**Module (CSS and CSS 3) -2**

**(1) What are the benefits of using CSS?**

**Ans :** 1) Faster Page Speed. More code means slower page speed.

2) Better User Experience. CSS not only makes web pages easy on the eye, it also allows for user-friendly formatting.

3) Quicker Development Time.

4) Easy Formatting Changes

5) Compatibility Across Devices

**(2) What are the disadvantages of CSS?**

**Ans :** 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.

**(3) What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**

**Ans :** The biggest difference between CSS2 and CSS3 is that **CSS3 is now split into different modules**. Since each module makes its way through the W3C individually, there's a wider range of browser support. Make sure you test your CSS3 pages in as many browsers and operating systems as possible to ensure compatibility.

**(4) Name a few CSS style components**

**Ans :** The components of css style are: 1)Selecter: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 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 :** To horizontally center a block element (like <div>), **use margin: auto**; Setting the width of the element will prevent it from stretching out to the edges of its container.

**(12) How to maintain the CSS specifications?**

**Ans :** CSS is created and maintained through a group of people within the W3C called the CSS working Group.The CSS Working Group creates documents called specifications. When a specifications has been discussed and officially ratified by W3C members, it becomes a recommendation.

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

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

**(14) What is embedded style sheets?**

**Ans :** CSS stylesheets can be applied to an HTML document in 3 ways – inline styles, embedded stylesheet, and external stylesheet. Embedded Stylesheet: **It allows you to define styles for a particular HTML document as a whole in one place**

**(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 rule or "rule set" is a statement that tells browsers how to render particular elements on an HTML page. A rule set consists of a selector followed by a declaration block.