**(1) What are the benefits of using CSS?**

Html give structure to page and Css provide styling to the page so website look more attractive and interactive and easy to understand

**(2) What are the disadvantages of CSS?**

CSS can lead to specificity issues, making it challenging to manage complex styling hierarchies, and it may require additional effort to ensure cross-browser compatibility and address limitations in achieving certain design effects or layouts.

**(3) What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**   
CSS3 introduced several new features and improvements over CSS2, including support for rounded corners, gradients, animations, transitions, flexible box layout (Flexbox), grid layout, media queries for responsive design, and more sophisticated selectors such as attribute selectors and nth-child. CSS3 also modularizes the specification, allowing for easier updates and implementation of new features independently.

**(4) Name a few CSS style components ?**

1. **Typography**: Controls the appearance of text, including font family, size, weight, style, line spacing, and alignment.
2. **Box Model**: Governs the layout of elements, including properties like width, height, padding, border, and margin.
3. **Flexbox**: Provides a flexible layout system for arranging elements in a row or column with dynamic sizing and alignment capabilities.
4. **Grid**: Offers a two-dimensional layout system for arranging elements into rows and columns with precise control over their placement and sizing.
5. **Colors and Gradients**: Specifies the color of text, backgrounds, borders, and other elements, as well as the ability to create gradients for smooth color transition

**(5) What do you understand by CSS opacity?**   
CSS opacity refers to the degree of transparency of an element, allowing you to control how much the content of an element is visible. It is expressed as a value between 0 (completely transparent) and 1 (fully opaque), with values in between creating varying degrees of transparency. This property is commonly used to create subtle visual effects or to make elements partially transparent, such as overlaying text on an image or creating translucent backgrounds.

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

First you give class or id to element and now you select class using .(name) or select id using # (name)now you give value of background color :colorName;

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

In css we use background repeat property

Ex:-element {background-repeat :-none;}

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

The **background-position** property in CSS is used to specify the initial position of a background image within its containing element. It determines where the background image will be placed relative to the element's padding box. You can specify positions using keywords (such as **top**, **bottom**, **left**, **right**) or using length values (such as pixels or percentages). This property is helpful for fine-tuning the placement of background images to achieve the desired visual effect.

**(9) Which property controls the image scroll in the background?**   
The CSS property that controls the scrolling behavior of a background image is **background-attachment**. You can set it to values like **scroll**, **fixed**, or **local**.

**(10) Why should background and color be used as separate properties?**   
Separating **background** and **color** properties allows for more precise control over background and text colors, facilitates easier overrides, enhances code readability, and promotes accessibility.

**(11) How to center block elements using CSS1?**

In CSS1, you can center block elements horizontally by setting their left and right margins to **auto** and specifying a fixed width.

**(12) How to maintain the CSS specifications?**

Maintain CSS specifications by staying updated, using valid CSS, testing across browsers, following standards, documenting thoroughly, modularizing code, employing version control, and periodically refactoring.

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

1. **Inline CSS**: Applying styles directly within HTML elements using the **style** attribute.
2. **Internal CSS**: Embedding CSS rules within the **<style>** element in the HTML document's **<head>** section.
3. **External CSS**: Linking an external CSS file to the HTML document using the **<link>** element in the **<head>** section.

**(14)** What is embedded style sheets?

Embedded style sheets refer to CSS rules that are defined within the **<style>** element directly in the **<head>** section of an HTML document. This method allows you to apply styles specifically to that HTML document without affecting other pages, providing a more organized approach compared to inline styles.

**(15) What are the external style sheets?**   
External style sheets are separate CSS files that contain styling rules and are linked to HTML documents using the **<link>** element in the **<head>** section. This method allows for the centralization of styles, enabling consistent styling across multiple web pages and facilitating easier maintenance and updates.

**(16) What are the advantages and disadvantages of using external style sheets?**External style sheets are great for keeping your styles organized and consistent across multiple web pages. They make it easy to update styles in one place, which saves time and effort. However, they can slow down page loading because each style sheet requires its own download. Also, if there's a problem loading the style sheet, it can affect the appearance of your entire website

**(17) What is the meaning of the CSS selector?**

CSS selectors are patterns used to select and style HTML elements on a web page. They specify which elements the styles should apply to based on their attributes, IDs, classes, or relationships to other elements. Selectors can target specific elements or groups of elements, allowing you to apply styles precisely and efficiently.

**(18) What are the media types allowed by CSS?**

1. **All**: Applies to all devices.
2. **Screen**: Intended for screens (desktops, tablets, smartphones, etc.).
3. **Print**: Intended for printers.
4. **Speech**: Intended for screen readers and speech synthesizers.
5. **Projection**: Intended for projected presentations.
6. **Handheld**: Intended for handheld devices (mobile phones, PDAs, etc.).

**(19) What is the rule set?**   
A rule set in CSS consists of a selector and one or more declarations enclosed in curly braces. It defines the styles that should be applied to elements that match the selector.