**Module (CSS and CSS 3) -2**

**Rajan**

**1.** What are the benefits of using CSS?

**Ans.** Advantages of CSS

Better Website Speed. For a website to function efficiently, it should have a faster load time. ...

Easier to Maintain. CSS is easy to maintain due to less maintenance time. ...

Consistent Design. ...

Time-Saving. ...

Better Device Compatibility. ...

Positioning of Design Elements.

**2.** What are the disadvantages of CSS?

**Ans.** Disadvantages of CSS:

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

With CSS, what works with one browser might not always work with another. ...

There exists a scarcity of security.

After making the changes we need to confirm the compatibility if they appear.

**3.** What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

**Ans.** 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.

**Ans.** At its most basic level, CSS consists of two components:

Properties: These are human-readable identifiers that indicate which stylistic features you want to modify. For example, font-size , width , background-color .

Values: Each property is assigned a value. This value indicates how to style the property.

**5.** What do you understand by CSS opacity?

**Ans.** The CSS opacity property is used to specify the transparency of an element. In simple word, you can say that it specifies the clarity of the image. In technical terms, Opacity is defined as degree in which light is allowed to travel through an object.

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

**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.

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

**Ans.** This task can be achieved by using 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. It also decides whether the background image will be repeated or not.

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

**Ans.** **Definition and Usage**

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.

**9.** Which property controls the image scroll in the background?

**Ans.** **Background-attachment property**

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?

**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.

**11.** How to center block elements using CSS1?

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

**12.** How to maintain the CSS specifications?

**Ans.** The CSS specifications are maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Even though every browser supports CSS, there are many inconsistencies in the supported specification version. Some browsers even have their own implementation of the specification and have proprietary (vendor) prefixes.

**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 elements.
2. Internal - by using a <style> element in the <head> section.
3. External - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file.

**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.

**15.** What are the external style sheets?

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

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

**Ans.** External style sheets have the following advantages over internal and inline styles:

* one change to the style sheet will change all linked pages.
* you can create classes of styles that can then be used on many different HTML elements.
* consistent look and feel across multiple web pages.

**17.** What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

**Ans.** CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style. We can divide CSS selectors into five categories: Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class) Combinator selectors (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)

**18.** What are the media types allowed by CSS?

**Ans.**  Media types define the broad category of device for which the media query applies: all , print , screen . The type is optional (assumed to be all ) except when using the not or only logical operators.

**19.**  What is the rule set?

**Ans.** Definition(s):

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