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

• What are the benefits of using CSS?

There are a number of benefits of CSS, including:

**1) Faster Page Speed**

More code means slower page speed. And CSS enables you to use less code. CSS allows you to use one CSS rule and apply it to all occurrences of a certain tag within an HTML document.

**2) Better User Experience**

CSS not only makes web pages easy on the eye, it also allows for user-friendly formatting. When buttons and text are in logical places and well organized, user experience improves.

**3) Quicker Development Time**

With CSS, you can apply specific formatting rules and styles to multiple pages with one string of code. One cascading style sheet can be replicated across several website pages. If, for instance, you have product pages that should all have the same formatting, look, and feel, writing CSS rules for one page will suffice for all pages of that same type.

**4) Easy Formatting Changes**

If you need to change the format of a specific set of pages, it’s easy to do so with CSS. There’s no need to fix every individual page. Just edit the corresponding CSS stylesheet and you’ll see changes applied to all the pages that are using that style sheet.

**5) Compatibility Across Devices**

Responsive web design matters. In today’s day and age, web pages must be fully visible and easily navigable on all devices. Whether mobile or tablet, desktop, or even smart TV, CSS combines with HTML to make responsive design possible.

• What are the disadvantages of CSS?

## ****Disadvantages of CSS****

There are a few downsides while using CSS. One must know these disadvantages so that he or she is aware and takes care of them while designing a website.

### ****1. Confusion due to many CSS levels****

Beginners are more vulnerable to this issue. They might get confused while opting to learn CSS as there are many levels of CSS such as CSS2, CSS3, etc.

### ****2. Cross-Browser Issues****

Different browsers work differently. So, you have to check that changes implemented in the website via CSS codes are reflected properly among all browsers.

### ****3. Security Issues****

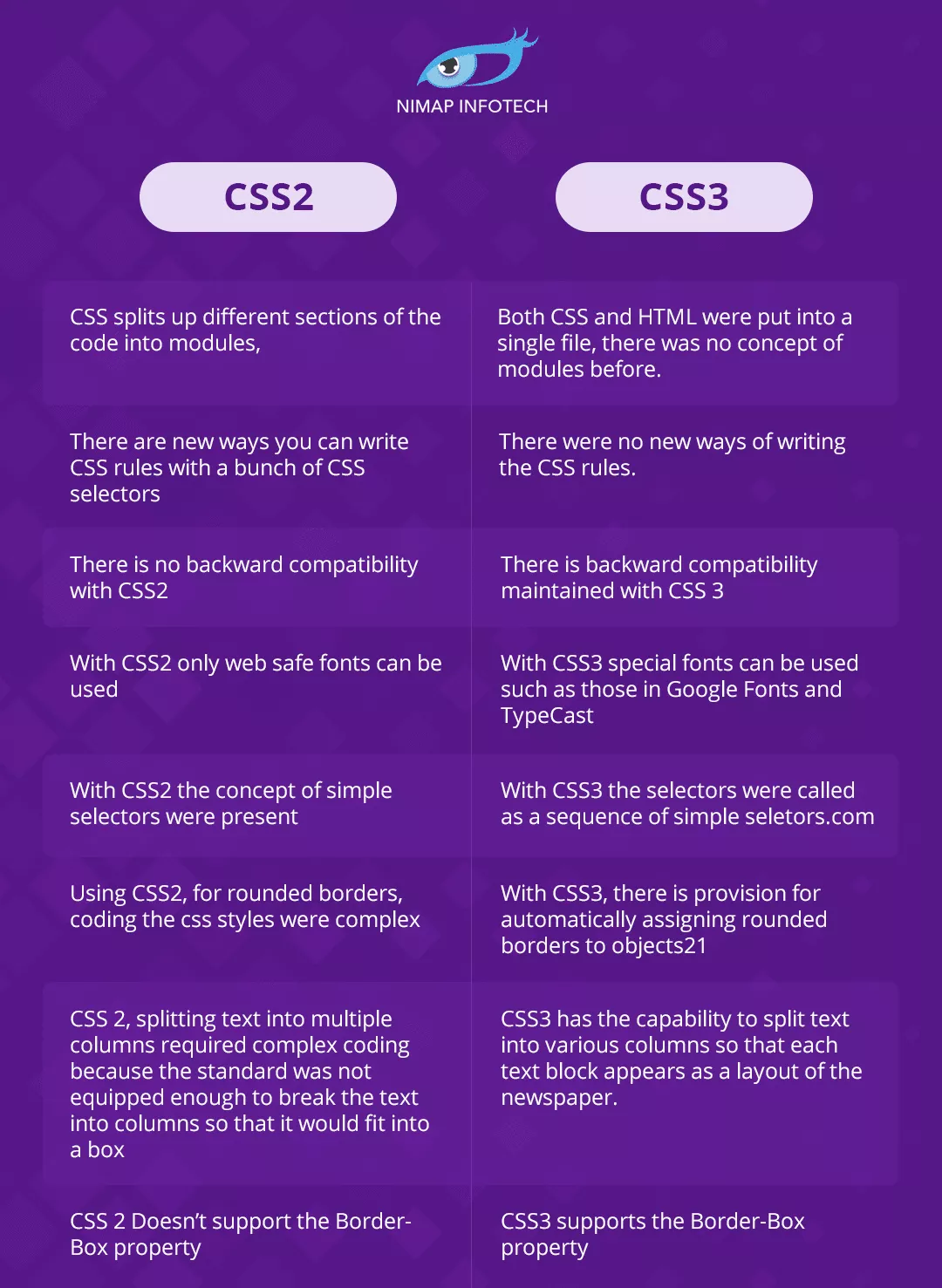
Security is important in today’s world driven by technology and data. One of the major disadvantages of CSS is that it has limited security.

### ****4. Extra Work for Developers****

Design services are required to consider and test all CSS codes across different browsers for compatibility. Due to developers testing compatibility for different browsers, their workload increases.

Overall, we can say that if you are passionate about web development, try to learn HTML and CSS. For device compatibility, learn the Bootstrap framework as well. Though you might see some disadvantages of CSS, many advantages counter them and ensure that your web development process is smooth and efficient.

• What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?



• Name a few CSS style components

**The components of css style are:**  
  
**Selector:** class name, id name or element name that is target  
**Attribute:** name of the attribute you want to style for example border, color,background, position etc.  
**Value of Property:** value that will be assigned to attribute.

• What do you understand by CSS opacity?

A [<number>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/number) in the range 0.0 to 1.0, inclusive, or a [<percentage>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/percentage) in the range 0% to 100%, inclusive, representing the opacity of the channel (that is, the value of its alpha channel). Any value outside the interval, though valid, is clamped to the nearest limit in the range.

| **Value** | **Meaning** |
| --- | --- |
| 0 | The element is fully transparent (that is, invisible). |
| Any [<number>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/number) strictly between 0 and 1 | The element is translucent (that is, content behind the element can be seen). |
| 1 (default value) | The element is fully opaque (visually solid). |

• How can the background color of an element be changed?

The *value* of the *background-color* property can be specified in three ways:

1. Using *RGB values* e.g. rgb(250,0,0), rgb(0,250,0), etc.
2. Using a *Hexadecimal(HEX) value* e.g. #FFFFFF, #000000, etc.
3. Using a valid *color name* e.g. “white”, “red”, “black”, “blue”, etc.

• How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?

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.

**Syntax:**

background-repeat: repeat|repeat-x|repeat-y|no-repeat|initial|inherit;

• What is the use of the background-position property?

The **background-position** property in CSS is mainly used to sets the initial position for the background image ie., it is used to set an image at a certain position. The position that is relative to the positioning layer, can be set by using the [background-origin](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/css-background-origin-property/) property.

**Syntax:**

background-position: value;

**Note:**The [background-image](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/css-background-image-property/) is placed default to the top-left corner of an element with a repetition on both horizontally & vertically.

• 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.

This way to controls background-image

background-attachment: scroll|fixed|local|initial|inherit;

• Why should background and color be used as separate properties?

Why background and color are the separate properties if they should always be set together? 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.