CSS Questions and Answers

1. Which CSS property lets you control whether or not an element's content is clipped?

A) clip

B) overflow

C) content-wrap

D) truncate

b

2. Which property helps align text vertically in a table cell?

A) text-align

B) vertical-align

C) align-items

D) line-height

b

3. What is the stacking context triggered by?

A) z-index only

B) Any positioned element

C) Positioned element with z-index other than auto

D) Only by position: absolute

c

4. What does the visibility: collapse; property do on a table row?

A) Hides the row and removes its space

B) Makes the row transparent

C) Deletes the row

D) Same as display: none; for any element

a

5. What happens if two rules apply to the same element and property, but one uses !important?

A) The browser merges both styles

B) The !important rule takes precedence

C) The latter rule wins

D) Neither rule is applied

b

6. Which layout model allows you to create 2D layouts (rows and columns)?

A) Box Model

B) Flexbox

C) CSS Grid

D) Inline Block

c

7. How do you prevent child elements from inheriting certain styles like color?

A) color: none;

B) inherit: false;

C) Override it with a new value

D) Use !uninherit

c

8. Which property defines how an element is floated?

A) display

B) float

C) clear

D) align

b

9. What does transition: all 0.3s ease; do?

A) Applies a 0.3s animation to all properties using ease timing

B) Delays rendering by 0.3s

C) Applies instant style changes

D) Only applies to background color

a

10. Which of the following is the correct syntax for a linear gradient in CSS?

A) background: gradient(linear, red, blue);

B) background: linear-gradient(red, blue);

C) background-color: linear(red, blue);

D) background-style: gradient(red to blue);

B

11. Which pseudo-element lets you insert content before an element's actual content?

A) :before

B) ::before

C) ::start

D) :first

b

12. What does calc(100% - 50px) do in CSS?

A) Adds 100% to 50px

B) Subtracts 50% from 100%

C) Subtracts 50px from the full width/height

D) Multiplies 100 by 50px

c

13. What is the initial value of the display property for most elements?

A) inline

B) none

C) block

D) Depends on the element

d

14. Which property changes the stacking order of elements?

A) z-order

B) order

C) stack

D) z-index

d

15. How do you apply a style only to screen widths less than 768px?

A) @media (min-width: 768px)

B) @media screen and (max-width: 768px)

C) @screen (max-width: 768px)

D) @media-size: 768px

b

16. Which shorthand property sets font-style, font-variant, font-weight, font-size, line-height, and font-family?

A) text

B) font

C) typography

D) font-style

b

17. What is the default value of the flex-wrap property?

A) nowrap

B) wrap

C) wrap-reverse

D) inherit

a

18. Which of these pseudo-classes selects an input element when it is focused?

A) :checked

B) :hover

C) :active

D) :focus

d

19. What does overflow: scroll; do?

A) Hides overflow content

B) Automatically adds scrollbars only if needed

C) Always shows scrollbars (even if not needed)

D) Clips content permanently

c

20. What will margin: 0 auto; do on a block-level element?

A) Center it horizontally within its parent

B) Set all margins to zero

C) Center it vertically

D) Make it float to the right

a

21. Which property allows text to wrap within an element?

A) white-space

B) word-break

C) overflow-wrap

D) text-wrap

c

22. How can you prevent a floated element from affecting layout of elements below it?

A) position: absolute;

B) clear: both;

C) display: block;

D) overflow: auto;

b

23. Which of the following makes text accessible to screen readers but visually hidden?

A) display: none;

B) visibility: hidden;

C) position: absolute; left: -9999px;

D) opacity: 0;

c

24. What pseudo-class targets an element only if it is the only child of its parent?

A) :first-child

B) :only-child

C) :last-child

D) :nth-child(1)

b

25. What does the object-fit: cover; property do for images or videos?

A) Stretches them to fit

B) Crops and resizes to maintain aspect ratio and cover container

C) Centers without scaling

D) Prevents overflow

b

26. Which of the following values for position removes the element from the normal document flow and positions it relative to the browser window?

A) relative

B) absolute

C) static

D) fixed

d

27. What does overflow: auto; do?

A) Hides overflow content

B) Adds scrollbars only if needed

C) Forces scrollbars to appear

D) Clips content permanently

b

28. Which layer will appear on top if two elements overlap and one has z-index: 10 while the other has z-index: 100?

A) The one with z-index 10

B) The one with z-index 100

C) Whichever appears later in the HTML

D) Depends on background-color

b

29. Which one is NOT a valid value for position?

A) absolute

B) relative

C) sticky

D) centered

d

30. Which of the following targets the third element of its parent?

A) :nth-child(3)

B) :nth-of-type(3)

C) :child(3)

D) :nth(3)

a

31. What does line-height: 2; mean if the font size is 20px?

A) 2px line height

B) 10px line height

C) 40px line height

D) 22px line height

c

32. Which property would you use to make an element partially transparent?

A) filter: blur(0.5);

B) opacity: 0.5;

C) visibility: semi;

D) alpha: 50%;

b

33. What is the main difference between visibility: hidden; and display: none;?

A) Both hide the element and remove it from layout

B) visibility: hidden; hides the element but keeps its space

C) display: none; hides but allows interaction

D) No difference

b

34. Which HTML tag is used to link an external CSS file?

A) <script>

B) <css>

C) <link>

D) <style>

c

35. What does @keyframes do in CSS?

A) Sets the animation delay

B) Defines the style changes at different points in an animation

C) Controls transition speed

D) Loops through key elements

B

36. Which CSS property allows you to animate property changes smoothly over time?

A) transition

B) transform

C) keyframes

D) animation-delay

a

37. How can you make a container scroll horizontally only?

A) overflow-x: scroll; overflow-y: hidden;

B) overflow: auto;

C) scroll-direction: horizontal;

D) white-space: wrap;

a

38. Which shorthand CSS property can set border-width, border-style, and border-color all at once?

A) border-group

B) border-style

C) border-box

D) border

d

39. What does the descendant selector div p target?

A) Any <p> element directly inside <div>

B) Any <div> with a <p>

C) All <p> elements nested inside a <div> at any level

D) Only sibling <div> and <p> elements

c

40. Which CSS unit is best for setting font sizes that scale with the root element?

A) px

B) em

C) rem

D) %

c

41. Which property is used to apply multiple background images?

A) background-repeat

B) background-image with comma-separated values

C) background-set

D) multi-background

b

42. What does the pointer-events: none; property do?

A) Makes an element invisible to mouse events

B) Disables pointer styles

C) Makes the cursor disappear

D) Prevents text selection

a

43. What is the default box-sizing value for elements in CSS?

A) border-box

B) content-box

C) padding-box

D) auto

b

44. Which of the following media types is used for print styles in a media query?

A) screen

B) print

C) all

D) output

b

45. What does the :hover pseudo-class do?

A) Applies a style when an element is focused

B) Applies a style when an element is clicked

C) Applies a style when the mouse is over an element

D) Applies a style when an element is visited

C

46. Which selector targets the first <p> element inside any element?

A) p:first

B) p:first-child

C) p:first-of-type

D) p:nth-child(1)

b

47. What does the !important declaration do in CSS?

A) Makes the style optional

B) Overrides other declarations regardless of specificity

C) Applies style only when no other rule exists

D) Prevents the rule from being applied

b

48. Which CSS rule is used to make a website responsive across different screen sizes?

A) @import

B) @media

C) @responsive

D) @screen

b

49. What does overflow: hidden; do?

A) Hides content that goes outside the element's box

B) Adds a scrollbar to the box

C) Prevents text from wrapping

D) Shows a warning

a

50. Which property would you use to create a smooth animation between styles?

A) animation

B) transform

C) transition

D) effect

C

51. What does display: none; do to an element?

A) Makes the element invisible but takes up space

B) Hides the element and removes it from layout

C) Makes the text in the element disappear

D) Disables interaction with the element

b

52. Which of the following CSS properties is used to make text bold?

A) font-style

B) font-weight

C) font-variant

D) text-decoration

b

53. What property would you use to create space inside the border of an element?

A) margin

B) spacing

C) padding

D) border-spacing

c

54. What is the default value of the position property in CSS?

A) absolute

B) fixed

C) static

D) relative

c

55. Which property is used in Flexbox to align items horizontally in a container?

A) align-items

B) justify-content

C) flex-direction

D) align-content

B

56. Which of the following is NOT a valid value for the display property?

A) inline-block

B) grid

C) center

D) flex

c

57. Which CSS property is used to change the background color of an element?

A) color

B) background-color

C) bg-color

D) background-style

b

58. How do you apply a style to all <p> elements inside a <div>?

A) div + p {}

B) div.p {}

C) div > p {}

D) div p {}

d

59. Which CSS unit is relative to the parent element's font size?

A) px

B) em

C) %

D) vh

b

60. What value of position will make an element stay fixed in the same position regardless of scrolling?

A) absolute

B) static

C) fixed

D) sticky

c

61. Which CSS property is used to control the spacing between lines of text?

A) word-spacing

B) text-spacing

C) line-spacing

D) line-height

d

62. What does the z-index property in CSS control?

A) The transparency of an element

B) The size of an element

C) The stacking order of elements

D) The zoom level of the page

c

63. What is the correct syntax for a class selector in CSS?

A) #className

B) .className

C) class.className

D) *className

b

64. How can you make a list not display bullet points?

A) list-style: none;

B) list: no-bullets;

C) text-decoration: none;

D) bullet: off;

a

65. Which property is used to change the text color of an element?

A) font-color

B) color

C) text-color

D) background-color

B

66. What does CSS stand for?

A) Computer Style Sheets

B) Cascading Style Sheets

C) Creative Style System

D) Colorful Style Sheets

b

67. Which CSS property controls the speed of a transition?

A) animation-speed

B) transition-time

C) transition-duration

D) transform-duration

c

68. What is the default value of the flex-direction property?

A) row

B) column

C) row-reverse

D) column-reverse

a

69. What does the nth-child(odd) selector match?

A) Only the first element

B) All elements with class "odd"

C) Elements in even-numbered positions

D) Elements in odd-numbered positions (1st, 3rd, etc.)

d

70. What is the difference between em and rem units?

A) em is relative to root, rem to parent

B) em is fixed, rem is scalable

C) em is relative to parent, rem is relative to root

D) They are interchangeable

C

71. What does the * selector do in CSS?

A) Selects all elements

B) Selects only the body

C) Selects all classes

D) Selects only elements with IDs

a

72. What is the correct order in the CSS shorthand for margin: 10px 20px 30px 40px;?

A) Top, Bottom, Left, Right

B) Top, Right, Bottom, Left

C) Right, Bottom, Left, Top

D) Bottom, Top, Right, Left

b

73. Which CSS property is inherited by default from parent to child?

A) margin

B) border

C) color

D) padding

c

74. What is the correct syntax to select all <a> elements inside a <nav>?

A) nav + a

B) a nav

C) nav a

D) a > nav

c

75. Which CSS property is used to create rounded corners?

A) corner-radius

B) border-width

C) border-radius

D) round-border

C

76. In Flexbox, which property defines whether the flex items are laid out in a row or column?

A) flex-wrap

B) align-items

C) flex-direction

D) justify-content

c

77. What value of the display property removes an element from rendering, but not from the DOM?

A) none

B) block

C) invisible

D) hidden

a

78. What is the purpose of min-height in CSS?

A) Sets the maximum height of an element

B) Defines the default height

C) Ensures the element is at least a certain height

D) Controls the line height

c

79. Which of the following units is relative to the viewport height?

A) em

B) vh

C) %

D) px

b

80. What does the visibility: hidden; property do?

A) Removes the element from the document flow

B) Hides the element but keeps its space

C) Makes the element transparent

D) Prevents element from being loaded

b

81. What CSS property allows you to rotate, scale, or skew elements?

A) animation

B) transform

C) transition

D) rotate

b

82. What value of position allows an element to scroll with the page until a given point, and then stick?

A) fixed

B) absolute

C) sticky

D) float

c

83. Which of the following applies a CSS Grid layout to an element?

A) display: block;

B) display: flex;

C) display: grid;

D) display: table;

c

84. What is the effect of box-sizing: border-box;?

A) Adds padding and border to the total width/height

B) Excludes padding and border from the total width/height

C) Applies a box-shadow

D) Sets the box to float

a

85. What does opacity: 0.5; do to an element?

A) Makes it fully invisible

B) Makes it semi-transparent

C) Increases its brightness

D) Hides the border

b

86. Which pseudo-element is used to style the first line of a paragraph?

A) ::line

B) ::first-line

C) :first-line

D) ::begin-line

b

87. Which property would you use to add a shadow to text?

A) box-shadow

B) text-shadow

C) font-effect

D) shadow-text

b

88. How does z-index work, and what is a stacking context?

z-index defines the stack order. A new stacking context is created when elements are positioned and have z-index set.

89. What is the use of calc() in CSS?

Performs calculations in CSS. Example:

width: calc(100% - 60px);

90. How does transition differ from animation in CSS?

transition: Applies gradual change between states (e.g., hover)

animation: Keyframe-based custom motion over time

91. What is the difference between auto, scroll, hidden, and visible for overflow?

visible: Content spills out

hidden: Content is clipped

scroll: Always adds scrollbars

auto: Adds scrollbars only when necessary

92. What are pseudo-elements in CSS? Give examples.

They style parts of elements.

Examples: ::before, ::after, ::first-letter, ::placeholder

93. How does the object-fit property work with images and videos?

Controls how content fits into its container.

Example: object-fit: cover; maintains aspect ratio while filling the box.

94. What is the difference between max-width and min-width in media queries?

max-width: Applies below a breakpoint (mobile-first)

min-width: Applies above a breakpoint (desktop-first)

95. What is a stacking context in CSS?

A stacking context is a 3D space where elements are ordered via z-index. It's created by properties like position, opacity < 1, transform, or z-index.

96. How do CSS Grid and Flexbox differ?

Flexbox: 1D layout (row or column)

Grid: 2D layout (rows and columns)

97. What is a media feature vs. a media type in media queries?

Media type: screen, print

Media feature: (max-width: 600px), (orientation: portrait)

98. What are the differences between inline, inline-block, and block layout modes?

inline: No box model sizing

inline-block: Inline behavior + box sizing

block: New line + full width

99. What are media queries and how do they work for responsive design?

Media queries apply styles based on screen size/device. Example:

@media (max-width: 600px) {

  body { font-size: 14px; }

}

100. What is the difference between absolute, relative, fixed, and sticky positioning?

relative: Positions relative to itself

absolute: Positions relative to nearest positioned ancestor

fixed: Positions relative to viewport

sticky: Switches between relative and fixed based on scroll

101. How do you center a div horizontally and vertically using CSS?

display: flex;

justify-content: center;

align-items: center;

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

visibility: hidden; hides the element but keeps its space.

display: none; hides the element and removes its space from the layout.

103. How does inheritance work in CSS?

Some properties (like color, font-family) inherit from the parent element automatically. Others (like margin, padding) do not.

104. What is the difference between em, rem, %, and px?

px: Fixed pixel size

em: Relative to the parent element's font-size

rem: Relative to the root element's font-size

%: Relative to parent element's dimension

105. What are pseudo-classes in CSS? Give examples.

They define special states of elements.

Examples:

:hover — when mouse hovers

:focus — when element is focused

:nth-child(2) — second child of parent

106. What is the Box Model in CSS?

A box around each HTML element with the following layers:

Content → Padding → Border → Margin

107. How do you include CSS in an HTML file?

Inline: <div style="color: red;">Text</div>

Internal:
<style>

  div { color: red; }

</style>

External:

<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">

108. What are the different types of CSS?

Inline CSS: Inside HTML elements via the style attribute.

Internal CSS: Within <style> tags in the HTML <head>.

External CSS: Linked via <link> to a separate .css file.

109. What is the difference between classes and IDs in CSS?

Classes (.class) can be reused on multiple elements.

IDs (#id) must be unique to a single element.