**• What are the benefits of using CSS?**

There are a number of benefits of CSS, including:

1) Faster Page Speed

More code means slower page speed. And CSS enables you to use less code. CSS allows you to use one CSS rule and apply it to all occurrences of a certain tag within an HTML document.

2) Better User Experience

CSS not only makes web pages easy on the eye, it also allows for user-friendly formatting. When buttons and text are in logical places and well organized, user experience improves.

3) Quicker Development Time

With CSS, you can apply specific formatting rules and styles to multiple pages with one string of code. One cascading style sheet can be replicated across several website pages. If, for instance, you have product pages that should all have the same formatting, look, and feel, writing CSS rules for one page will suffice for all pages of that same type.

4) Easy Formatting Changes

If you need to change the format of a specific set of pages, it’s easy to do so with CSS. There’s no need to fix every individual page. Just edit the corresponding CSS stylesheet and you’ll see changes applied to all the pages that are using that style sheet.

5) Compatibility Across Devices

Responsive web design matters. In today’s day and age, web pages must be fully visible and easily navigable on all devices. Whether mobile or tablet, desktop, or even smart TV, CSS combines with HTML to make responsive design possible.

**• What are the disadvantages of CSS?**

CSS, CSS 1 up to CSS3, result in creating of confusion among web browsers.

With CSS, what works with one browser might not always work with another. The web developers need to test for compatibility, running the program across multiple browsers.

There exists a scarcity of security.

After making the changes we need to confirm the compatibility if they appear. The similar change affects on all the browsers.

The programing language world is complicated for non-developers and beginners. Different levels of CSS i.e. CSS, CSS 2, CSS 3 are often quite confusing.

Browser compatibility (some styles sheet are supported and some are not).

CSS works differently on different browsers. IE and Opera supports CSS as different logic.

There might be cross-browser issues while using CSS.

There are multiple levels which creates confusion for non-developers and beginners.

**• What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**

1. Css2 splits up different sections of the code into modules. In css3 both css and HTML were put into a single file, there is no concept of modules before.
2. In css2 there are new ways you can write css rules with a bunch of css selectors. In css3 there were no new ways of writing the css rules.
3. There is no backward compatibility with css2,there is backward compatibility maintained with css3;
4. With css2 web safe fonts can be used, with css3 special fonts can be used such as those in google fonts and typecast.
5. With css2 the concept of simple selectors were present, with css3 the selectors were called as a sequence of simple selectors.
6. Using css2, for rounded borders, coding the css styles were complex, with css3,there is provision for automatically assigning rounded borders to objects.
7. Css2, splitting text into multiple columns required complex coding because the standard was not equipped enough to break the text into columns so that it would fit into a box.css3 has the capability to split text into various columns so that each text block appears as a layout of the newspaper.
8. Css2 doesn’t support the border box property, css3 supports the border box property.

**• Name a few CSS style components**

The components of css style are:

1) Selector: HTML element name, id name, class name.

2) Property: It's like an attribute such as background color, font-size, position, text-align, color, border etc.

3)Values: which defines property or values allocate for properties.

**• What do you understand by CSS opacity?**

he opacity property sets the opacity level for an element.

The opacity-level describes the transparency-level, where 1 is not transparent at all, 0.5 is 50% see-through, and 0 is completely transparent.

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

To set the background color in HTML, use the style attribute, with the CSS property background-color inside the body tag of the HTML document.

HTML5 do not support the <body> tag bgcolor attribute, so the CSS style is used to add background color. The bgcolor attribute deprecated in HTML5.

syntax

<body style="background-color: aquamarine;">

We can change the background color by overriding the property with the other property.

**• How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?**

To control the repetition of an image in the background, use the background-repeat property. You can use no-repeat value for the background-repeat property if you do not want to repeat an image, in this case, the image will display only once.

**• What is the use of the background-position property?**

The background-position property in CSS is mainly used to sets the initial position for the background image ie., it is used to set an image at a certain position. The position that is relative to the positioning layer, can be set by using the background-origin property.

Syntax:

background-position: value;

**• Which property controls the image scroll in the background?**

The background-attachment property in CSS is used to specify the kind of attachment of the background image with respect to its container. It can be set to scroll or make it remain fixed. It can be applied to all HTML elements.

Syntax:

background-attachment: scroll|fixed|local|initial|inherit;

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

There are two reasons behind this:

It enhances the legibility of style sheets. The background property is a complex property in CSS, and if it is combined with color, the complexity will further increase.

Color is an inherited property while the background is not. So this can make confusion further.

**• How to center block elements using CSS1?**

Step 1: Define the external width – We need to define the external width. Block-level elements have the default width of 100% of the webpage, so for centering the block element, we need space around it. So for generating the space, we are giving it a width.

Step 2: Set the left-margin and the right-margin of the element to auto – Since we produced a remaining space by providing external width so now we need to align that space properly that’s why we should use margin property. Margin is a property that tells how to align a remaining space. So for centering the element you must set left-margin to auto and right-margin to auto.

Syntax:

element {

width:200px;

margin: auto;

}

**• How to maintain the CSS specifications?**

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

CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

Inline - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements.

Internal - by using a <style> element in the <head> section.

External - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file.

**• What is embedded style sheets?**

Embedded Stylesheet: It allows you to define styles for a particular HTML document as a whole in one place. This is done by embedding the <style></style> tags containing the CSS properties in the head of your document.

**• What are the external style sheets?**

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.

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

The advantages of External Style Sheets are as follows:

With the help of External Style Sheets, the styles of numerous documents can be organized from one single file.

In External Style Sheets, Classes can be made for use on numerous HTML element types in many forms of the site.

In complex contexts, Methods like selector and grouping can be implemented to apply styles.

The disadvantages of External Style Sheets are as follows:

An extra download is essential to import style information for each file.

The execution of the file may be deferred till the external style sheet is loaded.

While implementing style sheets, we need to test Web pages with multiple browsers in order to check compatibility issues.

**• What is the meaning of the CSS selector?**

CSS selectors are used to select the content you want to style. Selectors are the part of CSS rule set. CSS selectors select HTML elements according to its id, class, type, attribute etc.

There are several different types of selectors in CSS.

CSS Element Selector

CSS Id Selector

CSS Class Selector

CSS Universal Selector

CSS Group Selector

**• What are the media types allowed by CSS?**

all: Used for all media type devices

aural: Used for speech and sound synthesizers

braille: Used for braille tactile feedback devices

embossed: Used for paged braille printers

handheld: Used for small or handheld devices

print: Used for printers

projection: Used for projected presentations, like slides

screen: Used for computer screens

tty: Used for media using a fixed-pitch character grid, like teletypes and terminals

tv: Used for television-type devices

**• What is the rule set?**

if style sheets could only apply a declaration to each element of a Web page, they would be pretty useless. The real goal is to apply different declarations to different parts of the document.

CSS allows this by associating conditions with declarations blocks. Each (valid) declaration block is preceded by one or more comma-separated selectors, which are conditions selecting some elements of the page. A selector group and an associated declarations block, together, are called a ruleset, or often a rule.

As an element of the page may be matched by several selectors, and therefore by several rules potentially containing a given property several times, with different values, the CSS standard defines which one has precedence over the other and must be applied: this is called the cascade algorithm.