Module (CSS and CSS3)-2

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

**Ans.** CSS allows for better web accessibility and the creation of printer-friendly versions of web pages. making your content more inclusive and suitable for printing.

**Ex.** It can be used for text styling, for changing the color and size of headings and links. It can be used to create a layout - for example, turning a single column of text into a layout with a main content area and a sidebar for related information.

1. **What are disadvantages of CSS?**

**Ans.** Disadvantages of CSS is,

1. Browser compatibility
2. Learning curve
3. Lack of security
4. Limited layout control
5. Performance impact
6. Overriding styles
7. Maintenance challenges
8. **What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**

**Ans.** CSS2 introduced a new box model which included padding, borders and margins. CSS3 introduced the flexible box layout module, which allows for more flexible layouts. CSS3 is considered a newer, more advanced version of CSS2, offering a wider range of styling options including features like rounded corners, transition, animations, and more complex selectors, while CSS2 provides a more basic set of styling capabilities.

1. **Name a few CSS style components.**

**Ans.** Inline styles, color, background color, padding, margin, pseudo class, pseudo elements, Id selector, Combinator selector, Universal selector, position, flex, Display.

**Ex.** **Inline styles:** By using the style attribute inside HTML elements

**Id selector:** The CSS ID selector matches an element based on the value of the element’s ID attribute. In order for the element to be selected, its id attribute must match exactly the value given in the selector.

**Combinator selector:** CSS selectors are used to define a pattern of the elements that you want to select for applying a set of CSS rules on the selected elements.

**Background-color:** The background-color property sets the background color of an element. The background of an element is the total size of the element, including padding and border.

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

**Ans.** Opacity is the degree to which content behind an element is hidden, and is the opposite of transparency.

**Ex**. Where 1 is not transparent at all, 0.5 is 50% see - through, and 0 is completely transparent.

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

**Ans.** We can set background color by selecting the element by its class name of id name and then apply the background-color property on it to set the background color.

**Ex.** div {

Background-color=”green”;

}

1. **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.

Ex. background-repeat: repeat;

background-repeat: repeat-x;

background-repeat: repeat-y;

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-repeat: initial;

background-repeat: inherit;

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

**Ans.** 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.

**Ex.** background-position: top;

background-position: left;

background-position: center;

background-position: bottom;

background-position: right;

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

**Ans.** The background-attachment property sets whether a background image scrolls with the rest of the page, or is fixed. 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 scroll or make it remain fixed. It can be applied to all HTML element.

**Ex.** background-attachment: scroll/fixed/local/initial/inherit;

**10. Why should background and color be used as separate properties?**

**Ans.** The background and color properties are separate because they serve different purposes and allow for more flexibility in styling. 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 horizontally center a block element (like <div>), use

margin: auto; setting the width of the element will prevent it from stretching out to the edges of its container.

**Ex.** .center {

margine: auto;

width: 50%;

border: 1px solid back;

padding: 10px;

}

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

**Ans.** Maintaining CSS specifications in a project is crucial for consistency, scalability, and ease of maintenance.

**CSS specifications:**

1. Use a CSS preprocessor
2. Follow a Naming convention
3. Organize your CSS files
4. Maintain consistent Formatting
5. Documentation
6. Linting
7. Responsive Design
8. Version Control
9. Regular audits and Refactoring

10. Use a CSs framework or Utility library

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

**Ans.** There are three primary methods to use CSS into your HTML documents: external, internal and inline.

**Ex. 1.** Inline CSS is written inside an HTML tag with the style attribute.

**2.** Internal CSS is written inside a <style> element, which goes inside the <head> of the HTML document.

**3.** External CSS is written in a separate file called an external style sheet and linked to the HTML document with a <link> tag.

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

**Ans.** **Embedded Style sheet:** 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.

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

**Ans.** An external style sheet is a separate CSS file that can be used to apply styles to multiple pages on a website.

**Ex.** <head>

**<link rel=”stylesheet” type=”” href=”mystyle.css”>**

</head>

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

**Ans. The advantages of External Style Sheets:**

* With the help of External Style Sheets, the styles of numbers documents can be organized from one single file.
* In External Style Sheets, Classes can be made for use on numerous HTML element types in many forms of the site.
* In complex contexts, Methods like selector and grouping can be implemented to apply styles.

**The disadvantages of External Style Sheets:**

* An extra download is essential to import style information for each file.
* The execution of the file may be deferred till the external style sheet is loaded.
* While implementing style sheets, we need to test Web pages with multiple browsers in order to check compatibility issues.

**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.

**Ex.** div {

Color: white;

Background-color: blue;

}

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

**Ans.** CSS media types :

1. All
2. Embossed
3. Hover
4. Printing
5. Grid
6. Application
7. Projection

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

**Ans.** A rule set refers to a block of code that defines the styles for one or more HTML elements. A rule set consists of a selector and a declaration block.

**Components of a CSS Rule Set:**

1. Selector: The selector specifies which HTML element the styleswil apply to. This can be an element, class, ID or any combination thereof.

Type of Selectors:

* Element selector
* Class selector
* ID selector
* Attribute selector
* Descendent selector
* Child selector etc.

1. Declaration Block: This block contains one or more declarations, each defining a specific style property and its value. Declarations are enclosed within curly braces and consist of a property and a value, separated by a colon.