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

**Ans**: 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.

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.

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

**Ans**: 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.

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).

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

**Ans**: CSS3 is divided into many different documents called [*Modules*](http://brenkoweb.com/tutorials/css3/css3-basics/css3-modules.php). Every module adds new capability or extends features defined in CSS2 over preserving backward compatibility. Work on CSS3 started around the time of publication of the original CSS2 recommendation.

The CSS3 version supports many more browsers than CSS2.

CSS3 introduces many new [selectors](http://brenkoweb.com/tutorials/css3/css3-basics/css3-selectors.php). Those new selectors are mostly in a form of [pseudo-elements](http://brenkoweb.com/tutorials/css/css-selectors/pseudo-elements) and [pseudo classes](http://brenkoweb.com/tutorials/css/css-selectors/pseudo-classes).

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

**Ans**: Selector: class name, id name, or element name that is the target  
Attribute: name of the attribute you want to style for example border, color, background, position,etc.  
Value of Property: the value that will be assigned to an attribute.

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

**Ans**: 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.

The opacity property sets the opacity level for an element.

The opacity-level describes the transparency-level, where 1 is not transparent at all, 0.5 is 50% see-through, and 0 is completely transparent.

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

**Ans:** 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?**

**Ans:** 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.

Syntax:

background-repeat: repeat|repeat-x|repeat-y|no-repeat|initial|inherit;

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

**Ans:** The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image.

Tip: By default, a [background-image](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-image.php) 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?**

**Ans:** 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?**

**Ans:** 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?**

**Ans:** Any element can be set to behave like a block by setting their [display](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/css-display-property/) property to the block **“display: block”.** There are some other elements like headers, [div](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/div-tag-html/)tags which are by default block. So, they take the full line or full width of the web page, to horizontally center a block element use margin: auto;

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

**Ans:** The Specification defines how CSS properties should be implemented by browser vendors along with detailed algorithms, code samples and tabular information.

The Specification also include:

* The syntax and data types of the language
* Detailed explanation on CSS Selectors
* How you can assign values to properties
* The Cascade (the "C" in CSS)
* How inheritance works
* The Box Model e.t.c

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

**Ans:** 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?**

**Ans:** **Internal or Embedded CSS:** This can be used when a single HTML document must be styled uniquely. The CSS rule set should be within the HTML file in the head section i.e the CSS is embedded within the HTML file.

Other way: 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.

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

**Ans:** 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.

An external style sheet can be written in any text editor, and must be saved with a .css extension.

The external .css file should not contain any HTML tags.

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

**Ans:** The advantages of External Style Sheets are as follows:

* With the help of External Style Sheets, the styles of numerous documents can be organized from one single file.
* In External Style Sheets, Classes can be made for use on numerous HTML element types in many forms of the site.
* In complex contexts, Methods like selector and grouping can be implemented to apply styles.

The disadvantages of External Style Sheets are as follows:

* An extra download is essential to import style information for each file.
* The execution of the file may be deferred till the external style sheet is loaded.
* While implementing style sheets, we need to test Web pages with multiple browsers in order to check compatibility issues.

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

**Ans:** CSS selectors are used *to select the content you want to style*. Selectors are the part of CSS rule set. CSS selectors select HTML elements according to its id, class, type, attribute etc.

There are several different types of selectors in CSS.

* Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)
* [Combinator selectors](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_combinators.asp) (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)
* [Pseudo-class selectors](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_classes.asp) (select elements based on a certain state)
* [Pseudo-elements selectors](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_elements.asp) (select and style a part of an element)
* [Attribute selectors](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_attribute_selectors.asp) (select elements based on an attribute or attribute value)

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

**Ans:**

* all: Used for all media type devices
* print: Used for printers
* screen: Used for computer screens, tablets, smart-phones etc.
* speech: Used for screenreaders that "reads" the page out loud

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

**Ans:** 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.