(1) What are the benefits of using CSS ?

Ans:- improved website aesthetics, easy updates across multiple pages, faster loading times, and the ability to create responsive designs that adapt to various devices

(2) What are the disadvantages of CSS?

Ans:- One of the most significant challenges in CSS development is dealing with differences in how various web browsers render CSS rules. Cross-browser compatibility issues can require additional effort and testing to ensure consistent styling across different browsers. CSS can be complex, especially for beginners. Learning to use CSS effectively and efficiently may require time and effort, and understanding CSS layouts, positioning, and specificity can be challenging.

(3)What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

Ans:- CSS3 is a more advanced and feature-rich version of CSS compared to CSS2.It Introduces a wide range of capabilities, including advanced selectors, enhanced layout models, transitions, animations,and more making it powerful tool to make modern web design.

The advanced CSS3 features include new selectors, 3D transformations, engaging animation, media queries, Flexbox and grid, multicolumn layout, opacity and box-shadow property, browscompatibility, etc.

(4) Name a few CSS style components

Ans:- 1.background properties: background-image , background-size , background-repeat.

2.positioning properties : position , float , display .

3.color properties : color , background-color , border-color.

4.typography properties: font-size , font-family , font-weight .

5.transition and animation: transition , animation.

(5) What do you understand by CSS opacity?

Ans:- The CSS opacity property is used to specify the transparency of an element. In simple word, you can say that it specifies the clarity of the image. In technical terms, Opacity is defined as degree in which light is allowed to travel through an object .Opacity is specified as a value between 0 and 1.

(6) How can the background color of an element be changed?

Ans:- Use the CSS background-color property to add a background colour to HTML.

\*example: We can define background color of an element having class name “black ”, as below

.black {

background-color: “black”

}

(7) How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?

Ans:- we can control repetition of image with property called “background-repeat” and can set it as our need

If we need to let it repeat in X direction, we can set “background-repeat: repeat-x”, and

if we need to let it repeat in Y direction, we can set “background-repeat: repeat-y”, and

if we don’t want to let it repeat in both directions, we can set “background-repeat: no-repeat”.

(8) What is the use of the background-position property?

Ans:- if we want background to touch left and top, we can assign “background-position: top left”

similar to this we can assign properties like “top left”, “top right”, “bottom right”, “bottom left”, “center center”, “center top”, “center bottom”

we can also assign percentage value in this (the first property is in X direction and second one is in Y direction): “0% 0%”, “10%” (will take top 10% and left 10%), “50% 30%”

(9) Which property controls the image scroll in the background?

Ans- The property to control background in CSS is ( background-attachment)

1. “background-attachment: scroll”: This causes the background image to scroll along with the content as the user scroll down the page.

2. “background-attachment: fixed”: This causes the background image remain fixed in place relative to the viewport.

(10) Why should background and color be used as separate properties?

Ans- color: is used to add color to the Text within the Tag.

color: blue; background-color: is used to add color in background of the content inside the tag.

(11) How to center block elements using CSS1?

Ans:- the position property of the parent element to relative . Then set the child's position property to absolute , top to 50% , and left to 50%

(12) How to maintain the CSS specifications?

Ans:- The CSS specifications are maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).

Even though every browser supports CSS, there are many inconsistencies in the supported specification version. Some browsers even have their own implementation of the specification and have proprietary (vendor) prefixes

(13) What are the ways to integrate CSS as a web page?

Ans:-

1.Inline CSS.

2.Internal CSS.

3.External CSS.

\*example:

1.inline CSS:

<p style= “color: blue;”>This is blue Text </p>

2.internal CSS:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style> p {color: green;} </style>

</head>

<body> <p>This is a green text. </p> </body>

</html>

3.external:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">

</head>

<body>

<p>This text is styled using an external CSS file. </p>

</body>

</html>

external file :

In style.css

p {

color: purple;

}

(14) What is embedded style sheets?

Ans:- An embedded style sheet is declared within the <head> element of an XHTML document.

The benefit of embedded style sheets is that they load immediately with the page itself, instead of requiring other external files to be loaded.

(15) What are the external style sheets?

Ans:- An external style sheet is a separate CSS file that can be accessed by creating a link within the head section of the webpage. Multiple webpages can use the same link to access the stylesheet. The link to an external style sheet is placed within the head section of the page.

(16) What are the advantages and disadvantages of using external style sheets?

Ans:-

\*Advantages :

\* External CSS files can be reused across multiple web pages. This promotes consistent styling throughout a website and saves development time.

\* Styles are separated from the HTML content, making it easier to update the styling of your website.

\* External style sheets are suitable for large websites with many pages, providing a structured and organized way to manage styles across the entire site.

\*Disadvantages:

\* Loading an external CSS file requires an additional HTTP request. While modern browsers efficiently cache stylesheets, it can still introduce a slight delay in page loading, particularly on slower connections.

\*For very small projects or single-page applications, the use of external style sheets may be overkill and can complicate the development process.

\*Managing multiple external CSS files and understanding how they interact with each other can be challenging for beginners.

(17) What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

Ans:-

1. Element Selectors:

Selects all elements of a specified type. ‘p { }’ selects all <p> elements.

2. Class Selectors:

Selects elements with a specific class attribute value. ‘.red { }’ selects all elements which has classname “red”.

3. Id Selectors:

Selects element with a specific id attribute value. ‘#blue { }’ selects element which has id “blue”.

4. Descendant Selector:

Selects elements that are descendants of another element. ‘ul li’ selects all <li> elements that are descendants of a <ul>.

5. Child Selector:

Selects elements that are direct children of another element. ‘ul > li’ selects all <li> elements that are direct children of a <ul>

6. Adjacent Sibling Selector:

Selects an element that is immediately preceded by a specific element. ‘h2 + p’ selects the <p> element immediately following an <h2> element.

(18) What are the media types allowed by CSS?

Ans:- \*all :Default media types, used for all devices

\*screen :Devices with screens, such as desktops, laptops, phones, and more

\*print :Styles are applied when the document is printed

\*speech :For devices used in speech synthesis and screen reading

(19) What is the rule set?

Ans:-A ruleset is a collection of rules to be processed in a particular business case. It serves as an entry point for rule processing and can be used as an alternative to a top expression assigned to a function.