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.

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.

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.

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.

**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.

**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.** The specificity alogorithm is basically a three-column value of three categories or weights-ID, CLASS and TYPE- there are three types of selectors. The three columns are created by counting the number of selector components for each selector weight category in the selectors that match the element.

**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 selector list and an associated declaration block, together, are called a rule set, or often a rule. A CSS rule set is visualized in the diagram below. –