1. **What are Benefits of using CSS?**

* CSS allows you to separate the presentation (styling) from the content of a web page, making the code cleaner and easier to maintain.
* It enables consistent styling across multiple pages of a website, promoting a cohesive and professional look.
* CSS provides better control over the layout and appearance of elements, allowing for responsive design and adaptability to different screen sizes.
* It enhances accessibility by enabling the use of alternative stylesheets for users with disabilities or specific preferences.
* CSS reduces page loading time since stylesheets can be cached by the browser, resulting in faster rendering of subsequent pages.

1. **What are the Disadvantages of CSS?**

* Different browsers may interpret CSS rules differently, leading to cross-browser compatibility issues.
* The learning curve for CSS can be steep for beginners, especially when dealing with complex layouts and positioning.
* CSS may not be suitable for handling complex interactions and animations, for which JavaScript is often used.
* Overuse or misuse of CSS can lead to bloated stylesheets, impacting page performance.
* Old or outdated browsers may not support certain CSS features, limiting design possibilities.

1. **What is the Difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**

* CSS2 is an older version of CSS and provides basic styling capabilities. CSS3 is a newer version with more advanced features and improvements.
* CSS3 introduces many new modules that were not present in CSS2, such as animations, transitions, and flexible box layout.
* CSS3 includes media queries, allowing responsive design for different devices, which was not part of CSS2.
* CSS3 provides better support for rounded corners, shadows, gradients, and other visual effects compared to CSS2.

1. **Name a few CSS style components?**

* Selectors: Target HTML elements to apply styles.
* Properties: Define the appearance of the selected elements, such as color, font-size, and padding.
* Values: Specify the settings for CSS properties, such as numeric values, colors, or keywords like "bold" or "italic."

1. **What do you understand by CSS opacity?**

* CSS opacity is a property that controls the transparency of an element. It accepts values between 0 (fully transparent) and 1 (fully opaque).
* For example, setting opacity: 0.5; would make the element semi-transparent, allowing underlying content to show through.

1. **How can the background color of an element be changed?**

* Use the background-color property in CSS to change the background color of an element. Example: background-color: #ff0000; will set the background color to red.

1. **How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?**

* Use the background-repeat property to control how the background image is repeated on an element.
* Values like repeat, repeat-x, and repeat-y control whether the image is repeated horizontally, vertically, or both.
* no-repeat prevents the image from repeating.

1. **What is the Use of the background-position property?**

* The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image within its container.
* It uses values like pixels, percentages, or keywords like center, top, bottom, left, and right.

1. **Which Property controls the image scroll in background ?**

* The background-attachment property controls whether the background image scrolls with the content or remains fixed.
* scroll allows the background image to scroll with the content, while fixed keeps it in a fixed position relative to the viewport.

1. **Why should background and color be used as separate properties?**

* Separating the background and color properties allows for more precise control over different aspects of an element's appearance.
* The background property is used for background images and other background-related settings, while the color property sets the text color.

1. **How to center block elements using CSS1?**

* In CSS1, you can center a block element horizontally using margin: 0 auto;.
* This method sets equal margins on the left and right, which automatically centers the element within its container.

1. **How to maintain the CSS specifications?**

* To maintain CSS specifications, always validate your CSS code using tools like the W3C CSS Validator.
* Stay updated with the latest CSS standards and best practices, and use modern features that are widely supported.

1. **What are the ways to integrate CSS as a web page?**

* Inline CSS: Apply styles directly within HTML elements using the style attribute.
* Internal CSS: Place CSS code within the <style> tags in the <head> section of the HTML document.
* External CSS: Link an external CSS file using the <link> element in the <head> section.

1. **What is embedded style sheets?**

* Embedded style sheets are CSS code placed directly within the <style> tags in the <head> section of an HTML document.
* They allow you to define styles for the specific page and are useful when you want to keep styles separate from the main CSS file or for small style modifications.

1. **What are the external style sheets?**

* External style sheets are separate files with a .css extension that contain CSS code. They are used to define the styling and layout of HTML documents, and they can be linked to multiple HTML pages, allowing consistent design across a website.

1. **What are the advantages and disadvantages of using external style sheets?**

* Advantages of using external style sheets:
* Improved maintainability: Changes to the design can be made in one place (the external CSS file) and affect all linked HTML pages.
* Separation of concerns: HTML focuses on content, while CSS handles presentation, making the code more organized and easier to understand.
* Faster loading: Once cached, the external style sheet is reused for all pages, reducing the overall file size and loading time for subsequent pages.
* Disadvantages of using external style sheets:
* Additional HTTP request: Loading an external CSS file requires an extra HTTP request, which can marginally affect loading time (usually not a significant issue).
* Dependency: If the external CSS file is unavailable or takes time to load, the page may appear unstyled until the CSS is loaded.

1. **What is the meaning of the CSS selector?**

* CSS selector: A CSS selector is a pattern used to target HTML elements that you want to style. Selectors can target elements by their tag name, class, ID, attributes, or specific relationships in the HTML document.

1. **What are the media types allowed by CSS?**

* Media types allowed by CSS: CSS allows specifying different styles for different types of media, such as screen, print, handheld devices, and more. Common media types include "all" (default), "screen" (for computer screens), "print" (for printing), "speech" (for screen readers), etc.

1. **What is the rule set?**

* Rule set: In CSS, a rule set consists of a selector followed by a set of properties and their corresponding values enclosed in curly braces. For example:

h1 {

color: blue;

font-size: 24px;

text-align: center; }

* In this rule set, h1 is the selector targeting the <h1> element, and the properties color, font-size, and text-align define the styling for the <h1> element. The corresponding values are blue, 24px, and center.