# Module (CSS and CSS 3) -2

Que-1. What are the benefits of using CSS?

Ans. 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.

Que-2.What are the disadvantages of CSS?

Ans. The disadvantages of CSS-

1.CSS, CSS 1 up to CSS3, result in creating of confusion among web browsers.

2.There exists a scarcity of security.

3.There might be cross-browser issues while using CSS.

4.Browser compatibility (some styles sheet are supported and some are not).

5.There are multiple levels which creates confusion for non-developers and beginners.

Que-3. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

Ans. The difference between CSS2 and CSS3-

1.CSS3 is split into many various documents known as Modules. each module adds new capability or extends options outlined in CSS2 over conserving backward compatibility. Work on CSS3 started around the time of publication of the initial CSS2 recommendation.

2.The CSS3 version supports more browsers than CSS2.

3. CSS3 introduces several new selectors. Those new selectors square measure largely in an exceeding type of pseudo-elements and pseudo-categories.

4.The new addition of General relation combinatory will be wont to match relation parts of a given part through diacritic combinatory.

5.CSS3 introduces several properties attended with new values and units. It facilitates styling of backgrounds, borders, boxes, etc…, that permits the USA to stay most of the styling at intervals the computer network and HTML standards and our document, while not a necessity for all those proprietary third-party package packages.

Que-4. Name a few CSS style components

Ans.CSS style components-

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.

Que-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.

Que-6. How can the background color of an element be changed?

Ans. The background color in HTML, use the CSS background-color property.

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

Ans. The background-repeat property that will help us to control the repetition of the image. The background-repeat property in CSS is used to repeat the background image both horizontally and vertically.

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

Ans. The background-position property sets the starting Position of a back ground image and background color

etc.

Que-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.

Que-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.

Que-11 How to center block elements using CSS1?

Ans. The block elements, we can simply make use of the <center> tag. All the elements within the <center> tag will be centrally aligned.

Que-12. How to maintain the CSS specifications?

Ans. Consistent Naming Conventions: Use consistent and meaningful names for classes and IDs to make your CSS easy to understand and maintain.

Modular Approach: Break down your styles into modular components, making it easier to update and manage specific parts of your website.

Comments: Add comments to explain complex or critical sections of your CSS. This aids understanding and future updates.

Version Control: Utilize version control systems like Git to track changes, making it easier to roll back if needed and collaborate with others.

Responsive Design: Ensure your styles accommodate different screen sizes and devices. Use media queries to create responsive layouts.

CSS Preprocessors: Consider using CSS preprocessors like Sass or Less to write more maintainable and organized code with features like variables and nesting.

Documentation: Create documentation for your CSS codebase, outlining style guidelines, naming conventions, and any specific rules for your project.

Regular Audits: Conduct regular audits to remove unused styles, ensuring your stylesheet remains efficient and manageable.

Testing: Test your styles across various browsers to identify and address any cross-browser compatibility issues.

Stay Updated: Keep abreast of CSS updates and best practices to leverage new features and optimize your styles.

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

Ans. There are three ways to integrate CSS into a web page.

A.)Inline: HTML elements may have CSS applied to them via the STYLE attribute.

B.)Embedded: By placing the code in

a STYLE elements within the HEAD elements.

C.)Linked/Imported: place the CSS in an external file and link it a via a link element.

Que-14. What is embedded style sheets ?

Ans. An embedded style sheet is declared within the <head> element of an XHTML document. It 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.

Que-15. What are the external style sheets?

Ans. An external style sheet is a file with a  CSS extension that contains cascading style sheet definitions for a webpage. It completely separates the CSS styles from the HTML document making it easy to reuse and maintain.

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

Ans. the advantages and disadvantages of using external style sheets:

A.}The advantages of External Style Sheets are as follows.

1.) With the help of External Style Sheets, the styles of numerous documents can be organized from one single file.

2.) In External Style Sheets, Classes can be made for use on numerous HTML element types in many forms of the site.

3.) In complex contexts, Methods like selector and grouping can be implemented to apply styles.

B.}The disadvantages of External Style Sheets are as follows.

1.) An extra download is essential to import style information for each file.

2.) The execution of the file may be deferred till the external style sheet is loaded.

3.) While implementing style sheets, we need to test Web pages with multiple browsers in order to check compatibility issues.

Que-17. What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

Ans. The meaning of the CSS selectors are used to "find" the HTML elements you want to style.

Que-18 What are the media types allowed by CSS?

Ans. the media types allowed by CSS.

Desktop:-@media screen and

(min-width: 1024px)

{…..}

Tablet:-@media screen and

(min-width: 768px)and

(max-width:1023px)

{….}

Mobile:-@media screen and

(min-width: 767px)

{…..}

Que-19. What is the rule set?

Ans. In CSS, a rule set consists of a selector and a declaration block. The selector specifies which HTML elements the style rules should apply to, and the declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons. Each declaration includes a property and a value, defining the style for the selected elements. Here's a basic example:

Que-20. Create Layouts

Ans. Create Layouts

