**CSS Interview questions**

**Instructions!**

Research the following questions and give an example in each case. Submit the GitHub links by **14/02/2023 1:30pm.** We will have a review meeting tomorrow at **02:00pm**

1. Define z-index.

The z-index is a CSS property used to determine the position of an html element on the z-axis relative to other elements on the page. Elements with a higher z-index appear on the top while those with lower z-index appear in the bottom. The higher the z-index, the higher the element will appear in the stack order.

Example: -

.container 1 {

width: 200px;

height: 200px;

background-color: green;

z-index: 10;

}

.container 2 {

width: 200px;

height: 200px;

background-color: yellow;

z-index: 5;

}

1. What are the different types of Selectors in CSS?

CSS selectors are used to select html elements to apply styles to them. They include: -

1. Class selector-Select elements based on a class attribute e.g.

.my-class {

Background-color: purple;

Width:100px;

}

1. ID selector-Selects a unique element based on an ID attribute e.g.

#my-id {

Background-color: grey;

}

1. Element selector-Selects elements based on the element name e.g.

<h1>The dog</h1>

<p>it has four legs</p>

1. Attribute selector-selects elements based on an attribute and its value e.g. <input type=”text” placeholder=” enter the text here”>
2. What is VH/VW (viewport height/ viewport width) in CSS?

They are units in CSS that refer to the height and width of the viewport. Using this units allows you to set the size of an element relative to the height or width of the viewport, rather than using absolute units e.g. pixels.

Example: -

div {

Width: 40vw;

Height60vh;

}

1. What is the difference between inline, inline-block, and block?
2. Inline elements are elements that are placed inline with the text and only take up s much width as necessary e.g. <a> and <span> tag. They do not start on a new line and only occupy the space bounded by the opening and closing tags.
3. Inline-block elements can have width and height unlike inline elements. They are used to create small blocks of content within a larger block of text.
4. Block elements create a new block formatting context. They start on a new line and take up the full width available to them. Examples include “div” and “p” tag.

Example:-

.inline {

display: inline;

}

.inline-block {

display: inline-block;

width: 100px;

height: 100px;

}

.block {

display: block;

width: 100%;

height: 200px;

}

1. What are Pseudo classes?

They are used t select and style elements based on their state or position within the document. They are also used in combination with regular selectors to select elements in a specific state.

Example:-

a: link {

color: blue;

}

a: hover {

color: red;

}

1. How do you specify units in the CSS? What are the different ways to do it?

Units in CSS are specified by size, length and other values of various properties. The different ways include: -

1. Absolute units – e.g., px(pixels), pt(point), cm(centimeters).
2. Relative units -e.g., %(percentage), vh (height of the viewport).
3. How is the border-box different from the content box?

The border-box refers to the area that includes an element’s contents, padding and border, but excludes its margin, while the content box refers to the area inside an element’s padding, border and margin, where the actual content of an element is displayed.

1. How is opacity specified in CSS3?

In CSS3, opacity is specified by the opacity property which takes the value of between 0(fully transparent) to 1(fully opaque).

Example: -how to set the opacity of an element to 0.5% (50% transparent)

Code:

.my-element {

Opacity 0.5

}

1. How to center align a div inside another div?

Here is a code to explain: -

<div class=” parent-div”>

<div class=” child-div”>

This is centered

</div>

</div>

1. Differentiate between absolute and relative in CSS.

They are two position values that are used to position elements in a web page.

1. Relative position -when an element is positioned relatively to its normal position page, it can be adjusted by specifying how far you want an element to be moved and with any preferable direction.
2. Absolute position – when an element is positioned absolutely, it is positioned relative to its ancestor element. If there is no positioned ancestor element, it is positioned relative to the body element. It adjusts the position of an element relative to the ancestor element.