**CSS INTERVIEW QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS**

**1.WHAT IS CSS?**

\*The CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets is a language that is used to present the html document in an attractive manner to the users.css is a stylesheet language that is used for laying out and structuring wed pages.

**2.WHY DO WE USE CSS?**

\*CSS is used because,

a) CSS saves time: the CSS can be written once and can be reused for multiple html documents.

b) Maintenance is easy: the CSS codes are clean and simple so maintaining the CSS file for a html document is easy.

c) Search Engines: CSS is a clean code technique so the search engines won’t have any problem reading its content.

d) Offline storage: CSS can store the web application locally so we can view the website even when we are offline.

**3.WHAT IS THE CURRENT VERSION OF CSS?**

\*CSS3 is the latest version of CSS.

**4.WHAT IS THE SYNTAX FOR CSS?**

\*The CSS style rule consists of a selector, property, and its value. The selector points to the html element where the style is needed to be applied. The property is separated by semicolons.

SYNTAX:

Selector {

Property : value ;

}

**5.WHAT ARE THE WAYS WE CAN ADD CSS TO OUR HTML FILE?**

\*There are three types of ways to add CSS,

a) inline CSS : Inline CSS contains the CSS property in the body section attached with the element. This kind of style is specified within the html tag.

b) internal CSS : The CSS that is within the html file in the head section then it is called as internal CSS. This is used if we want to style a particular html file uniquely.

c) external CSS : External CSS contains a separate CSS file which has only CSS styles with the help of tag attributes. The CSS is linked to the html file with the link tag.

**6.WHICH TYPE OF CSS HOLDS THE HIGHEST PRIORITY?**

\*INLINE CSS has the highest priority and it overrides INTERNAL and EXTERNAL CSS, next priority is for INTERNAL CSS and it overrides EXTERNAL CSS, then the least priority is the EXTERNAL CSS and will be applied only if styles are not defined in INLINE or INTERNAL CSS.

**7.WHAT ARE CSS SELECTORS?**

\*CSS selectors are used to selecting the html elements based on the element name, id, or class name. There are three CSS selectors such as,

a) element selector- the element selector is used to select the html element using the element name.

b) id selector- the id selector is used to set the style of the given id. The id selector is used with a # character.

c) class selector- the class selector is used to select the elements of that particular class attribute. The class selector is used with a (.) character.

**8.HOW TO ADD COMMENTS IN CSS?**

\* Comments are the statements in the code that are ignores by the compiler and are not executed. The comments are used to explain the code and make the program readable and understandable.

SYNTAX:

/\* content \*/

**9.WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARGIN AND PADDING?**

\* Margin is used to create space around the element outside the border but padding is used to create space around elements inside the border.

\* In margin we can allow negative values but in padding we cannot allow negative values.

\* The margin property can be set to auto but the padding property cannot be set to auto.

\* Margin is not impacted by styling of other elements but padding can be impacted by styling of other elements.

**10.WHAT IS CSS BOX MODEL?**

\* The box model is a container that contains multiple properties which is used to create the design and layout of web pages.

\* The box model is used as a toolkit to customize the layout of different elements and the web browser renders every element as rectangular box according to the box model.

\* The box model has 4 properties such as,

a) Margin.

b) Border.

c) Padding.

d) Content.

**11.WHAT ARE THE POSITIONING PROPERTIES IN CSS?**

\* The positioning property is used to specify the positioning of an element in that particular place and uses the top, right, bottom and left to position the element. There are five types of positioning properties in CSS,

a) Static.

b) Relative.

c) Absolute.

d) Fixed.

e) Sticky.

**12.WHAT IS RWD?**

\* RWD means Responsive web design that generally means the website that responds to or resizes or adjust itself depending upon the screen size it is being seen through.

\* RWD automatically adjusts to fit the users screen whether it is laptop, desktop, mobile, tablet. It only uses one layout for the webpage and RWD mainly uses the media query property to adjust and change the width and height of the webpage.

**13.HOW CAN WE MAKE OUR WEBSITE RESPONSIVE USING CSS?**

\* Media query is used to create a responsive web design. Media queries can be used to fit the web page perfectly and change according to different devices.

\* Media query consist of a media type that can contain one or more expression which can be either true or false. The media query works only if the result is true and the specified media matches the document that is displayed on. If the result is true then that stylesheet will be applied.

SYNTAX:

@media not | only media type and (expression) {

// code content

}

**14.WHAT IS CSS FLEXBOX?**

\* The flexbox is the flexible box model that is a layout model that provides an easy and clean way to arrange the items within the container.

\* The flexbox was created for small scale layouts and is very responsive and mobile friendly. This is a one dimensional layout model that can be used to create a row or a column axis layout.

SYNTAX:

.container {

Display: flex;

}

**15.WHAT IS MEANT BY UNIVERSAL SELECTOR?**

\* The (\*) selector in CSS is used to select all the elements in the html document. It also selects all the elements which are inside another element. It is also called the universal selector.

SYNTAX:

\* {

// CSS PROPERTY

}

**16.WHAT IS! IMPORTANT?**

\* The important property in CSS is used to provide more weight or importance than a normal property. In CSS the! important means that “this is really important”, ignores all the subsequent rules and apply the important rule and the! important keyword is placed at the end of the line.

\* This means that the important adds a preference and overrides all the rules to achieve a certain web design.

**17.WHAT IS SPECIFICITY?**

\* When more than one CSS rule is applied to the same element, the browser will decide which specific style will be applied to the element. These set of rules that the browser follows is collectively called as specificity.

\* Specificity hierarchy:

a) inline style.

b) identifiers.

c) classes.

d) elements.

**18.WHAT ARE THE CSS FRAMEWORKS?**

\* CSS frameworks are the preplanned libraries which make easy and standard web page styling. The frequently used CSS frameworks are,

a) Bootstrap.

b) Foundation.

c) Semantic UI.

d) Gumby.

e) ULKIT.

**19.WHAT IS ACCESSIBILITY?**

\* Accessibility is the concept of whether a product can be used by everyone however they encounter it. Accessibility exist to aid people with disabilities and it is included in the web design to accommodate all the users using the webpage.

**20.WHAT IS TWEENING?**

\* Tweening is the process of creating intermediary frames between two images to provide the appearance that the first image develops efficiently into the second image. It is the key process that is used in all types of animation. Refined animation software permits you to find particular object in an image and describe how they will be able to move and change throughout the tweening process.

**21.WHAT IS Z-INDEX?**

\* 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 one positive and negative number. An element with a higher z-index value is always stacked above the lower value element.

\* Z-index can take the following values:

a) auto.

b) number.

c) initial.

d) inherit.

**22.WHAT ARE CSS SPRITES?**

\* CSS sprites combines multiple images into one single large image. It is the commonly used techniques for icons.

\* This is how we can implement it:

a) Use a sprite generator that packs multiple images into one and generates the appropriate CSS for it.

b) Each image would have a corresponding class with background properties defined.

c) To use that image, add the corresponding class to the element.

**23.WHAT ARE PSEUDO ELEMENTS IN CSS?**

\* A CSS pseudo element is a keyword added to a selector that lets you style a specific part of that element. They can be used for decoration or adding elements to the markup without having to modify the markup.

**24.WHAT ARE DIFFERENT MEDIA TYPES ALLOWED BY CSS?**

\* There four types of media query:

a) all.

b) print.

c) speech.

d) screen.

**25. WHAT ARE VENDOR PREFIXES?**

\* Browser vendors sometimes add prefixes to experimental or nonstandard CSS properties so the developers can experience new ideas while in theory preventing their experience from being relied upon and then breaking web developers during the standardization process. Developers should wait to include the un prefixed property until browser behavior is standardized.