Assignment

MODULE: 2 (CSS & CSS-3)

1) What are the benefits of using CSS?

Ans: There are a number of benefits of CSS, including:

      1) Faster page speed

      2) Better user experience

      3) Quicker development time

      4) Easy formatting changes

      5) Compatibility across device

2) What are the Disadvantages of CSS?

Ans: There are a number of Disadvantages of CSS, including:

      1) Confusion due to many CSS level

      2) Cross-browser issues

      3) Security issues

      4) Extra work for developer

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.

Ans: A few CSS style components include Property, Value, and Selector.

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.

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.

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.

Ans: The background-position property **sets the starting position of a background image**.

By default, a background-image is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.

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

Ans: This is done with mainly two purposes:

1. It makes the style sheets more legible. Background property, which is complex in itself, becomes all the more complex with color.
2. Color is an in-built property while the background is not one. And this can lead to a lot of confusion.

Ans: In order to center the block-level elements, we need to set the margin-right and margin-left properties to explicit values.

12) How to maintain the CSS specification?

Ans:

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 element
2) Internal – by using a <style> element in the <head> section
3) External – by using a <link> element to link to in an external CSS file

14) What is embedded style sheets ?

Ans: These are the sheets where style sets for the entire HTML document are defined in a single place. For doing this, the style sheet information under the style tags should be embedded into an HTML 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: **Advantages**:

- 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.

Disadvantages:

- For rendering the document, external style sheets have to be loaded.
- It is not suitable for small style definitions.
- For importing documents with style information, an additional download is required.

17) What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

Ans: The selector in CSS is used for the purpose of linking HTML and style sheet elements — just like string in HTML.

18) What are the media types allowed by CSS?

Ans: CSS allows different media types, including speech, audio, visual and tactile media, paged or continuous media, bitmap or grid media, and even interactive media.

19) What is the rule set?

Ans: Rule sets can be used to identify selectors attached to one another. It consists of two different parts - selector and declaration.

20) Create layout

Ans: