1. What are the benefits of using CSS ?

Ans.

CSS offers numerous advantages in web development, including easy updates for multiple pages, consistent and professional design, precise control over element appearance, time-saving maintenance, faster loading times, mobile-friendly responsiveness, improved accessibility, and customization options. In summary, CSS simplifies updates, ensures consistency, saves time, enhances performance, and supports a seamless user experience.

2. What are the disadvantages of CSS ?

Ans.

CSS, despite its benefits, has a few drawbacks. It can be challenging to achieve consistent appearance across different web browsers. Learning CSS can be complex, and making global changes may lead to unintended effects. Complex layouts may require additional workarounds, and large CSS files can impact page load times. Maintenance can become difficult as websites grow, and overriding styles can be tricky due to specificity rules.

3. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3 ?

Ans.

1. CSS3 is an improved version of CSS2, offering new ways to select elements and targeting siblings.

2. It introduces flexible layout options like Flexbox and Grid for creating complex designs.

3. CSS3 includes transitions, animations, and media queries to add smoother effects and make websites responsive.

4. Additionally, CSS3 enhances typographic control by supporting custom fonts and text effects such as shadows.

5. These advancements empower developers to create visually appealing and dynamic websites.

4. Name a few CSS style components.

Ans.

1. Background: Deals with background styling, including colors, images, and gradients.

2. Typography: Focuses on text styling, such as font, size, and alignment.

3. Box Model: Defines spacing and borders around elements with properties like padding, border, and margin.

4. Layout: Provides ways to arrange and position elements on a webpage, like Flexbox and Grid.

5. Transitions and Animations: Enables smooth transitions and animated effects for elements.

6. Colors and Gradients: Specifies colors and allows for smooth color transitions using gradients.

7. Responsive Design: Adapts layouts and styles to different screen sizes and devices using media queries.

8. Pseudo-classes and Pseudo-elements: Targets specific states or parts of an element for styling and effects

5. What do you understand by CSS opacity ?

Ans.

CSS opacity is a property that allows you to control the transparency of an element on a web page. It specifies the degree to which the element is visible or invisible. The opacity value ranges from 0 to 1, where 0 indicates complete transparency (i.e., the element is invisible), and 1 represents full opacity (i.e., the element is fully visible). Syntax: - div { opacity: 0.5; }

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

Ans.

Using the background-color property: You can set the background color of an element directly by specifying a color value for the background-color property in CSS. The color value can be a named color (e.g., "red", "blue"), a hexadecimal color code (e.g., "#FF0000" for red), an RGB value (e.g., "rgb(255, 0, 0)"), or an RGBA value (e.g., "rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.5)") for transparency.

Syntax :-

1. background-color: red; 2. background: red;

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

Ans.

To control the repetition of background image we can use “background-repeat” property.

Syntax :- background-repeat: no-repeat; Default value is background-repeat: repeat;

8. What is the use of background-position Property ?

Ans.

The background-position property in CSS is used to control the starting position of a background image within its container.

It allows you to specify the horizontal and vertical offsets from the top-left corner of the container where the background image should start.

Keywords: CSS provides keywords such as left, right, center, top, and bottom to position the background image relative to the container. Syntax :- background-position: top left;

The background-position property enables you to define the position using length values (e.g., px or percentage(%)) for the horizontal and vertical offsets from the top-left corner of the container.

Syntax :- background-position: 10px 20px;

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

Ans.

The background-attachment property controls the scrolling behavior of a background image. It can have values of scroll (default) or fixed. The scroll value allows the background image to scroll with the content, while fixed keeps it fixed in place.

Syntax :- background-attachment: fixed;

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

Ans.

Separating background and color properties in CSS allows you to control the background and text color of elements independently. This provides flexibility to customize each aspect separately, such as setting a background image or gradient using background and choosing a specific text color using color. It also makes your code more organized, readable, and easier to maintain, as you can modify specific properties without affecting others. By using separate properties, you have greater control over the visual appearance of your web page elements.

11. How to center block elements using CSS1?

Ans.

1.Set a fixed width for the block element you want to center.

Apply margin-left: auto; and margin-right: auto; to the block element.

Syntax :-

.block-element {

width: 300px; /\* Set a fixed width \*/

margin-left: auto; /\* Center horizontally \*/

margin-right: auto; /\* Center horizontally \*/

}

It's important to note that this method works for block elements with a fixed width. If the block element has a width of 100% or is a flexible container, alternative methods such as using flexbox or CSS Grid are more appropriate for centering.

2. It can be done by the use of table like:

Table {margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; width: 400px;}

This table width is being defined by the content used.

These are the methods that are used to center the block element.

12. What are different ways to integrate a CSS into a Web page?

Ans.

There are three ways to integrate CSS into a Web page

1) Inline : HTML elements may have CSS applied to them via the STYLE attribute.

2) Embedded : By placing the code in a STYLE element within the HEAD element.

3) Linked/ Imported : Place the CSS in an external file and link it via a link element.

13. What is embedded style sheets ?

Ans.

Embedded style is inside the HTML code only. It is written using the <Style> tag and used under the <Head> structure. It gets applied to the element for which the style will be written.

Syntax :-

<head>

<style>

p{text-indent: 10pt;}

h1{text-color: #ffffff;}

</style>

</head>

14. What are the external style sheets?

Ans.

External style sheet are made up of css format only, it contains style information that can be linked with the HTML document externally. It is one of the easy and structured way as it keeps the style separate from the structure. It is a convenient way as only one file will be affected if any changes will be made overall. The file is linked through Link tag used inside the HTML Head.

Syntax:- Add this link in <head> element.

<link rel=stylesheet href="style.css" type="text/css">

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

Ans.

The advantages of External Style Sheets are:

1. Using them, the styles of multiple documents can be controlled from one file.

2. Classes can be created for use on multiple HTML element types in many documents.

3. In complex situations, selector and grouping methods can be used to apply styles.

The disadvantages of External Style Sheets are:

- In order to import style information for each document, an extra download is needed.

- Until the external style sheet is loaded, it may not be possible to render the document.

- For small number of style definitions, it is not viable.

16. What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

Ans.

CSS selectors are patterns used to target HTML elements for styling.

They include element, class, ID, attribute, and pseudo-class selectors.

Selectors can be combined to create more specific targeting.

Selectors like descendant and adjacent sibling select elements based on their relationship with other elements.

CSS selectors provide flexibility in styling and selecting elements on webpages.

17. What are the media types allowed by CSS?

Ans.

CSS supports media types such as "screen" for computer screens and "print" for printed documents, allowing different styles to be applied based on the device or medium.

All media (all): The default media type that applies to all devices.

18. What is the rule set?

Ans.

In CSS, a rule set consists of one or more CSS rules that define how specific elements should be styled. A rule set typically includes a selector and a declaration block.

A CSS file can contain multiple rule sets, allowing you to define different styles for different elements or groups of elements on a webpage.