**1. What is CSS?**

**C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets, fondly referred to as CSS, is a design language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable. CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page.  CSS is independent of HTML and can be used with any XML-based markup language.

**2. What are advantages of using CSS?**

a. Development of large websites, where fonts and color information were added to every single page, became easy with CSS.

b. The style definitions are normally saved in external .css files. With an external stylesheet file, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!

**3. What are different ways to apply styles in HTML file**

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

**External style sheet:** Each page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element. The <link> element goes inside the <head> section.

**Internal style sheet:** An internal style sheet may be used if one single page has a unique style. Internal styles are defined within the <style> element, inside the <head> section of an HTML page

**Inline style:** An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element. To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.

**4. What are different selectors CSS?**

Selectors are used to uniquely identify HTML elements.

* 1. The element Selector - The element selector selects elements based on the element name.
  2. The id Selector

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element. The id of an element should be unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element! To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

c. The class Selector

The class selector selects elements with a specific class attribute.To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class.

## d. Grouping Selectors

It will be better to group the selectors, to minimize the code. To group selectors, separate each selector with a comma.

**5. What is CSS BOX model?**

a. All HTML elements can be considered as boxes. In CSS, the term "box model" is used to design the HTML layout. The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: **margins, borders, padding, and the actual content**.

**6. How does display Property works?**

Every element on a web page is a rectangular box. The display property in CSS determines just how that rectangular box behaves. There are only a handful of values that are commonly used:

* 1. Inline

#### Inline Block

#### Block

#### Run-in

**7. Difference between display:none and visibility:hidden ?**

Display:none Hiding an element can be done by setting the display property to none. The element will be hidden, and the page will be displayed as if the element is not there.

visibility:hidden also hides an element. However, the element will still take up the same space as before. The element will be hidden, but still affect the layout.

**8. What are Pseudo-classes?**

A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.

For example, it can be used to:

Style an element when a user mouse over it.

Style visited and unvisited links differently.

Style an element when it gets focus.

**9. What is CSS z-index Property?**

The z-index property in CSS controls the vertical stacking order of elements that overlap. An element with greater stack order is always in front of an element with a lower stack order.

**10. What’s the difference between an inline element and a block element?**

* 1. A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available. Examples: div, p, h, tables, form.

b. An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

Examples: span, abbr, a, strong.