

Module (CSS and CSS 3) -2

1) What are the benefits of using CSS?

a. Some benefits of using CSS include faster page speed, better user experience, quicker development time, and easy formatting changes.

2) What are the disadvantages of CSS?

a. Disadvantages of using CSS include confusion among web browsers, the need for compatibility testing across multiple browsers, and potential security concerns and cross-browser issues.

3) What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

a. The main difference between CSS2 and CSS3 is that CSS3 has been split into different sections, called modules. Each module adds new capabilities or extends features defined in CSS2 while preserving backward compatibility.

4) Name a few CSS style components

- a. CSS style components include color, font, text-align, margin, padding, border, and background. These components can be used to control the appearance of HTML elements on a web page.

Ex. Color: blue;

Text-align: center;

Margin:40px;

Border:2px solid black;

5) What do you understand by CSS opacity?

- a. The CSS opacity property is used to specify the transparency of an element. In simple words, you can say that it specifies the clarity of the image.

Ex. opacity:0.5;

6) How can the background color of an element be changed?

- a. By using background-color property in css.

Ex. Background-color: Yellow;

7) How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?

a. By using background-repeat property in css. 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.

Ex. Background-repeat: no-repeat;

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

a. 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.

Ex. background-position: center;

Values of background-position

left top
left center
left bottom
right top
right center
right bottom
center top
center center
center bottom

9) Which property controls the image scroll in the background?

a. 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.

Ex. background-attachment: scroll;

background-attachment: fixed;

values of background attachment

scroll, fixed, local, inherit, initial.

10) Why should background and color be used as separate properties?

a. 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?

a. By setting the properties margin-left and margin-right to auto.

Ex. Margin: 0 auto;

12) How to maintain the CSS specifications?

a. To maintain CSS specifications, you can follow some best practices such as keeping all global styles in a separate file, keeping styles of components (pages, layouts) in isolation all the time, and keeping the same name across the JavaScript file name, component name, style file name, and style class name.

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

a. There are three ways to include CSS in a web page: `<style>` Tag (Embedding Styles), `<link>` Tag (Linking an External CSS File), Inline CSS.

Ex. 1) `<style></style>`

2) `<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">`

3) `<div style="color: blue;"></div>`

14) What is embedded style sheets?

a. Embedded style sheets allow you to define styles for the whole HTML document in one place. Embedded style sheets refer to when you embed style sheet information into an HTML document using the `<style>` element.

15) What are the external style sheets?

a. 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.

Ex. <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

16) What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

a. 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.

Ex. 1) Element, class, id selector p , .class , #id { }

2) Universal selector * { }

3) Grouping Selector p, div, span{ }

4) Pseudo class selector a:link{ }

5) Pseudo Element selector div: hover{ }

6) Attribute selector input[type="text"]{ }

17) What are the media types allowed by CSS?

a. The media types allowed by CSS

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)

18) What is the rule set?

a. A rule set in CSS is a combination of a selector and a declaration block that specifies how the selected elements should be styled. The selector identifies the HTML element(s) to which the rule set should be applied, and the declaration block consists of one or more style declarations that specify the style properties and their values for the selected element(s).

ex. p {

font-size: 16px;

color: #333333;

}

