CSS

1) What are the benefits of using CSS?
- Advantage of css :
    1. CSS save time
    2. Easy maintenance
    3. Global web standards
    4. Platform independent
    5. Consistency

2) What are the disadvantages of CSS?
- Disadvantage of css :
    1. Security issues
    2. Cross-browser issues
    3. Confusion due to many CSS levels

3) What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

No	CSS2	CSS3
1	CSS2 primary focus on formatting features.	CSS3 make a webpage more attractive. It takes less time to create a webpage.
2	Not support responsive design.	Support responsive design.
3	Not divide into modules	It split into modules.
4	Not support 3D animation and transformation.	It support 3D animation and transformation.
5	Animation written in javaScript and JQuery.	Now animation easy to create and set in CSS3.
6	It is slow.	It is faster.
7	Provide unique color schemas.	It support HSL, RGBA and gradient color.
8	Supports single text blocks.	Multi-column text blocks are defined.

4) Name a few CSS style components.
- Inline
- External
- Selector
- Value of property
- Html
- Attribute
- Property

- The components of CSS style are

5) What do you understand by CSS opacity?
- CSS opacity is used to set transparency of an element. Set value in between 0 to 1.

6) How can the background color of an element be changed?
- We can change color of background use background-color property. We can change background-color values using value, rgba, hexadecimal code etc.

7) How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?
- We can set repetition of an image with background-repeat property using values like repeat, no-repeat, repeat-x, repeat-y etc. and set image position using background-position property value like, top, left, bottom, right and center.

8) What is the use of the background-position property?
- Background-position property used to set position of background image in the particular area.

9) Which property controls the image scroll in the background?
- Background-attachment property controls the image scroll in the background.

10) Why should background and color be used as separate properties?
- Background property use to set background color and image in particular element while, color property use to set text styling.

11) How to center block elements using CSS1?
- Using <center> tag we can set center a block element.

12) How to maintain the CSS specifications?
- CSS specification maintain by World Wide Web Consortium (w3c).

13) What are the ways to integrate CSS as a web page?
- There are 3 ways to integrate CSS as a web page:
    (1) Inline – using style attribute in element.
    (2) Internal - using <style> tag in <head> or <body> tag.
    (3) External – create an external file and attach with <link> tag in html file.

14) What are embedded style sheets?

- Embedded style sheets are known as internal style sheets. These are CSS styles that are defined within an HTML document using the <style> tag, with the help of this you can write CSS rules and selectors to style the elements in that specific HTML document.

15) What are the external style sheets?
- External style sheet is defined in separate CSS files with a .css extension. These CSS files are then linked to HTML documents using the <link> tag.

16) What are the advantages and disadvantages of using external style sheets?
- Advantages :
  Consistent styling, reusability, easy updates, browser caching
- Disadvantages :
  Additional HTTP request, dependency on external file, file management, limited inline styling.

17) What is the meaning of the CSS selector?
- Selector is a pattern that defines which element in an HTML document should be targeted and styled. It allows you to select specific elements based on their tag name, class, id, attributes, their relationship with other element.

18) What are the media types allowed by CSS?
- Types are :
  All, screen, print, speech, projection, handheld, tv, aural, etc

19) What is the rule set?
- The rule set includes one or more CSS rules that define how specific elements in an HTML document should be styled. Each rule set begins with a selector that selects one or more elements, followed by a set of declarations enclosed in curly brackets {}.