• What are the benefits of using CSS?

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?

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?

CSS2	CSS3
CSS splits up different sections of the code into modules,	Both CSS and HTML were put into a single file, there was no concept of modules before.
There are new ways you can write CSS rules with a bunch of CSS selectors	There were no new ways of writing the CSS rules.
There is no backward compatibility with CSS2	There is backward compatibility maintained with CSS 3
With CSS2 only web safe fonts can be Used	With CSS3 special fonts can be used such as those in Google Fonts and Type Cast
With CSS2 the concept of simple selectors were present	With CSS3 the selectors were called as a sequence of simple seletors.com
Using CSS2, for rounded borders, coding the css styles were complex	With CSS3, there is provision for automatically assigning rounded borders to objects21
CSS 2, 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.
CSS 2 Doesn't support the Border-Box property	CSS3 supports the Border-Box property

- **Name a few CSS style components**

  font-size, width, background-color, Color, border,font -family,text-align, etc

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

  The 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?**

  The background-color property sets the background color of an element.
  The background of an element is the total size of the element, including
  padding and border (but not the margin).

- **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 sets the starting position of a
  background image. 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?**

  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?**

  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.

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

  With css the way to center anything that's a block level element is with the margin property. One of the values of margin is auto and by setting auto on the left and right margin our block level element will center itself.

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

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

- **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?**

  Place your CSS rules into an HTML document using the <style> element that is called embedded CSS. This tag is placed inside <head>... </head> tags.

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

  An external style sheet is a separate file linked to an HTML web page. It comes with a . css filename extension. All the styles that need to be used on a website can be declared in the external style sheet.

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

Advantages	Disadvantages
one change to the style sheet will change all linked pages.	An extra download is essential to import style information for each file.
you can create classes of styles that can then be used on many different HTML elements.	The execution of the file may be deferred till the external style sheet is loaded.
consistent look and feel across multiple web pages.	While implementing style sheets, we need to test Web pages with multiple browsers in order to check compatibility issues.
improved load times because the css file is downloaded once and applied to each relevant page as needed.	

• What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

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.

• What are the media types allowed by CSS?

All, braille, embossed, handheld, print, projection, screen, speech, tty, tv,

• What is the rule set?

A table of instructions used by a controlled interface to determine what data is allowable and how the data is handled between interconnected systems.