**Module:2 (CSS and CSS 3) Assignment**

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

Ans: => With CSS, you can control the color, font, the size of text, the spacing between elements,

=> how elements are positioned and laid out, what background images or background colors are to be used,

=> different displays for different devices and screen sizes, and much more!

**2. What are the disadvantages of CSS?**

Ans: 1.Confusion due to many CSS levels. Beginners are more vulnerable to this issue. ...

2.Cross-Browser Issues. Different browsers work differently. ...

3.Security Issues. Security is important in today's world driven by technology and data. ...

4.Extra Work for Developers.

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

Ans: CSS 2 :-

1. CSS is capable of positioning texts and objects.

2. Responsive designing is not supported in CSS

3. CSS cannot be split into modules.

4. Using CSS, we cannot build 3D animation and transformation.

5. CSS is very slow as compared to CSS3

6. In CSS we have set of standard colors and it uses basic color schemes only.

7. In CSS we can only use single text blocks.

8. CSS codes are not supported by all types of modern browsers.

9. In CSS, designers have to manually develop rounded gradients and corners.

10. There is no special effect like shadowing text, text animation, etc. in CSS. The animation was coded in jQuery and JavaScript.

11. In CSS, the user can add background colors to list items and lists, set images for the list items, etc.

12. CSS was developed in 1996.

13. CSS is memory intensive.

CSS 3:-

1. On the other hand, CSS3 is capable of making the web page more attractive and takes less time to create. CSS3 is backward compatible with CSS.

2. CSS3 is the latest version, hence it supports responsive design.

3. Whereas CSS3 can be breakdown into modules.

4. But in CSS3 we can perform all kinds of animation and transformations as it supports animation and 3D transformations.

5. Whereas CSS3 is faster than CSS.

6. Whereas CSS3 has a good collection of HSL RGBA, HSLA, and gradient colors.

7. But in CSS3 we can use multi-column text blocks

8. But CSS3 supports media queries

9. Being the latest version, CSS3 codes are supported by all modern browsers.

10. But CSS3 provides advanced codes for setting rounded gradients and corners

11. CSS3 has many advance features like text shadows, visual effects, and a wide range of font styles and colors.

12.CSS3 has many advance features like text shadows, visual effects, and a wide range of font styles and colors.

13. CSS3 is the latest version of CSS and was released in 2005.

14. CSS3 memory consumption is low as compared to CSS.

**4. Name a few CSS style components?**

Ans: => The components of css style are:-

1. Selecter :- HTML element name, id name, class name.

2. Property :- It's like an attribute such as background color, font-size, position, text-align, border etc.

3. Values :- which defines property or values allocate for properties.

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

Ans: => The opacity property sets the opacity level for an element.

=> 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: => The CSS background properties are used to add background effects for elements.

=> In these chapters, you will learn about the following CSS background properties:

1.background-color

2.background-image

3.background-repeat

4.background-attachment

5.background-position

6.background (shorthand property)

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

Ans: => In this article, we will see how an image repetition of the backup is controlled in CSS.

=> 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.

=> It also decides whether the background image will be repeated or not.

=> syntax :- background-repeat: repeat| repeat-x| repeat-y| no-repeat| initial| inherit;

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

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.

**9. 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. Example A background-image that will not scroll with the page (fixed):

=> Ex:-

body {

background-image: url("img\_tree.gif");

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-attachment: fixed;

}

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

Ans: => The background-color property sets the background color of an element.

=> The background of an element is the total size of the element, including padding and border (but not the margin).

=> Tip: Use a background color and a text color that makes the text easy to read.

=> syntex:- body {background-color: coral;}

**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.

=> The element will then take up the specified width, and the remaining space will be split equally between the two margin:

=> syntex:-

<style>

.center {

margin: auto;

width: 60%;

border: 3px solid #73AD21;

padding: 10px;

}

</style>

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

Ans: => This page contains descriptions of all specifications that the CSS WG is working on. See the ‘current work’ page for a compact view and how to give feedback.

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

Ans: => CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:-

1. Inline :- by using the style attribute inside HTML elements.

2. Internal :- by using a <style> element in the <head> section.

3. External :- by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file.

**14. 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.

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

Ans: => With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!

=> Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element, inside the head section.

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

Ans: => The advantages of External Style Sheets:-

1.With the help of External Style Sheets, the styles of numerous documents can be organized from one single file.

2. In External Style Sheets, Classes can be made for use on numerous HTML element types in many forms of the site.

3.In complex contexts, Methods like selector and grouping can be implemented to apply styles.

=> The disadvantages of External Style Sheets are as follows :

1.An extra download is essential to import style information for each file.

2.The execution of the file may be deferred till the external style sheet is loaded.

3.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: => Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a stylesheet language used to describe the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML (including XML dialects such as SVG, MathML or XHTML).

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

Ans: => CSS 2.1 defines the following media groups:-

1. continuous or paged.

2. visual, audio, speech, or tactile.

3. grid (for character grid devices), or bitmap.

4. interactive (for devices that allow user interaction), or static (for those that do not).

5. all (includes all media types).

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

Ans: => The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

=> The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

=> Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

=> Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.