

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

Ans : 1. Better Website Speed  
2. Easier to Maintain  
3. Consistent Design  
4. Time-Saving  
5. Better Device Compatibility  
6. Positioning of Design Elements

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

Ans : 1. Confusion due to many CSS levels  
2. Cross-Browser Issues  
3. Security Issues  
4. Extra Work for Developers

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

Ans : CSS3 is split into many various documents known as Modules. each module adds new capability or extends options outlined in CSS2 over conserving backward compatibility. Work on CSS3 started around the time of publication of the initial CSS2 recommendation.

- The CSS3 version supports more browsers than CSS2.
- CSS3 introduces several new selectors. Those new selectors square measure largely in an exceeding type of pseudo-elements and pseudo-categories.
- The new addition of General relation Combinator will be wont to match relation parts of a given part through diacritic (~) combinator.
- CSS3 introduces several properties with new values and units. It facilitates styling of backgrounds, borders, boxes, etc..., that permits the USA to stay most of the styling at intervals the computer network and HTML standards and our document, while not a necessity for all those proprietary third-party package packages.
- New values and new units square measure introduced to support all those new properties. for example, Angle units deg, grad, rad, and switch or Time units s and ms.

- **Name a few CSS style components.**

Ans : CSS has 2 main components.

1. Properties: These are human-readable identifiers that indicate which stylistic features you want to modify. For example, font-size, width, background-colour.
2. Values: Each property is assigned a value. This value indicates how to style the property.

- **What do you understand about CSS opacity?**

Ans : The opacity CSS property sets the opacity of an element. Opacity is the degree to which content behind an element is hidden, and is the opposite of transparency.

- **How can the background colour of an element be changed?**

Ans : To add background color in HTML, use the CSS background-color property. Set it to the color name or code you want and place it inside a style attribute. Then add this style attribute to an HTML element, like a table, heading, div, or span tag.

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

Ans : This task can be achieved by using the background-repeat property that will help us to control the repetition of the image. The background-repeat property in CSS is used to repeat the background image both horizontally and vertically. It also decides whether the background image will be repeated or not.

background-repeat: repeat|repeat-x|repeat-y|no-repeat|initial|inherit;

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

Ans : The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image. Tip: By default, a background-image is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.

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

Ans : The background-attachment property sets whether a background image scrolls with the rest of the page, or is fixed.

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

Ans : 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?**

Ans : By setting the properties margin-left and margin-right to auto and width to some explicit value:

- BODY {width: 30em; background: cyan;}
- P {width: 22em; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto}
- In this case, the left and right margins will each be four ems wide, since they equally split up the eight ems left over from (30em - 22em). Note that it was not necessary to set an explicit width for the BODY element; it was done here to keep the math clean.
- Another example:
- TABLE {margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; width: 400px;}
- In most legacy browsers, a table's width is by default determined by its content. In CSS-conformant browsers, the complete width of any element (including tables) defaults to the full width of its parent element's content area. As browser became more conformant, authors will need to be aware of the potential impact on their designs.

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

Ans : The CSS Specification is no different but with a different approach with the advent of CSS3.

- The Specification defines how CSS properties should be implemented by browser vendors along with detailed algorithms, code samples and tabular information.

The Specification also include:

- The syntax and data types of the language
- Detailed explanation on CSS Selectors
- How you can assign values to properties
- The Cascade (the "C" in CSS)
- How inheritance works
- The Box Model e.t.c

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

Ans : 3 Ways to integrate CSS in web Pages.

1. Inline css
2. Internal css
3. External css

- **What is embedded style sheets?**

Ans : 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?**

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.

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

Ans : Advantages are :

- 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.

Disadvantages are :

- 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?**

Ans : A CSS selector is the first part of a CSS Rule. It is a pattern of elements and other terms that tell the browser which HTML elements should be selected to have the CSS property values inside the rule applied to them. The element or elements which are selected by the selector are referred to as the *subject of the selector*.

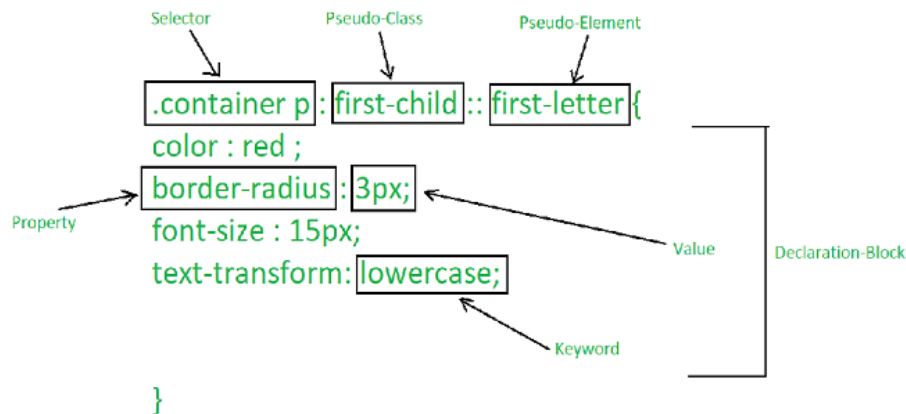
- **What are the media types allowed by CSS?**

Ans : types are :

1. All
2. Aural
3. Braille
4. Embossed
5. Handheld
6. Print
7. Projection
8. Screen
9. Tty
10. tv

- **What is the rule set?**

Ans : A CSS rule set is various affirmations to various pieces or elements of the document. The objective is to apply a bunch of properties for certain distinct qualities to a solitary, or a particular arrangement of components in the connected HTML page.



The “.” in the beginning indicates that the rule created will be a class, also “container ” indicates the name of the selector. Similarly “first-child” indicates the pseudo-class, and elements inside curly brackets are elements of a declaration block, which contains some CSS properties and their corresponding values. The CSS rule set will be applied when the selector name is called on the main HTML page.