**Q-01. What is the Box model in CSS? Which CSS properties are a part of it?**

**ANS = A** rectangle box is wrapped around every HTML element. The box model is used to determine the height and width of the rectangular box. The CSS Box consists of Width and height (or in the absence of that, default values and the content inside), padding, borders, margin.

Content: Actual Content of the box where the text or image is placed.

Padding: Area surrounding the content (Space between the border and content).

Border: Area surrounding the padding.

Margin: Area surrounding the border.

**Q-02. What are the advantages of using CSS?**

**ANS =** 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.

**Q-03. What are the limitations of CSS?**

**ANS =** 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

**Q-04. Difference between reset vs normalize CSS. How do they differ?**

**ANS =** Reset CSS: CSS resets aim to remove all built-in browser styling. For example-margins, paddings, font-sizes of all elements are reset to be the same.

Normalize CSS: Normalize CSS aims to make built-in browser styling consistent across browsers. It also corrects bugs for common browser dependencies.

**Q-05. How do you specify units in the CSS?. What are the different ways to do it?**

**ANS =** There are different ways to specify units in CSS like px, em, pt, percentage (%). px(Pixel) gives fine-grained control and maintains alignment because 1 px or multiple of 1 px is guaranteed to look sharp. px is not cascade. em maintains relative size. you can have responsive fonts. Em, will cascade 1em is equal to the current font-size of the element or the browser default. If u sent font-size to 16px then 1em = 16px. The common practice is to set default body font-size to 62.5% (equal to 10px).

pt(point) are traditionally used in print. 1pt = 1/72 inch and it is a fixed-size unit.

%(percentage) sets font-size relative to the font size of the body. Hence, you have to set the font-size of the body to a reasonable size.