

Module (CSS and CSS 3) -2

Q.1:- What are the benefits of using CSS?

Ans:- Benefits:

1. CSS saves a lot of time.
2. It helps to make consistent and spontaneous changes.
3. It improves the loading speed of the page.
4. CSS has the ability to re-position.
5. It has better device compatibility.

Q.2:- What are the disadvantages of CSS?

Ans:- Disadvantages:

- 1 . There could be cross-browser issues while using CSS.
- 2 . There are multiple levels of CSS such as CSS, CSS 2, CSS 3. This can create confusion for non-developers and beginners.

Q.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.

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

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.

Q.5 :- What do you understand by CSS opacity?

Ans:- The opacity property sets the opacity level for an element. The opacity-level describes the transparency-level, where 1 is not transparent at all, 0.5 is 50% see-through, and 0 is completely transparent.

Q.6 :- How can the background colour of an element be changed?

Ans:- To add background colour in HTML, use the CSS background-colour property. Set it to the colour 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.

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

Ans:- The background-repeat property in CSS is used to repeat the background image both horizontally and vertically. It also decides whether the background image will be repeated or not.

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

Ans:- The background-position property in CSS is mainly used to set the initial position for the background image. It is used to set an image at a certain position. The position that is relative to the positioning layer, can be set by using the background-origin property.

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

Ans:- The background-attachment property in CSS is used to specify the kind of attachment of the background image with respect to its container. It can be set to scroll or make it remain fixed. It can be applied to all HTML elements.

Q.10:- Why should background and colour 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 colour, the complexity will further increase.

Q. 11:- How to center block elements using CSS1?

Ans:- We need to specify the margin from left and right such that it looks centered. We do not need to do this manually, we have one property value "auto" which will automatically set the margin such that our block element is placed in the center.

Q. 12:- How to maintain the CSS specifications?

Ans:- The CSS Specification is no different but with a different approach with the advent of CSS3.

The Specification also include:

- 1 . The syntax and data types of the language.
- 2 .Detailed explanation on CSS Selectors.
- 3 . How you can assign values to properties.
- 4 . The Cascade (the "C" in CSS)
- 5 . How inheritance works.
- 6 . The Box Model e.t.c.

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

Ans:- There are three ways to integrate CSS into a Web page

1. Inline: HTML elements may have CSS applied to them via the STYLE attribute.
2. Embedded/internal: By placing the code in a STYLE element within the HEAD element.
3. Linked/ Imported/external: Place the CSS in an external file and link it via a link element.

Q. 14:- What is embedded style sheets?

Ans:- Internal or Embedded CSS: This can be used when a single HTML document must be styled uniquely. The CSS rule set should be within the HTML file in the head section i.e the CSS is embedded within the HTML file.

Q.15:- What are the external style sheets?

Ans:- With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file! Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element, inside the head section.

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

Ans:- Advantages of External CSS:

- 1 . one change to the style sheet will change all linked pages
- 2 . you can create classes of styles that can then be used on many different HTML elements
- 3 . consistent look and feel across multiple web pages
- 4 . improved load times because the css file is downloaded once and applied to each relevant page as needed

Disadvantages of External CSS:

- 1 . Your pages may not be rendered correctly until the external CSS is loaded.
- 2 . Uploading or linking to multiple CSS files can increase your site's download time.

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

Ans:- CSS selectors are used to select the content you want to style. Selectors are the part of CSS rule set. CSS selectors select HTML elements according to its id, class, type, attribute etc. 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?

Ans:-

CSS 2-Defines the following media groups:

- 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?

Ans:- Each (valid) declaration block is preceded by one or more comma-separated selectors, which are conditions selecting some elements of the page. A selector group and an associated declarations block, together, are called a ruleset, or often a rule.