1. What are the benefits of using CSS?
   1. CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet, and it is used for designing webpages by applying different color, background, font, font-size, animations etc.
2. What are the disadvantages of CSS?
   1. Disadvantages of CSS are listed below.
      1. Confusion due to many CSS versions.
      2. Cross-browser issues.
      3. Limited Security.
      4. Extra work for developers.
3. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CSS2** | **CSS3** |
| 1. Only web safe fonts can be used. | 1. Special fonts can be used such as google fonts and typecast. |
| 2. Concepts of simple selectors were present. | 2. Selector were called as a sequence of simple selector.com |
| 3. Does not support the border box property. | 3. Support the border box property. |
| 1. No Backward compatibility | 4. Backward compatibility maintained with CSS3 |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. Name a few CSS style components.
   1. The components of CSS style are.
      1. Selector: Class name, Id name or element name that is target.
      2. Attribute: name of the attribute you want to style for e.g., color, border, background, position.
      3. Value: value that will be assigned to the property.
2. What do you understand by CSS opacity?
   1. CSS opacity specify the opacity/transparency of the element. It can take a value from 0.0 to 1.0 the lower the value, the more transparent.

For example:

Img {

opacity: 0.5;

}

1. How can the background color of an element be changed?
   1. To change the background color of an element you can use the background-color property.

Ex.

h1{

background-color: green;

}

The above property will change the h1 tag background color to green.

1. How can image repetition of the background be controlled?
   1. In HTML, you can control the image repetition of the background using the below property.

body {

background-image: url("gradient\_bg.png");

**background-repeat: repeat-x/repeat-y/no-repeat;**

}

1. What is the use of the background-position property?
   1. The background-position property is used to specify the position of the background image.

Ex.

body {

background-image: url("gradient\_bg.png");

background-repeat: repeat-x/repeat-y/no-repeat;

**background-position: right top;**

}

1. Which property controls the image scroll in the background?
   1. The background-attachment property control the image scroll in the background.

**Background-attachment: scroll|fixed|local|initial|inherit;**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Value | Description |
| scroll | The background image will scroll with the page. This is default |
| fixed | The background image will not scroll with the page |
| local | The background image will scroll with the element's contents |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. Read about initial |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. Read about inherit |

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

There are two reasons behind this:

* 1. 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.
  2. Color is an inherited property while the background is not. So, this can cause confusion further.

1. How to center block elements using CSS1?
   1. To centrally align the block elements, we can simply make use of the <center> tag. All the elements within the <center> tag will be centrally aligned.

Example:

<body>

<h1> My Example </h1>

<h2> Block Elements </h2>

<h2> div element </h2>

<center>

<div class= "container">

<h3> This is a div element which is centrally aligned. </h3>

</div>

</center>

</body>

1. How to maintain the CSS specifications?
   1. 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.
2. What are the ways to integrate CSS as a web page?
   1. There are three types of ways to integrate CSS as a web page.
      1. Inline CSS: Inline CSS is written in a single line.
         1. <h1 style=”color:green”>Title </h1>
      2. Internal CSS: Internal CSS is written in a <style> with the single HTML document under the head tag.

Example:

<style>

body{

color: green;

background-color: blue;

font-size: 15px;

}

</style>

* + 1. External CSS: External CSS is written outside of the HTML document with the .css extension. And you can add that CSS by linking into HTML document.
       1. <link rel=”Stylesheet” type=”text/css” href=”style.css”>

1. What are embedded style sheets?
   1. Embedded styles reside in the head of the document. They're encased in <style> tags and look much like external CSS files within that portion of the document. Embedded styles affect only the tags on the page they are embedded in.

Example:

<style>

h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 {

font-weight: bold;

text-align: center;

}

a {

color: #16c616;

}

</style>

1. What are the external style sheets?
   1. External styles are styles that are written in a separate document and then attached to various web documents. They're called into the main document using a <link> tag in the head of the document.

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

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using external style sheets?
   1. The advantages and disadvantages of external style sheets are listed below.

Advantages:

* + 1. Styles of numerous documents can be organized from single file.
    2. Classes can be made for numerous HTML element types in many forms of the sites.
    3. Methods like selectors and grouping can be implemented to apply styles.

Disadvantages:

1. What is the meaning of the CSS selector?
   1. CSS selectors are used to choose the content we want to style. It helps select the elements based on their Id, class, element etc…

In the CSS, there are multiple types of selectors available.

* + 1. Id selector
    2. Class selector
    3. Attribute selector
    4. Grouping selector
    5. Universal selector
    6. Element selector

1. What are the media types allowed by CSS?
   1. A @media rule specifies the target media types of a set of rules.

Below is the list of media types supported in CSS media queries.

* + 1. **all:**  Matches all devices.
    2. **print:** matches printer, and devices intended to reproduce a printed display, such as a web browser showing a document in “Print Preview.”
    3. **screen:** matches all devices that aren’t matched by “print” or “speech.”
    4. **speech:** Matches screen readers and other devices that read out the content of a page.

1. What is the rule set?
   1. A selector group and an associated declarations block, together, are called a ruleset, or often a rule.
2. Create Layouts