# MODULE: 2 (CSS and CSS 3)

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

Ans.

-> Using CSS, you will control the color of the text, the design of fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized and laid out, etc. CSS instructs the display of the HTML on how the web site will display at the user’s end.

Easier to maintain and update.

Greater consistency in design.

More formatting options.

Lightweight code.

Faster download times.

Search engine optimization benefits.

Ease of presenting different styles to different viewers.

Greater accessibility.

**2. What are the 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. ...
* There exists a scarcity of security.
* After making the changes we need to confirm the compatibility if they appear

**3. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**

Ans.

-> Modules modify the look to be tired a lesser time with further ease whereas modification individual choices and specifications. The CSS3 version supports a lot of browsers than CSS2, but check that to ascertain it on all operating systems and browsers.

**4. Name a few CSS style component.**

Ans.

Selector: HTML element name, id name, class name.

* Property: It's like an attribute such as background color, font-size, position, text-align, color, border etc.
* Values: which defines property or values allocate for properties.

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

Ans.

-> The CSS opacity property makes elements see-through, or transparent. The value of the opacity property ranges between 0 and 1.

-> 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

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

**Ans.**

**->** You can change the background color of an HTML element using the background-color CSS property and giving it a value of a color.

-> We can change background color of the element using following syntax:

background-color: *color* |transparent| initial |inherit.

**7. How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?**

Ans.

-> To control the repetition of an image in the background, use the background-repeat property. You can use no-repeat value for the background-repeat property if you do not want to repeat an image, in this case, the image will display only once.

**8. 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.

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

Ans.

-> The [***background-attachment***](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/css-background-attachment-property/) property in CSS is used to specify the kind of attachment of the background image with respect to its container. It can be set to scroll or make it remain fixed. It can be applied to all[HTML](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html/)elements.

**-> Syntax:**

background-attachment: scroll |fixed |local| initial| inherit;

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

**Ans.**

-> The background-color property in CSS is used to specify the background color of an element. The background covers the total size of the element with padding and border but excluding margin. It makes the text so easy to read for the user.

-> Itenhances 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.

-> Center block elements using margin property: We need to specify the margin from left and right such that it looks centered.

-> To horizontally center a block element (like <div>), use margin: auto

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

Ans.

-> If there are two or more CSS rules that point to the same element, the selector with the highest specificity value will "win", and its style declaration will be applied to that HTML element.

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

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

**Ans.**

* Internal
* External
* Inline

There are three ways to add CSS to HTML. You can add inline CSS in a style attribute to style a single HTML element on the page. You can embed an internal stylesheet by adding CSS to the head section of your HTML doc. Or you can link to an external stylesheet that will contain all your CSS separate from your HTML.

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

**Ans.**

**->** Embedded style sheets allow you to define styles for the whole HTML document in one place.

-> Embedded styles reside in the head of the document. They're encased in <style> tags and look much like external CSS files within that portion of the document. Embedded styles affect only the tags on the page they are embedded in.

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

**Ans.**

**->** An external style sheet is a separate file linked to an HTML web page. It comes with a .css filename extension.

-> An external style sheet is a separate CSS file that can be accessed by creating a link within the head section of the webpage The link to an external style sheet is placed within the head section of the page

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

**Advantages**

* The style of several documents can be controlled from site by using them.
* Multiple HTML elements can have many documents, where classes can be created.
* To group styles in complex situations, selector and grouping methods are used.

**Disadvantages**

1) The additional download is expected to import documents having style information.  
2) To render the documents, the outer template ought to be stacked.  
3) Not practical for small style definitions.

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

**Ans.**

**->** A CSS selector is the part of a CSS style call that identifies what part of the web page should be styled.

-> A CSS selector **selects the HTML element(s) for styling purpose**. CSS selectors select HTML elements according to its id, class, type, attribute etc

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

**Ans.**

**->** CSS Media Types are the device types on which the document is rendered and specific styles can be defined for every media type. NOTE −Several media types (such as aural, braille, embossed, handheld, projection, ttv and tv) are deprecated in Media Queries 4 and shouldn't be used.

* continuous or paged.
* visual, audio, speech, or tactile.
* grid (for character grid devices), or bitmap.
* interactive (for devices that allow user interaction), or static (for those that do not).
* all (includes all media types)

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

**Ans.**

-> A rule within a rule set is a PL/SQL expression that evaluates to true or false. You can create a rule and add the rule to multiple rule sets.

-> A CSS rule set **contains one or more selectors and one or more declarations**