**CSS**

**Q.1. What are the advantages of using CSS?**

The main advantages of CSS are given below:

Separation of content from presentation - CSS provides a way to present the same content in multiple presentation formats in mobile or desktop or laptop.

Easy to maintain - CSS, built effectively can be used to change the look and feel complete by making small changes. To make a global change, simply change the style, and all elements in all the web pages will be updated automatically.

Bandwidth - Used effectively, the style sheets will be stored in the browser cache and they can be used on multiple pages, without having to download again.

**Q2. What are the limitations of CSS?**

Disadvantages of CSS are given below:

Browser Compatibility: Some style selectors are supported and some are not. We have to determine which style is supported or not using the @support selector).

Cross Browser issue: Some selectors behave differently in a different browser).

There is no parent selector: Currently, Using CSS, you can’t select a parent tag.

**Q3. How to include CSS in the webpage?**

There are different ways to include a CSS in a webpage,

1 - External Style Sheet: An external file linked to your HTML document: Using link tag, we can link the style sheet to the HTML page.

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

2 - Embed CSS with a style tag: A set of CSS styles included within your HTML page.

<style type="text/css">

/\*Add style rules here\*/

</style>

Add your CSS rules between the opening and closing style tags and write your CSS exactly the same way as you do in stand-alone stylesheet files.

3 - Add inline styles to HTML elements(CSS rules applied directly within an HTML tag.): Style can be added directly to the HTML element using a style tag.

<h2 style="color:red;background:black">Inline Style</h2>

**Q4 What are the different types of Selectors in CSS?**

A CSS selector is the part of a CSS ruleset that actually selects the content you want to style. Different types of selectors are listed below.

Universal Selector: The universal selector works like a wildcard character, selecting all elements on a page. In the given example, the provided styles will get applied to all the elements on the page.

*\* {*

*color: "green";*

*font-size: 20px;*

*line-height: 25px;*

*}*

Element Type Selector: This selector matches one or more HTML elements of the same name. In the given example, the provided styles will get applied to all the ul elements on the page.

*ul {*

*line-style: none;*

*border: solid 1px #ccc;*

*}*

ID Selector: This selector matches any HTML element that has an ID attribute with the same value as that of the selector. In the given example, the provided styles will get applied to all the elements having ID as a container on the page.

*#container {*

*width: 960px;*

*margin: 0 auto;*

*}*

*<div id="container"></div>*

Class Selector: The class selector also matches all elements on the page that have their class attribute set to the same value as the class. In the given example, the provided styles will get applied to all the elements having ID as the box on the page.

*.box {*

*padding: 10px;*

*margin: 10px;*

*width: 240px;*

*}*

*<div class="box"></div>*

**Q6Why background and color are the separate properties if they should always be set together?**

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.

**Q7. What is the ‘float property’ used for in CSS?**

The ‘float property’ places an element on the left or the right side of its container, allowing text and other inline elements to wrap around it.

Usage:

float: none;

float: left;

float: right;

**Q8. Which property would you use to control image scroll?**

The background-attachment property sets a background image to scroll with the rest of the page or stay fixed.

Example of a background-image that is fixed:

*body {*

*background-image: url("img\_tree.gif");*

*background-repeat: no-repeat;*

*background-attachment: fixed;*

*}*

**Q9 Explain ‘Tweening’**

Tweening is a process that creates intermediate frames between two images to get the appearance of the first image, which develops into the second image. It is used, primarily, to create animations.

**Q10. What is CSS?**

Ans. CSS or Cascading Style Sheet is a styling language that is used with HTML to make web pages presentable. It is an important part of web development. CSS describes the visual structure and aesthetics of web documents. It defines how HTML elements should be displayed on the screen, paper, or in other media. It allows developers to choose the text color, font styles, spacing between paragraphs, background images or colors are used, layout designs, and more.

**Q11. What are the disadvantages of CSS?**

Ans. The disadvantages of CSS are as follows:

1. Different levels: CSS is available in different levels – CSS, CSS 1 up to CSS3. This creates confusion among beginner-level developers.
2. Fragmentation: While using CSS, what works well on one browser may not work with another. Due to this, web developers need to test for compatibility. They need to run the program across multiple browsers before a website is made live.
3. Security Challenges: There is no in-built security in CSS to protect it from being overridden. Anyone with read or write access to a website can change the CSS file

**Q12. List the components of a CSS Style?**

Ans. CSS Style is composed of the following elements:

1. Selector: It is an HTML tag at which a style will be applied.
2. Property: It is a type of attribute of HTML tag.
3. Value: These are assigned to properties.

**Q13. What is the difference between HTML and CSS?**

Ans. HTML or HyperText Markup Language is a markup language that allows you to develop web documents, websites, and web applications. It describes the content and structure of the web pages, for example, the placement of a navigation bar. On the other hand, CSS describes the stylistic properties of a website such as colors, fonts, and page layouts.

HTML and CSS are the two fundamental technologies for building web pages. While HTML offers the functional framework, CSS is responsible for providing the aesthetic elements to a web document. CSS interacts with HTML to add style elements.

**Q14. Explain Grouping and Nesting in CSS.**

Ans. Grouping allows you to give the same properties to different selectors without repeating them. It reduces the code by grouping selectors that have the same properties or values. To group them, separate them with a comma, and the same properties will get applied to them all. Nesting allows you to have elements nested inside other elements.

**Q15. What is the use of the CSS Box Model?**

Ans. The CSS Box model is used to create the design and layout of web documents. It is a box that contains multiple properties including content, padding, border, and margin. It allows us to add a border all around elements and define space between elements.

**Q16. What are CSS Pseudo-elements and Pseudo-classes?**

Ans. CSS pseudo-elements allow you to add special effects to some selectors. They are keywords that are added to a selector to style a certain part of the selected element.

Example

To change the font of the first line of a paragraph, we can use ::first-line

Syntax of CSS Pseudo-elements

*selector::pseudo-element {*

*property: value;*

*}*

Pseudo-classes select regular elements but under certain conditions like when the user is hovering over the link.

:link

:visited

:hover

:active

:focus

For example in the pseudo-class, the color applies to the anchor tag when it’s hovered.

**Q18. What are the different types of Selectors in CSS?**

**Ans.** A CSS selector is used to select the HTML elements you want to style. Below are the different types of selectors in CSS:

**1. Element Selector:** The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name or tag. It matches one or more HTML elements of the same name.

**Example**

|  |
| --- |
| h2 {  color: blue;  } |

**2. ID Selector:** The ID selector uses the ID attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element. It matches any HTML element that has an ID attribute with the same value as that of the selector.

**Example**

|  |
| --- |
| #my-id {  color: blue;  } |

**3. Universal Selector:** The universal selector selects all the elements in an HTML document.

**Example**

|  |
| --- |
| \* {  color: blue;  } |

**4. Group Selector:** It styles all comma-separated elements with the same style.

**5. Attribute Selector:** Using the attribute selector, the HTML elements can be styled based on the presence of an attribute.

**6. Class Selector:** The class selector also matches HTML elements with a specific class attribute. It matches the elements that have their class attribute the same as that of the class.

**Example**

|  |
| --- |
| .a-class {  color: blue;  } |

**Q19. Why should we use the float property in CSS?**

Ans: The float property is utilized for positioning the HTML elements horizontally, either towards the left or right of the container. For instance,

*float-demo {*

*float: right;*

*}*

Here, the element to which the class gets applied makes sure that the element position is on the right of the container. If you specify the float value as left, then the element will be placed on the left side of the container.