Q.1 What are the benefits of using CSS?

Ans.1 Benefit of using CSS is that a single instruction can control multiple locations. It can manage the design of several web pages simultaneously. **EXAMPLE: -** You can adjust the text's colour, font style, paragraph spacing, size, and layout with CSS.

Q.2 What are disadvantage of CSS?

Ans.2 Beginners may find it challenging to comprehend CSS and its advanced features. Managing CSS specificity, particularly in large projects, can be difficult and lead to unexpected style results. While the appearance of more complex layout capabilities like Flexbox, there are still limitations when it comes to more advanced and dynamic layouts.

Q.3 What is difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

Ans.3 Versions of the CSS specification known as CSS2 and CSS3 exist. The newest and most advanced version, CSS3, introduces additional features and functionalities not found in CSS2.

**EXAMPLE: -** MEDIA QURIES: CSS3 introduces media queries, it makes responsive web design possible by allowing styles to be adjusted based on various media types and screen sizes.

BOX MODEL: CSS3 introduces more control over margins, borders, and padding is possible with a more complex box model.

SELECTORS: CSS3 introduces new selectors, selecting elements in an HTML text is made easier by the use of selectors like attribute selectors, sibling selectors, and nth-child selectors.

Q.4 Name a few CSS style components

Ans.4 Margin, Padding, Background, Color, Font, Width, Height, Position, Display, Grid, etc.

Q.5 What do you understand by CSS opacity?

Ans.5 An element will appear more transparent the lower the opacity property value is set to. Opacity specifies how transparent something is, whereas 0 is totally transparent, 0.5 is only partially see-through, and 1 is completely opaque. **EXAMPLE: -** div. a {opacity: 0.3;}

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

Ans.6 The CSS background color property allows to change the background color of an element.

**EXAMPLE: -**. element {

Background-color: blue;

}

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

Ans.7 Use the background-repeat property to regulate how often a picture appears in the background. If we don't want to repeat a picture, you can use the no-repeat value for the background-repeat property; in this instance, the image will only appear once. **EXAMPLE: -** {background-image: url(“”); background-repeat: repeat; }

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

Ans.8 The background-position property in CSS is mostly used to specify an image's starting position, i.e., to place an image in a specific location. By using the background-origin property, one can specify a location that is relative to the positioning layer. **EXAMPLE: -** background-position: left top, left center, left bottom, center top, center center, center bottom, right top, right center, right bottom.

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

Ans.9 The background-attachment attribute determines whether a background image scrolls with the page or is fixed. **EXAMPLE: -** background-attachment: fixed;

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

Ams.10 You can individually adjust different side of an element's look by separating the background and colour attributes. While the colour property is used to specify the text colour, the background property is used to set the background colour, image, and other relevant characteristics. **EXAMPLE: -** .body {

background-color: brown;

}

.one {

color- green;

}

Q.11 How to center block element using CSS1?

Ans.11 By setting the width property to a specific value and the margin-left and margin-right attributes to auto. **EXAMPLES: -**. element {

width: 400px;

margin: auto;

}

Q.12 How to maintain the CSS specification?

* Keep up-to-date knowledge of new CSS features, techniques, and tools that can improve your development process.
* Maintaining consistency with current browsers and devices by regularly examining and upgrading your CSS code.
* To find any differences or compatibility issues, test your CSS styles across several browsers and devices.

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

Ans.13 Three ways to integrate: INLINE, INTERNAL, EXTERNAL

INLINE -> By using the style tag, you can directly add CSS styles into HTML components. **EXAMPLE: -** <h1 style=” color: blue;”>header</h1>

INTERNAL -> The <style> elements in the <head> section of an HTML document, CSS styles can be embedded. **EXAMPLE: -** p {color: yellow;}

EXTERNAL -> Using the link> tag, you can link a different CSS file with the.css extension to your HTML text. **Example: -** <link rel =” stylesheet” href=” one.css”>

Q.14 What is embedded style sheets?

Ans.14 The style attribute found in HTML tags is used to define CSS styles. A set of CSS property-value pairs are contained in the 'style' attribute and are separated by semicolons. Each property-value pair identifies a particular style for the element. **EXAMPLE: -** <p style=” color: blue; background-color: black; padding: 20px;” > hello peter </p>

Q.15 What are the external style sheets?

Ans.15 An external style sheet is a separate CSS file with the.css extension that contains all the CSS styles for a website or several web pages. It is made as a distinct file and then joined to HTML texts with the <link> tag. By taking advantage of external style sheets, you may simply alter the styles throughout the entire website by changing a single CSS file and applying consistent styles to several pages at once. **Example: -** <link rel =” stylesheet” href=” one.css”>

Q.16 What are the advantages and disadvantage of using external style sheets?

Ans.16 Advantage of external style sheets: - Just by using external style sheets, you may change a single CSS file to change the look of your website, and the modified CSS will be immediately applied to all linked HTML documents.

Disadvantage of external style sheets: - By using an external style sheet, a separate HTTP request is necessary to obtain the CSS file. The web page's styling and appearance may change if the external style sheet is unavailable or absent.

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

Ans.17 The attributes, class, ID, tag name, relationship to other components, can be used by selectors to target particular parts. **EXAMPLE: -** #one {

color: black;

}

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

Ans.18 CSS supports various kinds of media types, allowing you to apply various styles in accordance with the type of media being used. Such as:

* **All:** implements to all types of media device.
* **Screen:** implements to smartphone, tablet, and computer screens, and more.
* **Print:** implements while printing the page
* **Speech:** When a screen reader or other speech synthesis device reads the page aloud, this applies.

Q.19 What is the rule set?

Ans.19 Curly braces {} gives the declaration block, which contains one or more property-value pairs that specify the styles that will be used. A semicolon (;) is used to separate each property-value pair. **EXAMPLE: -** p {

width: 100px;

height: 100px;

color: green;

text-align: center;

}