

## Module (CSS and CSS 3) -2

Q1) What are the benefits of using CSS?

Ans) **Cascading Style Sheets (CSS):** CSS is defined as a method sheet language that provides web designers control over how an internet site communicates with web browsers including the formatting and display of their HTML documents.

CSS or cascading sheet may be a text-based coding language that specifies the website formats and the way a site communicates with web browsers. The language allows web developers to regulate various style elements and functionalities, like layout, color, fonts, and therefore the formatting and display of HTML documents.

Q2) What are the disadvantages of CSS?

- Ans) 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.

Q3) What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

Ans) **CSS:** CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet. Its main objective is to provide styling and fashion to the web page. CSS provides color, layout, background, font, and border properties. CSS features allow better content accessibility, enhanced flexibility, and control, as well as the specification of the characteristics of presentation.

**CSS3:** CSS3 stands for Cascading Style Sheet level 3, which is the advanced version of CSS. It is used for structuring, styling, and formatting web pages. Several new features have been added to CSS3 and it is supported by all modern web browsers. The most important feature of CSS3 is the splitting of CSS standards into separate modules that are simpler to learn and use.

Q4) Name a few CSS style components

- Ans) 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.

Q5) What do you understand by CSS opacity?

Ans) The **opacity** in CSS is the property of an element that describes the transparency of the element. It is the opposite of transparency & represents the degree to which the content will be hidden behind an element.

Q5) How can the background color of an element be changed?

Ans) **Syntax:**

background-color: color\_name;

Q6) How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?

Ans) 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.

Q7) What is the use of the background-position property?

Ans) The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image.

A [background-image](#) is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.

Q8) Which property controls the image scroll in the background?

Ans) The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image. Tip: By default, a background-image is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.

Q9) Why should background and color be used as separate properties?

Ans) Background and color are separate properties because they can be used for different purposes. The background property is used to set the background color or image of an element, while the color property is used to set the text color of that element. These properties can be used together to create a cohesive design, but they can also be used separately to create different effects. For example, you might want to set a background color for an element but leave the text color as the default.

Q10) How to center block elements using CSS1?

Ans) 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.

Q11) How to maintain the CSS specifications?

Ans) Even though every browser supports CSS, there are many inconsistencies in the supported specification version. Some browsers even have their own implementation of the specification and have proprietary (vendor) prefixes.

Q12) What are the ways to integrate CSS as a web page?

Ans)

- **Inline** - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements
- **Internal** - by using a <style> element in the <head> section
- **External** - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file

Q13) 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. Embedded style sheets are particularly useful for HTML documents that have unique style requirements from the rest of the documents in your project. However, if the styles need to be applied across multiple documents, you should link to an external style sheet instead of using individual embedded style sheets. Using embedded stylesheets holds a distinct advantage over inline styles which only allow you to address one HTML element at a time.

Q14) What are the external style sheets?

Ans) An external style sheet is a separate CSS file that can be accessed by creating a link within the head section of the webpage. Multiple webpages can use the same link to access the stylesheet. The link to an external style sheet is placed within the head section of the page.

Q15) What are the advantages and disadvantages of using external style sheets?

Ans)

### **Advantages of CSS:**

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### **Disadvantages of CSS:**

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 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.

Q16) What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

Ans) What is a selector? 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.

Q17) What are the media types allowed by CSS?

Ans) The @media rule, introduced in CSS2, made it possible to define different style rules for different media types.

Examples: You could have one set of style rules for computer screens, one for printers, one for handheld devices, one for television-type devices, and so on.

Unfortunately these media types never got a lot of support by devices, other than the print media type.

Q18) what is the rule set in css

Ans) A CSS rule set contains one or more selectors and one or more declarations. The selector(s), which in this example is h1 , points to an HTML element. The declaration(s), which in this example are color: blue and text-align: center style the element with a property and value.