# Module (CSS and CSS 3) -2

1). What are the benefits of using CSS?

Ans. The following are the advantages of CSS −

* **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.

2). What are the disadvantages of CSS?

Ans. 1. Confusion due to many CSS levels

Beginners are more vulnerable to this issue. They might get confused while opting to learn CSS as there are many levels of CSS such as CSS2, CSS3, etc.

2. Cross-Browser Issues

Different browsers work differently. So, you have to check that changes implemented in the website via CSS codes are reflected properly among all browsers.

3. Security Issues

Security is important in today’s world driven by technology and data. One of the major disadvantages of CSS is that it has limited security.

4. Extra Work for Developers

Design services are required to consider and test all CSS codes across different browsers for compatibility. Due to developers testing compatibility for different browsers, their workload increases.

3). What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

Ans. 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. Earlier, with CSS and CSS2, designers could only use “web-safe fonts” for being 100% sure to use fonts that would always display the same on every machine.

4). Name a few CSS style components.

Ans. The components of css style are:  
1)Selector: HTML element name, id name, class name.  
2)Property: It's like an attribute such as background color, font-size, position, text-align, color, border etc.  
3)Values: which defines property or values allocate for properties.

5). What do you understand by CSS opacity?

Ans. 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**.

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

Ans. To add background color in HTML, **use the CSS background-color property**. Set it to the color name or code you want and place it inside a style attribute. Then add this style attribute to an HTML element, like a table, heading, div, or span tag.

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

Ans. 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.

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

Ans. The **background-position** CSS property sets the initial position for each background image. The position is relative to the position layer set by background-origin.

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

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

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

Ans. Background and color should be used as separate properties because background property can be used separately to change the background image or background color of the given element and the color property can be used separately to add color to the text in the given element.

11). How to center block elements using CSS1?

Ans. With css the way to center anything that's a block level element is **with the margin property**. One of the values of margin is auto and by setting auto on the left and right margin our block level element will center itself.

12). How to maintain the CSS specifications?

Ans. The CSS specifications are maintained by **the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)**.

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

Ans. **CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:**

1. Inline - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements.
2. Internal - by using a <style> element in the <head> section.
3. External - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file.

14). What is embedded style sheets?

Ans. Embedded Stylesheet: **It allows you to define styles for a particular HTML document as a whole in one place**. This is done by embedding the <style></style> tags containing the CSS properties in the head of your document.

15). What are the external style sheets?

Ans. An external style sheet is **a separate CSS file that can be accessed by creating a link within the head section of the webpage**. Multiple webpages can use the same link to access the stylesheet. The link to an external style sheet is placed within the head section of the page.

16). What are the advantages and disadvantages of using external style sheets?

Ans. **The advantages of External Style Sheets are as follows :**

* With the help of External Style Sheets, the styles of numerous documents can be organized from one single file.
* In External Style Sheets, Classes can be made for use on numerous HTML element types in many forms of the site.
* In complex contexts, Methods like selector and grouping can be implemented to apply styles.

**The disadvantages of External Style Sheets are as follows :**

* An extra download is essential to import style information for each file.
* The execution of the file may be deferred till the external style sheet is loaded.
* While implementing style sheets, we need to test Web pages with multiple browsers in order to check compatibility issues.

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

Ans. 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**.

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

Ans. continuous or paged.

* visual, audio, speech, or tactile.
* grid (for character grid devices), or bitmap.
* interactive (for devices that allow user interaction), or static (for those that do not).
* all (includes all media types)

19). What is the rule set?

Ans. A CSS ruleset is various affirmations to various pieces or elements of the document. The objective is to apply a bunch of properties for certain distinct qualities to a solitary, or a particular arrangement of components in the connected HTML page.

20). Create Layouts 