MODULE: 2 (CSS and CSS 3)

Q-1What are the benefits of using CSS?

A-1 CSS saves time − You can write CSS once and then reuse the same sheet in multiple HTML pages. You can define a style for each HTML element and apply it to as many Web pages as you want.

Easy maintenance − To make a global change, simply change the style, and all elements in all the web pages will be updated automatically.

Global web standards − Now HTML attributes are being deprecated and it is being recommended to use CSS. So it's a good idea to start using CSS in all the HTML pages to make them compatible with future browsers.

Platform Independence − The Script offer consistent platform independence and can support latest browsers as well.

Q-2 What are the disadvantages of CSS?

A-2 Confusion due to many CSS levels. Beginners are more vulnerable to this issue.

Cross-Browser Issues. Different browsers work differently.

Security Issues. Security is important in today's world driven by technology and data.

Extra Work for Developers.

Q-3 What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

A-3 Unlike CSS2, which was comprised of a single document, CSS3 has its specifications divided into many individual modules, which makes CSS3 a whole lot easier to handle. With CSS3, the designers can now use special fonts, like those available in Google Fonts and Typecast.

Q-4 Name a few CSS style components

A-4 Properties: These are human-readable identifiers that indicate which stylistic features you want to modify. For example, font-size, width, background-colour.

Values: Each property is assigned a value. This value indicates how to style the property.

Q-5 What do you understand by CSS opacity?

A-5 The opacity CSS property sets the opacity of an element. Opacity is the degree to which content behind an element is hidden, and is the opposite of transparency.

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

A-6 by adding background property one can change the background color of an element.

Ex. Background-color: red;

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

A-7 To control the repetition of an image in the background, use the background-repeat property. You can use no-repeat value for the background-repeat property if you do not want to repeat an image, in this case, the image will display only once.

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

A-8 The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image.

By default, a background-image is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.

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

A-9 The background-attachment property sets whether a background image scrolls with the rest of the page, or is fixed.

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

A-10 background property provides color in background while color property stands for text color.

Q-11 How to centre block elements using CSS1?

A-11 In order to centre the *block-level elements*, we need to set the margin-right and margin-left properties to explicit values.

Q-12 How to maintain the CSS specifications?

A-12

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

A-13 CSS may be added to HTML in three different ways. To style a single HTML element on the page, use Inline CSS in a style attribute. By adding CSS to the head section of our HTML document, we can embed an internal stylesheet. We can also connect to an external stylesheet that separates our CSS from our HTML.

Q-14 What is embedded style sheets?

A-14 An embedded style sheet is declared within the <head> element of an XHTML document. It applies to the whole document, rather than just one element. Each style declaration (or CSS rule) gets applied to everything in the document that matches that rule.

Q-15 What are the external style sheets?

A-15 An external style sheet is a separate file linked to an HTML web page. It comes with a . css filename extension.

Q-16 What are the advantages and disadvantages of using external style sheets?

A-16 Advantages:

1) With the help of External Style Sheets, the styles of numerous documents can be organized from one single file.

2) In External Style Sheets, Classes can be made for use on numerous HTML element types in many forms of the site.

3) In complex contexts, Methods like selector and grouping can be implemented to apply styles.

Disadvantages:

1) An extra download is essential to import style information for each file.

2) The execution of the file may be deferred till the external style sheet is loaded.

3)While implementing style sheets, we need to test Web pages with multiple browsers in order to check compatibility issues.

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

A-17 A CSS selector is the first part of a CSS Rule. It is a pattern of elements and other terms that tell the browser which HTML elements should be selected to have the CSS property values inside the rule applied to them.

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

A-18 below are the media types allowed by CSS

1. continuous or paged.
2. visual, audio, speech, or tactile.
3. grid (for character grid devices), or bitmap.
4. interactive (for devices that allow user interaction), or static (for those that do not).
5. all (includes all media types)

Q-19 What is the rule set?

A-19 A table of instructions used by a controlled interface to determine what data is allowable and how the data is handled between interconnected systems.

Q-20 Create Layouts

A-20 In CSS to create layout one can use flex property or by using grid property