

CSS Interview Questions and Answers for Freshers

1. Name different ways to position some aspects in CSS

In CSS there are five different ways to position the element. And the values are fixed, static, absolute, sticky and relative.

2. How is a CSS selector used?

CSS selectors are used to target the HTML element on which we want to add style. In CSS there are different type of selectors and their selectors are class selector, id selector, element selector, type selector, etc.

3. What are the properties of flexbox?

CSS flexbox contains various properties and some CSS flexbox properties are flex-direction, flex-wrap, flex-flow, flex-content, and align-items and more.

4. What is common between class and ID?

class and **ID** are used in HTML to assign a value from CSS. These are CSS selectors.

5. Differentiate between logical and physical tags.

In HTML **logical tags** are used to provide information by giving the special importance to the text. And example of HTML logical tags are ``, ``, etc.

In HTML **physical tags** are used to style the content only. And example of HTML **physical tags** are `<i>`, ``, etc.

6. Explain the term Responsive web design.

Responsive design is a way of creating web pages that includes flexible layouts, flexible images, and cascading style sheet media queries. The purpose of responsive design is to create web pages that recognize the size and orientation of the user's screen and adjust the layout accordingly.

7. What is CSS specificity?

In CSS, if there are two or more CSS rules that point to the same element, the selector who has the highest specificity value will be applied to that HTML element and “win”.

8. What is CSS opacity?

CSS opacity-level describes the transparency-level of an element. If a HTML element contains 1 opacity value, then it will be fully visible to the user and if opacity value is 0.5 will be 50% see-through, and if the opacity value is 0 then the HTML element will be completely transparent.

Note: When using the opacity property to add transparency to the background of an element, all of its child elements become transparent as well.

9. What is the difference between padding and margin?

Margin: Margin is the outer space of an element. The margin is applied outside of the element’s border.

Padding: Padding is the inner space of an element. The padding is applied inside of the element’s border.

10. What is meant by a universal selector?

In CSS, the asterisk (*) is known as the CSS universal selectors. It can be used to select all types of elements in an HTML page.

For example:

```
* {  
  
    property: value;  
  
}
```

11. What is the float property of CSS?

In CSS, the float property specifies whether an element should float. It specifies that the element should be float on the left, right, or not at all. And Absolute positioned elements ignore the float property!

Note: It is best practice to always use clear property.

12. What is the difference between visibility: hidden and display: none?

visibility: hidden- In the *visibility:hidden;* property the content will not be visible to the user but it will take up its original space.

whereas,

display: none- In *display:none;* property the content will be hidden and is hidden and takes no space.

13. What are the external style sheets?

An external style sheet is a different/separate CSS file with .css extension. This stylesheet can be accessed by creating a link within the head section of the HTML document.

14. How case-sensitive is CSS?

CSS is not case sensitive. However, font families, URLs to images, and other direct references with the style sheet may be. The trick is that if you write a document using an XML declaration and an XHTML doctype, then the CSS class names will be case sensitive for some browsers.

15. Is it possible to add multiple declaration in CSS?

Yes, it is possible to add multiple declarations in CSS. The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons. And each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, which is separated by a colon.

Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

16. What are the different font attributes available in CSS?

Here is the list of different font attributes available in CSS

- font-family
- font-size
- font-stretch
- font-style
- font-weight
- font-variant
- line-height

17. What are pseudo-elements?

CSS ***pseudo-elements*** are used to style specified parts of an HTML element.

For example, *pseudo-elements* can be used to:

- Style the first letter or line of an element.
- Insert content before or after the content of an element.