

Ques 1) What are the benefits of using CSS?

Ans 1) The benefits of using CSS are :

- Separation of Content and Style.
- Its ability to separate content from presentation.
- Consistency.
- Faster Loading Times.
- Responsive Design.
- Ease of Maintenance.
- Accessibility.

Ques 2) What are the disadvantages of CSS ?

Ans 2) The disadvantages of CSS are :

- Learning Curve.
- Security Concerns.
- Complex Layouts and Limited Layout Control.
- File Size and Performance Impact.
- Maintenance Challenges.

Ques 3) What is the difference between CSS2 & CSS3?

Ans 3) The difference between CSS2 & CSS3:

CSS 2	CSS 3
➤ It was released in 1998 with added styles for other media types so that it can be used for page layout designing.	➤ It was released in 1999 and presentation-style properties were added in it that allows you to build a presentation from documents.
➤ It is used to comprised of a single document.	➤ It has its specifications divided into many individual modules.
➤ It had difficulty because the standard was not equipped with automatically breaking the text so that it fits within a box.	➤ It has the capability to split text sections into multiple columns so that it can be read like a newspaper.

Ques 4) Name a few CSS styles & components?

Ans 4) A few CSS styles & Components are :

- **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.

Ques 5) What do you understand by CSS Opacity?

Ans 5) The technical definition of opacity is the degree to which light is allowed to pass through an object. CSS opacity is the property used to describe the transparency of an element. In other words, it explains how clear the image is.

Ques 6) How can we change the background color of the an element?

Ans 6) The background color of an image can be changed using the background-color property.

```
body
{
background-color: coral;
}
```

Ques 7) How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?

Ans 7) Background-repetition property controls the repetition of images in the background.

- Use no-repeat if the image is to be displayed once in the background.

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
background-image: url("/css/images/css.jpg");
background-repeat: repeat;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>CSS Background Image: Hackr.io</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Ques 8) What is the use of the background-position property?

Ans 8) It can be used to define the initial position of a background image. The default position is the top left of the page. The positions that can be set include top, bottom, left, right, and center.

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
background-image: url('hackr.gif');
background-repeat: no-repeat;
background-attachment: fixed;
background-position: center;
}
<p>CSS Background Position: Hackr.io</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Ques 9) Which property controls the image scroll in the background?

Ans 9) Image scroll in the background can be controlled using the background-scroll property.

Ques 10) Why should background and color be used as separate properties?

Ans) This is done with mainly two purposes:

- It makes the style sheets more legible. Background property, which is complex in itself, becomes all the more complex with color.
- Color is an in-built property while the background is not one. And this can lead to a lot of confusion.

Ques 11) How do you center block elements using CSS1?

Ans) In order to center the block-level elements, we need to set the margin-right and margin-left properties to explicit values.

Ques 12) How to maintain the CSS Specifications?

Ans 12) 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.

Ques 13) What are the ways to integrate CSS as a web page?

Ans 13) There are three methods to integrate CSS in the form of a web page:

- **Embedded:** There can be a style element inside the head element inside which we can place the code.
- **Inline:** CSS can be applied directly to HTML elements using attributes.
- **Imported or Linked:** In the case of linked or imported CSS, the CSS is placed in an external file and a link element is used to link it.

Ques 14) What are embedded style sheets?

Ans 14) These are the sheets where style sets for the entire HTML document are defined in a single place. For doing this, the style sheet information under the style tags should be embedded into an HTML document.

Ques 15) What are the external style sheets?

Ans 15) External style sheets are sheets used externally which can be linked to the HTML pages.

Ques 16) What are the advantages and disadvantages of using external style sheets?

Ans 16) **Advantages:**

- There can be many documents for multiple HTML elements, along with many classes.
- Multiple documents with various styles can be controlled using different styles.
- Selector and grouping methods can be used for grouping styles in composite situations.

**Disadvantages:**

- For rendering the document, external style sheets have to be loaded.
- It is not suitable for small style definitions.
- For importing documents with style information, an additional download is required.

Ques 17) What is the meaning of CSS selector?

Ans 17) 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.

Ques 18) What are the media types allowed by CSS?

Ans 18) CSS allows different media types, including speech, audio, visual and tactile media, paged or continuous media, bitmap or grid media, and even interactive media.

Ques 19) What is the ruleset?

Ans 19) It can be used to identify selectors attached to one another. It consists of two different parts - selector and declaration.