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| **Question:** What are the benefits of using CSS? |
| **Answer:**   * CSS allows for greater flexibility and control over the visual appearance of a website. With CSS, web developers can create complex layouts, use custom fonts, and add animations and other visual effects to a website. * CSS plays an important role, by using CSS you simply got to specify a repeated style for element once & use it multiple times as because CSS will automatically apply the required styles. * The main advantage of CSS is that style is applied consistently across variety of sites. One instruction can control several areas which is advantageous. * Web designers needs to use few lines of programming for every page improving site speed. * Cascading sheet not only simplifies website development, but also simplifies the maintenance as a change of one line of code affects the whole web site and maintenance time. * It is less complex therefore the effort are significantly reduced. * It helps to form spontaneous and consistent changes. * CSS changes are device friendly. With people employing a batch of various range of smart devices to access websites over the web, there’s a requirement for responsive web design. * It has the power for re-positioning. It helps us to determine the changes within the position of web elements who are there on the page. * These bandwidth savings are substantial figures of insignificant tags that are indistinct from a mess of pages. * Easy for the user to customize the online page * It reduces the file transfer size. |
| **Question:** What are the disadvantages of CSS? |
| **Answer:**   * 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. The web developers need to test for compatibility, running the program across multiple browsers. * There exists a scarcity of security. * After making the changes we need to confirm the compatibility if they appear. The similar change effects on all the browsers. * The programming language world is complicated for non-developers and beginners. Different levels of CSS i.e. CSS, CSS 2, CSS 3 are often quite confusing. * Browser compatibility (some styles sheet are supported and some are not). * CSS works differently on different browsers. IE and Opera supports CSS as different logic. * There might be cross-browser issues while using CSS. * There are multiple levels which creates confusion for non-developers and beginners. |
| **Question:** What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3? |
| **Answer:**   * CSS2 was released in 1998 with added styles for other media types so that it can be used for page layout designing. CSS3 was released in 1999 and presentation-style properties were added in it that allows you to build a presentation from documents. * 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. Earlier, with CSS and CSS2, designers could only use “web-safe fonts” for being 100% sure to use fonts that would always display the same on every machine. * While CSS2 had ‘simple selectors’, CSS3 calls the components as ‘a sequence of simple selectors’. * CSS3 came up with some key web design considerations like rounded borders that help in rounding up the borders without any hassle. This turned out to be a huge plus point for developers who were struggling with initial versions of CSS borders. * CSS3 has the capability to split text sections into multiple columns so that it can be read like a newspaper. In CSS2, the developers had difficulty because the standard was not equipped with automatically breaking the text so that it fits within a box.  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Parameters** | **CSS2** | **CSS3** | | 1. **Released In** | 1998 | 1999 | | 1. **Specification** | Single Document | Divided into individual modules | | 1. **Styling Option** | More than CSS | Large, along with the support for animations | | 1. **Fonts** | Web-safe fonts | Special fonts analogous to Google Fonts and Typecast | | 1. **Selectors** | Simple selectors | A sequence of simple selectors | | 1. **Rounded Borders** | No | Yes | | 1. **Split Text Feature** | No | Yes | | 1. **Grid System and Template Layout** | No | Yes | |
| **Question:** Name a few CSS style components |
| **Answer:**   * font-size * width * background-color * color * border |
| **Question:** What do you understand by CSS opacity? |
| **Answer**:  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. |
| **Question:** How can the background color of an element be changed? |
| **Answer:**  To set the background color in HTML, use the style attribute, with the CSS property background-color inside the body tag of the HTML document.  <!DOCTYPE html>  <html>  <body>  <h1 style="background-color: aquamarine;">HTML Articles</h1>  </body>  </html> |
| **Question:** How can image repetition of the ~~backup~~ background be controlled? |
| **Answer**:  Background-repetition property controls the repetition of images in the background. Use no-repeat if the image is to be displayed once in the background. |
| **Question:** What is the use of the background-position property? |
| **Answer:**  The background-position CSS property sets the initial position for each background image. The position is relative to the position layer set by background-origin. |
| **Question:** Which property controls the image scroll in the background? |
| **Answer:**  The background-attachment property specifies whether the background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page. It controls the scrolling of an image in the background. |
| **Question:** Why should background and color be used as separate properties? |
| **Answer:**  It makes the style sheets more legible. Background property, which is complex in itself, becomes all the more complex with color. |
| **Question:** How to center block elements using CSS1? |
| **Answer:**  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. |
| **Question:** How to maintain the CSS specifications? |
| **Answer:**  One can maintain CSS specification as follows.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | MEDIA QUERIES LEVEL 4 |  |   Media Queries defines a syntax for short expressions that describe required features of media (or devices), e.g.: minimum or maximum screen size, color capabilities, resolution, aspect ratio, type of pointing device, viewing environment, scripting capabilities, etc. Media Queries is related to the work on CC/PP, but is a more light-weight and limited solution.  Such expressions can be attached as labels to style sheets or other resources, to indicate what media they are designed for. They are used, e.g., in HTML (in the media attribute). CSS uses them on '@import' and '@media' and they occur in similar ways in SVG and generic XML.  Media Queries level 4 is an extended version of the first Media Queries. It adds a handful of new media features, such as 'pointer' and 'hover' (for capabilities of the pointing device) and 'block-overflow' (for paged vs scrolling media), which provide more precise information about the media than the old 'handheld' vs 'screen' and 'projection' vs 'screen' distinctions. |
| **Question:** What are the ways to integrate CSS as a web page? |
| **Answer:**  CSS may be added to HTML in three different ways.   1. To style a single HTML element on the page, use Inline CSS in a style attribute. 2. By adding CSS to the head section of our HTML document, we can embed an internal stylesheet. 3. We can also connect to an external stylesheet that separates our CSS from our HTML |
| **Question:** What is embedded style sheets? |
| **Answer:**  Inline CSS, also called an embedded stylesheet, goes "inside" the HTML.  To add inline CSS, use a style attribute inside the opening tag of an HTML element.  Here's the syntax: HTML. <element style="CSS property: value"> |
| **Question:** What are the external style sheets? |
| **Answer:**  External CSS is a form of CSS which is used to add styling to multiple HTML pages at a time. It helps to design the layout of many HTML web pages simultaneously. The external CSS is always saved with the .CSS extension, and through this file, we can change the complete style of our HTML web page. |
| **Question:** What are the advantages and disadvantages of using external style sheets? |
| **Answer:**  **The following advantages of external style sheets:**   * You may develop style classes that can be applied to numerous different HTML elements. * Uniform appearance and experience across many web pages * All connected pages will be affected by a modification to the style sheet. * Faster load speeds because each relevant page just needs to have the CSS file downloaded first and applied as necessary * External CSS helps avoid extraneous information and makes HTML files tidy and small. * You may organize the styles with it. As an illustration, the styles for one area of a website may be preserved in a different file, and those for the other section(s) could be kept in a different file. * It makes navigation simple. You don’t scroll down your lengthy HTML file when you need to find the style of a specific element. Instead, you know where to look for it in the CSS file.   **The following disadvantages of external style sheets:**   * Your pages may not be rendered correctly until the external CSS is loaded. * Uploading or linking to multiple CSS files can increase your site's download time.   **Additional HTTP request**:  An external style sheet requires an additional HTTP request to load, which can slightly increase the time it takes for the page to render.  **Limited control**:  With an external style sheet, you have less control over the specific elements on a page, as the styles are applied globally to all elements that use the same class or ID.  **Harder to override**:  It can be harder to override the styles in an external style sheet, as they are applied globally. To override a style, you need to use more specific selectors or use the (! important) declaration, which can make your style sheet more complex and difficult to maintain. |
| **Question:** What is the meaning of the CSS selector? |
| **Answer:**  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. |
| **Question:** What are the media types allowed by CSS? |
| **Answer:** |
| **Question:** What is the rule set? |
| **Answer:**  A style rule is a qualified rule that associates a selector list with a list of property declarations and possibly a list of nested rules. They are called rule sets. |