**1.What are the benefits of using CSS?**

A. CSS plays an important role, by using CSS you simply got to specify a repeated style for element once & use it multiple times as because CSS will automatically apply the required styles.

The main advantage of CSS is that style is applied consistently across variety of sites. One instruction can control several areas which is advantageous.

Web designers needs to use few lines of programming for every page improving site speed.

Cascading sheet not only simplifies website development, but also simplifies the maintenance as a change of one line of code affects the whole web site and maintenance time.

It is less complex therefore the effort are significantly reduced.

It helps to form spontaneous and consistent changes.

CSS changes are device friendly. With people employing a batch of various range of smart devices to access websites over the web, there’s a requirement for responsive web design.

It has the power for re-positioning. It helps us to determine the changes within the position of web elements who are there on the page.

These bandwidth savings are substantial figures of insignificant tags that are indistinct from a mess of pages.

Easy for the user to customize the online page

It reduces the file transfer size.

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

A. 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.

**3.What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**

A. The biggest difference between CSS2 and CSS3 is that CSS3 is now split into different modules. Since each module makes its way through the W3C individually, there's a wider range of browser support. Make sure you test your CSS3 pages in as many browsers and operating systems as possible to ensure compatibility.

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

A. Properties: These are human-readable identifiers that indicate which stylistic features you want to modify. For example, font-size , width , background-color .

Values: Each property is assigned a value. This value indicates how to style the property.

Selector: class name, id name or element name that is target

Attribute: name of the attribute you want to style for example border, color, background, position etc.

Value of Property: value that will be assigned to attribute.

A typical CSS style will be like

p{

color:red;

position: relative;

text-align:left;

}

p is selector, following style rules will be applied to all paragraph.

color is attribute and value is red

position is another attribute with value relative

text-align is last attribute with value left

**5.What do you understand by CSS opacity?**

A. 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.

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

A. 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.

**7.How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?**

A. 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.

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

A. 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.

**9.Which property controls the image scroll in the background?**

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

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

A. 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.

**11. How to center block elements using CSS1?**

A. Center block elements using margin property: We need to specify the margin from left and right such that it looks centered. We do not need to do this manually, we have one property value “auto” which will automatically set the margin such that our block element is placed in the center.

**12. How to maintain the CSS specifications?**

A. Positioning

Box model

Typographic

Visual

declaration {

/\* Positioning \*/

position: absolute;

top: 0;

right: 0;

bottom: 0;

left: 0;

z-index: 100;

/\* Box-model \*/

display: block;

float: right;

width: 100px;

height: 100px;

/\* Typography \*/

font: normal 16px Arial, sans-serif;

line-height: 1.5;

color: #333;

text-align: center;

/\* Visual \*/

background-color: #fff;

border: 1px solid #eee;

border-radius: 5px;

}

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

A. 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.

**14. What is embedded style sheets?**

A. It allows you to define styles for a particular HTML document as a whole in one place.

**15.What are the external style sheets?**

A. 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.

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

A. External style sheets have the following advantages over internal and inline styles:

one change to the style sheet will change all linked pages

you can create classes of styles that can then be used on many different HTML elements

consistent look and feel across multiple web pages

improved load times because the css file is downloaded once and applied to each relevant page as needed

Disadvantages of External CSS:

Your pages may not be rendered correctly until the external CSS is loaded. Uploading or linking to multiple CSS files can increase your site's download time.

**17.What is the meaning of the CSS selector?**

A.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.

**18.What are the media types allowed by CSS?**

A.The names chosen for CSS media types reflect target devices for which the relevant properties make sense. In the following list of CSS media types the names of media types are normative, but the descriptions are informative. Likewise, the "Media" field in the description of each property is informative.

all

Suitable for all devices.

braille

Intended for braille tactile feedback devices.

embossed

Intended for paged braille printers.

handheld

Intended for handheld devices (typically small screen, limited bandwidth).

print

Intended for paged material and for documents viewed on screen in print preview mode. Please consult the section on paged media for information about formatting issues that are specific to paged media.

projection

Intended for projected presentations, for example projectors. Please consult the section on paged media for information about formatting issues that are specific to paged media.

screen

Intended primarily for color computer screens.

speech

Intended for speech synthesizers. Note: CSS2 had a similar media type called 'aural' for this purpose. See the appendix on aural style sheets for details.

tty

Intended for media using a fixed-pitch character grid (such as teletypes, terminals, or portable devices with limited display capabilities). Authors should not use pixel units with the "tty" media type.

tv

Intended for television-type devices (low resolution, color, limited-scrollability screens, sound available).

Media type names are case-insensitive.

**19.What is the rule set?**

A.A CSS ruleset 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