MODULE-2

**1.WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF USING CSS?**

**Ans.Separates structure from presentation.**

**->Esay to learn.**

**->Faster page loading.**

**->Easy maintenance of multiple pages.**

**-> Provides advanced control of presentation.**

**->Better accessibility for disabled user.**

**2.WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF USING CSS?**

**Ans.Uneven Browser Support.**

**->This is improving all the time.**

**->Assume that 95%+ of your users have css functionality on their browsers.**

**3.WHAT IS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CSS2 AND CSS3?**

**Ans.** **CSS-2. CSS-3.**

**Normal styling. Better styling.**

**For single device. New Transitions&Animations.**

**No Transitions&Animations. Shadows.**

**No shadows. Reponsive layouts.**

**No Embedded fonts. Embedded fonts.**

**4.NAME A FEW CSS STYLE COMPONENTS?**

**Ans. THIS IS DIV.**

**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 COLOUR OF AN ELEMENT BE CHANGED?**

**Ans. You can change the background color of an HTML element** **using the background-color CSS property and giving it a value of a color.**

**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 BACKGROUND-POSITION PROPERTY?**

**Ans. The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image. Tip: By default, a background-image is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.**

**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.  There are two reasons behind this: It enhances the legibility of style sheets. The background property is a complex property in CSS, and if it is combined with color, the complexity will further increase.**

**11.HOW TO CENTER BLOCK ELEMENTS USING CSS1?**

**Ans. There are two ways of centering block level elements:  
  
1. By setting the properties margin-left and margin-right to auto and width to some explicit value:**

**12.WHAT ARE THE WAYS TO INTEGRATE CSS AS A WEB PAGE?**

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

**13.WHAT IS EMBEDDED STYLE SHEETS?**

**Ans.**  **It allows you to define styles for a particular HTML document as a whole in one place**.

**14.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.**

**15.WHAT ARE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF USING EXTERNAL STYLE SHEETS?**

**Ans. External style sheets have the following advantages over internal and inline styles:**

* **one change to the style sheet will change all linked pages.**
* **you can create classes of styles that can then be used on many different HTML elements.**
* **consistent look and feel across multiple web pages.**

**16.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.**

**17.WHAT ARE THE MEDIA TYPES ALLOWDED BY CSS?**

**Ans. CSS 2.1 defines the following media groups:**

* **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)**

**18.WHAT IS THE RULE SET?**

**Ans. A collection of rules or signatures that network traffic or system activity is compared against to determine an action to take—such as forwarding or rejecting a packet, creating an alert, or allowing a system event.**