Module (CSS and CSS 3) -2

1.What are the benefits of using CSS?

->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?

->Confusion due to many CSS levels.

Cross-Browser Issues.

Security Issues.

Extra Work for Developers.

3.What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

->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.

4.Name a few CSS style components?

->font-size.

width.

background-color.

color.

border.

5.What do you understand by CSS opacity?

->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?

->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?

->To control the repetition of an image in the background, use the background-repeat property.

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

->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?

->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?

->he 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?

->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?

->If there are two or more CSS rules that point to the same element, the selector with the highest specificity value will "win", and its style declaration will be applied to that HTML element.

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

->1. First Way is <style> Tag (Embedding Styles): I won’t recomment writing Styles inside a HTML Page. ...

2. Second way is <link> Tag (Linking an External CSS File): This is the most common way of including an External Stylesheet. ...

3. Third Way (Inline CSS): Wrinting Inline CSS style is not recommended.

4. Fourth Way

14.What is embedded style sheets?

->t 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.

15.What are the external style sheets?

->An external style sheet is a separate CSS file that can be accessed by creating a link within the head section of the webpage.

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

->Advantages

The style of a few documents can be controlled from the site by utilizing them.

Multiple HTML elements can have numerous documents, where classes can be made.

Disadvantages

Your pages may not be rendered correctly until the external CSS is loaded.

Uploading or linking to multiple CSS files can increase your site’s download time.

17.What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

->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?

->continuous or paged.

visual, audio, speech, or tactile.

grid (for character grid devices), or bitmap.

interactive.

19.What is the rule set?

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

20.Create Layouts

->In the Project window, click the module you want to add a layout to.

In the main menu, select File > New > XML > Layout XML File.

In the dialog that appears, provide the filename, the root layout tag.