

# Module (CSS and CSS 3) -2

Q1: What are the benefits of using CSS?

ANS:

**CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is used to style and layout web pages**

Q2: What are the disadvantages of CSS?

ANS:

**Compatibility issues with different web browsers can also arise.**

Q3: What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

ANS:

**CSS3 has been split into different sections, called modules.**

Q4: Name a few CSS style components

ANS:

**Additionally, Angular can bundle *component styles* with components, enabling a more modular design than regular stylesheets.**

Q5: 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.**

Q6: How can the background color of an element be changed?

ANS:

**Use the background color property.**

**Ex:**

**<h2 style="background-color:yellow;">jaydeep</h2>**

Q8: How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?

ANS:

**USE THE BACKGROUND REPEAT.**

**Ex:**

**Background-image:"src"**

**Background-repeat:no-repeat**

Q9: What is the use of the background-position property?

ANS:

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

**EX:**

**Background-image:"src"**

**Background-position:"center"**

Q10: 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-image:"src"**

**Background-repeat:no-repeat**

**Background-position:"center"**

**background-attachment: fixed;**

Q11: Why should background and color be used as separate properties?

ANS:

**The background property is combined with color, the complexity will further increase.**

Q12: How to center block elements using CSS1?

ANS:

**We can use the following ways to centre a block element in CSS:**

**(i) Margin**

**> We can use the margin property to align a block element to the centre.**

**(ii) Padding**

- > We can use the padding property to centre any content in a block element, if present.**

**Q13: How to maintain the CSS specifications?**

**ANS:**

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

**Q14: What are the ways to integrate CSS as a web page?**

**ANS:**

**CSS may be added to HTML in three different ways.**

- 1) Inline CSS**
- 2) internal stylesheet**
- 3) external stylesheet**

**Q15: What is embedded style sheets?**

**ANS:**

**An embedded style sheet is declared within the <head> element of an XHTML document.**

Q16: 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.**

Q17: What are the advantages and disadvantages of using external style sheets?

ANS:

**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.**

Q18: 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.**

Q19: What are the media types allowed by CSS?

ANS:

**The following media types are allowed in CSS:**

- (i) All – Used for all media type devices**
- (ii) Print – Used for print preview mode**
- (iii) Screen – Used for Computer Screens, Tablets, Smartphones, etc.**

Q20: What is the rule set?

ANS:

**The CSS ruleset contains mainly two parts. One is a CSS selector, and another is a declaration block.**

**The CSS selector is used to select HTML elements, and the declaration block contains the CSS properties in the key-value format to apply to the HTML element.**

**Ex –**

```
selector {  
    /* declaration block */  
}
```