* **What are the benefits of using CSS?**
* CSS **handles the look and feel part of a web page**. Using CSS, you can control the color of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized and laid out, etc
* **What are the disadvantages of CSS?**
* 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.
* **What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**
* **Unlike CSS2, which was comprised of a single document, CSS3 has its specifications divided into many individual modules, which makes CSS3 a whole lot easier to handle**. With CSS3, the designers can now use special fonts, like those available in Google Fonts and Typecast
* **Name a few CSS style components**
* The components of css style are: 1)Selecter:HTML element name, id name, class name. 2)Property:It's like an attribute such as background color,font-size,position,text-align,color,border etc. 3)Values:which defines property or values allocate for properties.
* **What do you understand by CSS opacity?**
* 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**.
* **Applies to:**all elements
* **Computed value:**The same as the specified v...
* **Inherited:**no
* **Animation type:**by computed value type
* **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). Tip: Use a background color and a text color that makes the text easy to read
* **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 CSS property **sets the initial position for each background image**. The position is relative to the position layer set by background-origin .
* **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?**
* 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.
* **How to center block elements using CSS1?**
* Center Align Elements
* To horizontally center a block element (like <div>), **use margin: auto**; Setting the width of the element will prevent it from stretching out to the edges of its container.
* **How to maintain the CSS specifications?**
* **The CSS specifications are maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)**. Internet media type (MIME type) text/css is registered for use with CSS by RFC 2318 (March 1998). The W3C operates a free CSS validation service for CSS documents.
* **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?**
* Embedded Stylesheet: **It allows you to define styles for a particular HTML document as a whole in one place**. This is done by embedding the <style></style> tags containing the CSS properties in the head of your document
* **What are the external style sheets?**
* 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.
* **What are the advantages and disadvantages of using external style sheets?**
* **Advantages**
* 1) The style of a few documents can be controlled from the site by utilizing them.  
  2) Multiple HTML elements can have numerous documents, where classes can be made.  
  3) To assemble styles in complex circumstances, selector and grouping strategies are utilized.
* **Disadvantages**
* 1) The additional download is expected to import documents having style information.  
  2) To render the documents, the outer template ought to be stacked.  
  3) Not practical for small style definitions.
* **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?**
* continuous or paged.
* visual, audio, speech, or tactile.
* grid (for character grid devices), or bitmap.
* interactive (for devices that allow user interaction), or static (for those that do not).
* all (includes all media types)
* **What is the rule set?**
* The CSS Ruleset is **used to apply a set of properties with some define values for the element or a specific set of elements that are used in the HTML page**.
* **Create Layouts**
* In the Project window, click the module in which you want to add a layout.
* In the main menu, select File > New > XML > Layout XML File.
* In the dialog that appears, provide the file name, the root layout tag, and the source set in which the layout belongs.
* Click Finish to create the layout.