



Top 20 CSS Interview Questions and Answers

Introduction

You want to clear a front end interview. Then you must know CSS well. Companies check how you handle layout, spacing, colors, and alignment. They may ask about selectors, box model, flexbox, grid, and media queries. Some rounds include small coding tasks.

These CSS Interview Questions and Answers help you revise key topics. Read each question. Write the code yourself. Test it in the browser. Make small changes and see the result. Practice daily. Clear basics will help you answer without fear.

List of CSS Interview Questions for Freshers

1. Describe CSS
2. What does the CSS box model mean?
3. Which CSS attributes are included in the CSS box?
4. List a few CSS frameworks.
5. What is a ruleset in CSS?
6. Differentiate between CSS3 and CSS2.
7. How can an HTML page integrate CSS?
8. What does RGB stream mean?
9. Describe a few of CSS's benefits.
10. For what reason was CSS developed?
11. What makes an ID different from a class?
12. How can the recurrence of an image be controlled using CSS?

CSS Technical Interview Questions and Answers for Freshers

Freshers must show clear basics in analytics. Interviewers test SQL, Excel, data cleaning, and simple statistics. This section helps you prepare common technical questions and answer them in a direct way.

1. Describe CSS

Cascading Style Sheet or CSS, is a style sheet language that controls how the page's elements and contents appear. To provide each page with a unified appearance and feel, CSS is employed.

2. What does the CSS box model mean?

All HTML elements have a rectangle box wrapped around them. The rectangular box's height and width are ascertained using the box model. The components of the CSS box are padding, borders, margin, and width and height.

3. Which CSS attributes are included in the CSS box?

Content: The actual text or image that appears in the box.

Padding: the space between the content and the border, or the area surrounding the content.

Border: The region encircling the cushion.

Margin: The region encircling the boundary.

4. List a few CSS frameworks.

Libraries called CSS frameworks facilitate the style of web pages. Bootstrap, Foundation, Gumby, Semantic UI, and Ukit are a few of them.

5. What is a ruleset in CSS?

Selectors can be attached to other selectors by using the ruleset to identify them. A ruleset consists of two components:

Declaration block: have one or more statements divided by semicolons.

Sector: designates the HTML element that requires styling.

6. Differentiate between CSS3 and CSS2.

The primary distinction between CSS3 and CSS2 is that the former splits content into modules and is compatible with a wide range of browsers. Additionally, it has new general sibling combinations that match items that are related.

**Take your Knowledge
Test Report**

Check your Score



7. How can an HTML page integrate CSS?

Utilizing style tags in the head section, inline styling, creating CSS in a separate file, and utilizing the link element to connect to the HTML page are the three methods for integrating CSS into HTML.

Check out: [HTML Training in Chennai](#)

8. What does RGB stream mean?

In CSS, RGB stands for colors. The three streams are named “Red, Green, and Blue.” The expression for color intensity is a range of values between 0 and 256. This makes a spectrum of visible colors possible for CSS.

9. Describe a few of CSS’s benefits.

With CSS, numerous HTML components can have classes, selectors and grouping techniques can be used to group styles in complex

circumstances, and several documents can be controlled from a single website.

10. For what reason was CSS developed?

The purpose of CSS development was to specify how webpages should look. It makes it feasible for developers to divide a website's content and structure, which was previously impossible.

11. What makes an ID different from a class?

Using classes allows you to style HTML components. They have several components and are not exclusive. On the other hand, ID is distinct and can be linked to a single element.

12. How can the recurrence of an image be controlled using CSS?

Utilizing the background-repeat attribute, the image is managed. For instance:

```
h3 {  
  
background-repeat: none;  
  
}
```

List of CSS Interview Questions for Experienced

13. What do contextual selectors mean?

14. Describe the concept of responsive web design.

15. How may CSS be added to a webpage?
16. Which kinds of selectors are there in CSS?
17. What does CSS's viewport height/width (VH/VW) stand for?
18. Explain z-index.
19. How can the same styling be applied to both h3 and h2?
20. What advantages do CSS Sprites offer?
21. Why is the property used for image scroll control?
22. List a few CSS properties that pertain to fonts.
23. What distinguishes responsive design from adaptive design?
24. What are pseudo-elements?
25. How can the website be made more print-friendly?

CSS Technical Interview Questions and Answers for Experienced

Experienced candidates must prove practical knowledge. Interviewers check complex queries, reporting logic, and problem solving skills. This section covers technical questions that test real work experience and decision making ability.

13. What do contextual selectors mean?

Contextual selectors in CSS let programmers define the styles of various document sections. HTML tags can have styles applied directly to them, or they can have separate classes created and tags applied to them.

14. Describe the concept of responsive web design.

A web page production method called responsive design makes use of CSS media queries, adaptable layouts, and flexible graphics. The goal of this design strategy is to create web pages that can recognize the visitors' screen size and orientation and adjust the layout accordingly.

15. How may CSS be added to a webpage?

- Using a link tag, add an external style sheet file (a CSS file) to your HTML file.
- Create a standalone stylesheet in CSS and use it to add styles to your HTML page.
- It is possible to insert CSS directly into an HTML element by providing HTML components with an inline style.
- An external stylesheet file can be imported as a new CSS file by using the @import rule.

16. Which kinds of selectors are there in CSS?

The selectors Universal, Element type, ID, Class, Descendant combinatory, Child, General, Adjacent, and Attribute are examples of combinators.

17. What does CSS's viewport height/width (VH/VW) stand for?

In responsive design strategies, the CSS units VW and VH are used to measure viewport width and height, respectively, in percentage form.

For example, if the browser height is 1000 pixels, then VH is equal to 1/100 of the viewport height, or $1000 \text{ pixels} * (1/100) = 10 \text{ pixels}$, the browser height. VW is similarly affected (viewport width).

18. Explain z-index.

The Z-index can be used to specify the stack order of overlapping elements. Its default value is zero; however, it can take both positive and negative values. A greater z-index value is stacked on top of the lower index element. Accepted values are auto, number, initial, and inherit.

19. How can the same styling be applied to both h3 and h2?

A comma can be used to separate multiple elements:

```
h2, h3 {color:red;}
```

20. What advantages do CSS Sprites offer?

It is not a problem to load several images with CSS sprites.

- No blinking is observed.
- Assets are not downloaded in advance until they are required.

**Take your Knowledge
Test Report**

Check your Score



21. Why is the property used for image scroll control?

You can specify whether the background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page using the background-attachment property. A fixed background image example would be:

```
body {  
  
background-image: url('url_of_image');  
  
background-repeat: no-repeat;  
  
background-attachment: fixed;  
  
}
```

22. List a few CSS properties that pertain to fonts.

Font-related features include family, size, weight, variant, style, and others.

23. What distinguishes responsive design from adaptive design?

Adaptive Design:

- The development of a website with several set layout sizes is the primary goal.
- Provides excellent design control to produce a range of screen designs.
- Building the greatest adaptive design is a laborious and time-consuming process, as numerous possibilities must be considered in light of the end user's circumstances.
- For suitable layouts, there are six typical screen sizes: 320 px, 480 px, 760 px, 960 px, 1200 px, and 1600 px.

Responsive Design:

- The primary goal is to display material in browser space.
- It provides less flexibility in terms of design.

- Regardless of the content, there is no screen size issue and the design takes less time to construct.
- CSS media queries are used to construct screen layouts that account for changes in screen properties and device specificity.

24. What are pseudo-elements?

Certain selectors get specific effects from pseudo-elements. CSS is used to apply styles to HTML markups. Pseudo-elements help papers by allowing more markup without changing the underlying document, which is useful when adding more style or markup is difficult.

25. How can the website be made more print-friendly?

Identify and manage the website's "content areas." A website's main content section, header, sidebar, navbar, and footer are typically present.

Most of the work is finished when the content area is under control. So, master print media without compromising the integrity of your website by utilizing page breaks, making a print-specific stylesheet, sizing your page for print, and staying away from superfluous HTML tables.

Check out: [Web Development Training in Chennai](#)

Conclusion

CSS looks simple at first. In interviews, it becomes practical. You must think about layout, spacing, and structure. You must explain why you used a property, not just name it. Clear logic and clean code matter.

These Top 20+ CSS Interview Questions and Answers help you test your level. Find your weak areas. Work on them. Improve step by step.

If you want deeper practice, join [CSS Training in Chennai](#). Learn with projects. Fix real design problems. Prepare for interviews in a focused way. Take the next step and strengthen your skills.