

Module (CSS and CSS 3) -2

1. What are the benefits of using CSS?

CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page. Using CSS, you can control the color of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized and laid out, etc.

The following are the advantages of CSS –

- **CSS saves time** – You can write CSS once and then reuse the same sheet in multiple HTML pages. You can define a style for each HTML element and apply it to as many Web pages as you want.
- **Easy maintenance** – To make a global change, simply change the style, and all elements in all the web pages will be updated automatically.
- **Global web standards** – Now HTML attributes are being deprecated and it is being recommended to use CSS. So it's a good idea to start using CSS in all the HTML pages to make them compatible with future browsers.
- **Platform Independence** – The Script offer consistent platform independence and can support latest browsers as well.

2. What are the disadvantages of CSS?

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.
- Browser compatibility (some styles sheet are supported and some are not).
- CSS works differently on different browsers. IE and Opera supports CSS as different logic.
- There might be cross-browser issues while using CSS.
- There are multiple levels which creates confusion for non-developers and beginners.

3. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

- CSS3 is split into many various documents known as Modules. each module adds new capability or extends options outlined in CSS2 over

conserving backward compatibility. Work on CSS3 started around the time of publication of the initial CSS2 recommendation.

- The CSS3 version supports more browsers than CSS2.
- CSS3 introduces several new selectors. Those new selectors square measure largely in an exceeding type of pseudo-elements and pseudo-categories.
- The new addition of General relation Combinator will be wont to match relation parts of a given part through diacritic (~) combinator.
- CSS3 introduces several properties attended with new values and units. It facilitates styling of backgrounds, borders, boxes, etc..., that permits the USA to stay most of the styling at intervals the computer network and HTML standards and our document, while not a necessity for all those proprietary third-party package packages.
- New values and new units square measure introduced to support all those new properties. for example, Angle units deg, grad, rad, and switch or Time units s and ms.

4. Name a few CSS style components.

- Properties: These are human-readable identifiers that indicate which stylistic features you want to modify. For example, font-size , width , background-color .
- Values: Each property is assigned a value. This value indicates how to style the property.

5. What do you understand by CSS opacity?

The opacity CSS property sets the opacity of an element. Opacity is the degree to which content behind an element is hidden, and is the opposite of transparency.

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

To add background color in HTML, use the CSS background-color property. Set it to the color name or code you want and place it inside a style attribute. Then add this style attribute to an HTML element, like a table, heading, div, or span tag.

example

```
element {  
background-color: red ;  
}
```

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

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.

Example:-

```
div{
```

```
background-repeat: no repeat;  
}
```

8. What is the use of the background-position property?

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.

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

The background-attachment property sets whether a background image scrolls with the rest of the page, or is fixed.

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

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?

With CSS the way to center anything that's a block level element is with the margin property. One of the values of margin is auto and by setting auto on the left and right margin our block level element will center itself.

12. How to maintain the CSS specifications?

There are four categories which define the specificity level of a selector:

1. Inline styles - Example: `<h1 style="color: pink;">`
2. IDs - Example: `#navbar`
3. Classes, pseudo-classes, attribute selectors - Example: `.test`, `:hover`, `[href]`
4. Elements and pseudo-elements - Example: `h1`, `::before`

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

CSS may be added to HTML in three different ways. To style a single HTML element on the page, use Inline CSS in a style attribute. By adding CSS to the head section of our HTML document, we can embed an internal stylesheet. We can also connect to an external stylesheet that separates our CSS from our HTML.

14. What is embedded style sheets?

An embedded style sheet is declared within the `<head>` element of an XHTML document. It applies to the whole document, rather than just one element. Each style declaration (or CSS rule) gets applied to everything in the document that matches that rule.

15. What are the external style sheets?

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.

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

The advantages of External Style Sheets are:

- Using them, the styles of multiple documents can be controlled from one file.
- Classes can be created for use on multiple HTML element types in many documents.
- In complex situations, selector and grouping methods can be used to apply styles.

The disadvantages of External Style Sheets are:

- In order to import style information for each document, an extra download is needed.
- Until the external style sheet is loaded, it may not be possible to render the document.
- For small number of style definitions, it is not viable.

17.What is the meaning of the CSS 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.

18.What are the media types allowed by CSS?

all

Matches all devices.

print

Matches printers, and devices intended to reproduce a printed display, such as a web browser showing a document in "Print Preview".

screen

Matches all devices that aren't matched by print or speech.

speech

Matches screenreaders and other devices that read out the content of a page.

19.What is the rule set?

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.