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CSS & CSS3 Interview Questions

1. What is CSS?

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a language used to describe the presentation of HTML elements. It controls layout, colors, fonts, spacing, and overall visual appearance of web pages.

2. What is the difference between CSS and CSS3?

CSS3 is the latest version of CSS with new features and modules that enhance styling capabilities.

Differences:
- CSS3 includes media queries, animations, transitions, and transforms.
- Introduces new selectors like `nth-child`, `not`, and `:last-child`.
- Supports flexible box layout (Flexbox) and Grid.
- Enables rounded corners, gradients, and shadows without images.

3. What are the different types of CSS?

There are three types of CSS:
- Inline CSS: Applied directly to HTML elements using the `style` attribute.
- Internal CSS: Defined within a `<style>` tag in the `<head>` section of HTML.
- External CSS: Linked through an external `.css` file using `<link>` tag.

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4. What are pseudo-classes in CSS?

Pseudo-classes define the special state of an element. Example: `:hover`, `:focus`, `:nth-child()`, `:first-child`.

5. What is the Box Model in CSS?

The CSS Box Model is a box that wraps around HTML elements. It consists of:
- Content: The actual content (text, image, etc.)
- Padding: Space around the content
- Border: Surrounds the padding
- Margin: Space outside the border

6. What are media queries in CSS3?

Media queries allow the application of different styles depending on screen size, resolution, or device type. They are essential for responsive design.
Example:
```css
@media (max-width: 768px) {
  body {
```

```
  background-color: lightblue;
 }
}
```

7. What is Flexbox in CSS3?

Flexbox (Flexible Box Layout) is a CSS3 layout model that makes it easier to design flexible responsive layout structures without using float or positioning.

Properties:
- `display: flex;`
- `justify-content`, `align-items`, `flex-direction`, `flex-wrap`

8. What is the difference between `relative`, `absolute`, and `fixed` positioning in CSS?

- `relative`: Positioned relative to its normal position.
- `absolute`: Positioned relative to its nearest positioned ancestor.
- `fixed`: Positioned relative to the browser window.

9. What is the difference between `em`, `rem`, `px`, and `%` units in CSS?

- `px`: Absolute unit, fixed size.
- `em`: Relative to the font-size of the parent.
- `rem`: Relative to the root element's font-size.
- `%`: Relative to the parent element.

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10. How do transitions and animations differ in CSS3?

- **Transitions** are triggered by an event (e.g., hover) and require a change in property.
- **Animations** are defined keyframes that run automatically.

Example Transition:
```css
div {
 transition: background-color 0.5s ease;
}
```

Example Animation:
```css
@keyframes slidein {
 from { margin-left: 100%; }
 to { margin-left: 0%; }
```

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```
}
```

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