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

**Q1. What are the benefits of using css ?**

**ANS** . There are a number of benefits of CSS, including:

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.

**Q.2 What are the disadvantages of css ?**

* **ANS**. 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 affects on all the browsers.
* The programing 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.

**Q.3 What is the difference between css2 and css3 ?**

**ANS.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| S.No. | CSS | CSS3 |
| 1 | CSS is capable of positioning texts and objects. | On the other hand, CSS3 is capable of making the web page more attractive and takes less time to create. CSS3 is backward compatible with CSS. |
| 2 | Responsive designing is not supported in CSS | CSS3 is the latest version, hence it supports responsive design. |
| 3 | CSS cannot be split into modules. | Whereas CSS3 can be breakdown into modules. |
| 4 | Using CSS, we cannot build 3D animation and transformation. | But in CSS3 we can perform all kinds of animation and transformations as it supports animation and 3D transformations. |
| 5 | CSS is very slow as compared to CSS3 | Whereas CSS3 is faster than CSS. |
| 6 | In CSS we have set of standard colors and it uses basic color schemes only. | Whereas CSS3 has a good collection of HSL RGBA, HSLA, and gradient colors. |
| 7 | In CSS we can only use single text blocks. | But in CSS3 we can use multi-column text blocks |
| 8 | CSS does not support media queries. | But CSS3 supports media queries |
| 9 | CSS codes are not supported by all types of modern browsers. | Being the latest version, CSS3 codes are supported by all modern browsers. |
| 10 | In CSS, designers have to manually develop rounded gradients and corners. | But CSS3 provides advanced codes for setting rounded gradients and corners |
| 11 | There is no special effect like shadowing text, text animation, etc. in CSS. The animation was coded in jQuery and JavaScript. | CSS3 has many advance features like text shadows, visual effects, and a wide range of font styles and colors. |
| 12 | In CSS, the user can add background colors to list items and lists, set images for the list items, etc. | Whereas CSS3 list has a special *display* property defined in it. Even list items also have counter reset properties. |
| 13 | CSS was developed in 1996. | CSS3 is the latest version of CSS and was released in 2005. |

**Q.4 Name a few css style components ?**

**ANS .** - 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.

**Q.5 what do you understand by CSS opacity ?**

**ANS.** The opacity property sets the opacity level for an element.The opacity-level describes the transparency-level, where 1 is not transparent at all, 0.5 is 50% see-through, and 0 is completely transparent.

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

**ANS.**  Element

{Background-color : #dfg9acd ; }

**Q. 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.

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

**ANS .** 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

e.g. Syntax – background-position : value ;

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

**ANS.** 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.

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**Q.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.

**Q.11 How to create block element using CSS 1 ?**

**ANS. -** P { margin-left: auto;

margin-right: auto; }

**Q.12 Who to maintain the CSS specifications?**

**ANS.** The CSS specifications are maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).

**Q.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.

**Q.14 What is embedded style sheets?**

**ANS** . Embedded Stylesheet: It allows you to define styles for a particular HTML document as a whole in one place. This is done by embedding the <style></style> tags containing the CSS properties in the head of your document.

**Q.15 What are the external style sheet?**

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

**ANS**. The advantages of External Style Sheets are:  
- Using them, the styles of multiple documents can be controlled from one file.  
- Classes can be created for use on multiple HTML element types in many documents.  
- In complex situations, selector and grouping methods can be used to apply styles.  
  
The disadvantages of External Style Sheets are:  
- In order to import style information for each document, an extra download is needed.  
- Until the external style sheet is loaded, it may not be possible to render the document.  
- For small number of style definitions, it is not viable.

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

**ANS**. 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

**Q.18 What are the media type allowed by CSS?**

**ANS. -** The following media groups: continuous or paged. visual, audio, speech, or tactile. grid (for character grid devices), or bitmap.

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

**ANS.** A collection of rules or signatures that network traffic or system activity is compared against to determine an action to take—such as forwarding or rejecting a packet, creating an alert, or allowing a system event.