

CSS and CSS3

1) What are the benefits of using CSS?

Ans. It has faster page speed . It is easy for formatting changes.

2) What are the disadvantages of CSS?

Ans. 1. Browser compatibility
2. Learning curve.
3. Lack of security.
4. Limited layout controls.
5. Performance impact.
6. Overriding styles.
7. Maintenance challenges.

3) What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

Ans. Ccss is capable of positioning texts and objects. On other hand, css3 is capable of making the web page more attractive and takes less time to create. Ccss3 is backward compatible with ccss.

- Responsive designing is not supported in ccss. Ccss3 is the latest version, hence it supports responsive design.
- Ccss cannot be split into modules. Whereas css3 can be broken down into modules.
- Ccss is very slow as compared to css3. Whereas Ccss3 is faster than ccss.
- In Ccss we can only use single text blocks. But in css3 we can use multi-column text blocks.
- Ccss does not support media queries. But css3 supports media queries.

4) Name a few CSS style components.

Ans. Below are the list of CSS Style components

- a) font-size
- b) width
- c) background-color
- d) color
- e) border

- f) CSS Border: The CSS border property defines a border around an HTML element.
- g) CSS Padding: The CSS padding property defines a padding (space) between the text and the border.
- h) CSS Margin: The CSS margin property defines a margin (space) outside the border.

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.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
  <style>
    div{
      height: 200px;
      background-color: yellow;
      opacity: .2;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div></div>
</body>
</html>
```

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

Ans. 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.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
  <style>
```

```

    h2 {
        background-color: #8ebf42;
    }
    p {
        background-color: #1c87c9;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <h2>heading with green background.</h2>
    <p>paragraph with blue background.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

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.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Document</title>
<style>
div {
height : 200px;
width : 200px;
border : 2px solid black;
background-image: url(photo-girl.jpg);
background-repeat : no-repeat;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div></div>
</body>
</html>

```

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.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Document</title>
<style>
div{
height: 100px;
width: 100px;
border: 2px solid black;
background-color: cadetblue;
/* position: static; */
position: relative;
top: 200px;
left: 50%;
}
#one{
height: 50px;
width: 50px;
background-color: aqua;
position: absolute;
top: 20px;
left: 20px;
}
div{
height: 100px;
background-color: blueviolet;
top: 0;
position: sticky;
}
p{
height: 50px;
width: 50px;
background-color: red;
position: fixed;
top: 500px;
left: 80%;
}
</style>
</head>
```

```
<body>
<div>
<div id="one"></div>
</div>
<div></div>
<p></p>
```

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.

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

The values of this property are defined as follows.

- a) scroll: It is the default value that prevents the element from scrolling with the contents, but scrolls with the page.
- b) fixed: Using this value, the background image doesn't move with the element, even the element has a scrolling mechanism. It causes the image to be locked in one place, even the rest of the document scrolls.
- c) local: Using this value, if the element has a scrolling mechanism, the background image scrolls with the content of the element.
- d) initial: It sets the property to its default value.
- e) inherit: It inherits the property from its parent element.

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

Ans. 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. 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).

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
  <style>
    body {
      background-color : #92a8d1;
      color : red;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
```



```

    </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 class="two">gnfsdgk</h1>
  <h1 id="one">dfhmgfk</h1>
  <h1 class="two">rhkgjhds</h1>
  <h2 class="two">dfhkgjldgd</h2>
  <div class="two">,ghk</div>
  <p class="two">ckgvbfdkh;g</p>
</body>
</html>

```

14) What is embedded style sheets?

Ans. 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?

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.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a head</h1>
<p>This is paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

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

Ans. 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:

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

17) What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

Ans. CSS Selectors: CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.

We can divide CSS selectors into five categories:

- a) Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)
- b) Combinator selectors (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)
- c) Pseudo-class selectors (select elements based on a certain state)
- d) Pseudo-elements selectors (select and style a part of an element)
- e) Attribute selectors (select elements based on an attribute or attribute value)

18) What are the media types allowed by CSS?

Ans. Below are the lists of allowed media types:

- a) all—for all media types
- b) print—for printers
- c) screen—for computer screens, tablets and, smart-phones
- d) speech—for screen readers that "read" the page out loud
- e) continuous or paged.
- f) visual, audio, speech, or tactile.
- g) grid (for character grid devices), or bitmap.
- h) interactive (for devices that allow user interaction), or static (for those that do not).
- i) all (includes all media types)

Below are the lists of media device sizes:

- a) 320px—480px: Mobile devices
- b) 481px—768px: iPads, Tablets
- c) 769px—1024px: Small screens, laptops
- d) 1025px—1200px: Desktops, large screens
- e) 1201px and more—Extra large screens, TV

19) What is the rule set?

Ans. A table of instructions used by a controlled interface to determine what

data is allowable and how the data is handled between interconnected systems. A collection of rules or signatures that network traffic or system activity is compared against to determine an action to take—such as forwarding or rejecting a packet, creating an alert, or allowing a system event.