document's content with its style and the browser displays the contents of the DOM.



16. How case-sensitive is CSS?

CSS is not case-sensitive, but the URLs of images and font families are case-sensitive.

17. What is SVG?

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It is used to define vector-based graphics for the Web because it defines the graphics in XML format. In these files, every element and every attribute can be animated. It integrates with W3C standards such as the DOM and XSL that's why It is a W3C recommendation. For example:

```
<svg width="100" height="100">
  <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="green" stroke-width="4" fill="yellow" />
</svg>
```

18. What is the difference between HTML Block and Inline Elements?

Block-level Elements	Inline Elements
Always start in a new line	Always start in the same line
Takes the full width available	Takes the necessary width
<div> is considered as block-level element	 is considered as Inline element

19. Explain what elements will match each of the following CSS selectors?

1. div, p - Selects all <div> elements and all <p> elements
2. div p - Selects all <p> elements that are anywhere inside a <div> element
3. div > p - Selects all <p> elements where the immediate parent is a <div> element
4. div + p - Selects all <p> elements that are placed immediately after a <div> element
5. div ~ p - Selects all <p> elements that are anywhere preceded by a <div> element

20. What is Responsive Web design?

Responsive Web design is the method in which design and development can reply to the user's activities and situation, such as the size of the screen, the platform, and the orientation. It can be achieved with the combination of flexible layouts and grids, images, and intellectual use of CSS media queries.