**MODULE: 2 (CSS & CSS 3)**

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

**Ans:**

* CSS only defines the structure and content presentation of a website; it has nothing to do with the content of a website. A single CSS sheet can control the font, positioning, colour and style information of an entire website.
* advantages of using CSS:

1. **Web pages are easier to load and use less bandwidth**

* The style sheet is downloaded only once and stored in the cache memory, so subsequent pages load faster.

1. **A CSS style sheet compliments well with HTML**

* HTML is insufficient when used independently in website development, but when combined with CSS they can result in technically stronger web pages.

1. **CSS allows you to position your element anywhere in the webpage**
2. **CSS is compatible with all web browsers**
3. **CSS can be used to create print friendly web pages**
4. **CSS style sheets allow the user to customize the webpage**
5. **CSS style sheets make it easier for your website to feature in search engines**

* The CSS style sheets are favoured by web developers because they allow them to position their elements as per their wish anywhere in web application. Positioning helps to project the main contents first, so that it is easily captured by web spiders.

1. **CSS allows the web pages to have absolute consistency**

* One of the reasons for using CSS during web development is that they allow consistency to all web pages. All the expressions and texts will get their characteristics from external style sheet. Web developers need not to worry about the change in characteristics of the elements because they can be easily altered at any stage of web development by using CSS.

1. **CSS lends portability to content**

* By using CSS, you can make separate style sheets for different media. This provides you the great flexibility in presenting your content. CSS allows you to redefine the characteristics of elements in a website to suit the need of the situation. E.g.: a separate style sheet will allow you to redefine the characteristics of certain elements so that they are easier to be printed. Also, the user will never come to know that you had restructured the characteristics for their benefit.

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

**Ans:**

* List of Disadvantages of CSS

1. **Come in different levels**

There’s CSS, CSS 1 up to CSS3, which has resulted in confusion among developers and web browsers. One type of CSS should be enough. It would be preferable than having to choose which CSS level to use.

1. **Fragmentation**

With CSS, what works with one browser may not always work with another. This is why web developers have to test for compatibility, running the program across multiple browsers before a website is set live. If only people use Mozilla or Chrome, but they don’t.

1. **Lack of security**

Because it is an open text-based system, CSS doesn’t have the built-in security that will protect it from being overridden. Anyone who has a read/write access to a website can change the CSS file, alter the links or disrupt the formatting, whether by accident or design.

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

**Ans:**

* There are lot of difference between the both.

CSS3 gives you lot of new features that before that was hard to achieve.

* The following features are new in CSS3:

1. Combinator

2. CSS Selectors

3. Pseudo-elements

4. Style properties

* Rounded corners by CSS only
* Gradients
* Text-shadow
* Box-shadow
* Animation
* Transition
* Transforms

And much more.

* Whereas, in CSS2 these features were missing.

**4.** **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 lower the value of the opacity property, the more transparent an element will appear. So, a value of 0 would make an element fully opaque or fully transparent, and a value of 1 would make an element appear as normal.

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

**Ans:** We can change background color of an element bye two methods

1. Using a style attribute in opening tag of an element

Example: <p style=” background-color: red;” > this is a text </p>

1. Using internal CSS

For, changing the background color of an element through internal CSS we have to use style tag in head element then select the element through CSS class selector and change the background-color

1. Using external CSS

For, changing the background color of an element through external CSS we have to make a CSS style sheet and link to the index.html file through link tag in head element. Then select the element through CSS class selector and apply the background color.

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

**Ans:**

* **The components of CSS style are:**

1. **Selector**: class name, id name or element name that is target
2. **Attribute**: name of the attribute you want to style for example border, color, background, position etc.
3. **Value of Property**: value that will be assigned to attribute.

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

**Ans**:

* For, control the background image repetition in HTML we have to specify background-repeat property to the no-repeat

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

**Ans:**

* The background-position property in CSS is mainly used to sets the initial position for the background image i.e., it is used to set an image at a certain position.
* Note that, he background-image is placed default to the top-left corner of an element with a repetition on both horizontally & vertically.

**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.

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

**Ans:**

* First reason background Is a shorthand property for changing background appearance of selected element while, color is a property to change color of a text in the element.
* Second reason is color property is a inherited property which means it allows to take a value from parent element on the other hand background is non-inherited property so, sometime it makes complex to set both property value at a same time.

**11.** **How to center block elements using CSS1??**

**Ans:**

* For center a block element using CSS we have to follow to steps

1. **Define width of the element –** We need to define the external width because block element has a by default width of 100% of the webpage, so for centering the block element, we need space around it. So, for generating the space we have to give external width first.
2. **Set the left-margin and the right-margin to auto –** Since now we have produced a space by providing external width so now, we need to align that space properly that’s why we need to use margin property. Margin is a property that tells how to align a remaining space. So, for centering the element wee must set left-margin to auto and right-margin to auto.

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

**Ans:**

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

**Ans:**

* **There are three ways to integrate CSS into a web page**

1. **Inline:** HTML elements may have CSS applied to them via the STYLE attribute.
2. **Embedded:** By placing the code in a STYLE element within the HEAD element.
3. **Linked/Imported:** Place the CSS in an external file and link it via a link element.

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

**Ans.**

* Embedded style sheets are nothing but a code which is placed in a STYLE element within the HEAD element where we can write any number of style element in it.

**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. All the styles that need to be used on a website can be declared in the external style sheet.

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

**Ans:**

* **The advantages of External Style Sheets are as follows:**

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:**

* CSS selectors are used to define the elements you want to style with CSS. There are many different types of CSS selectors, each with their own unique syntax. These tell the browser which elements to apply CSS property values to.

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

**Ans:**

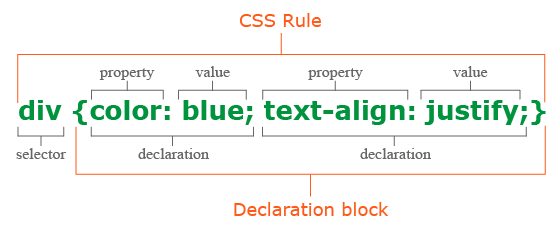
* CSS media types allows you to decide what a page should look like depending on the kind of media being used to display the page
* Most common media type for a web page is the screen media type, which is a standard computer screen
* A block of style that applies to all media types is declared by @media all and closed in curly braces
* To create a block of style that apply to a single media type such as print, use @media print and enclose the style rules in curly braces
* **Other media types in CSS include:**

1. **handheld**
   * + - * Designed for mobile internet devices
2. **Braille**
   * + - * For machines that can read or print web pages in braille
3. **Speech**
   * + - * Allow the programmer to give a speech-synthesizing web browser more information about the content of the web page
4. **Print**
   * + - * Affects a web page’s appearance when it is printed
5. **All**
   * + - * Suitable for all devices
6. **Embossed**
   * + - * Intended for paged braille
7. **Projection**
   * + - * Intended for projected presentations, for example projectors. Please consult the section on paged media for information about formatting issues that are specific to paged media
8. **Screen**
   * + - * Intended primarily for color computer screens
9. **tv**
   * + - * Intended for television-type devices (low resolution, color, limited-scrollability screens, sound available)

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

**Ans:**

* By referring below image, we can understand CSS ruleset terminology

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* Breaking down image
  + - * + The whole thing is a ruleset.
        + The curly braces and everything inside is a declaration block.
        + The bit before the opening curly braces is a selector.
        + Each key/value pairs, as a separated by a colon and ending in a semicolon, is a declaration.
        + In those key/value pairs, the key is a property, and the value is a value.

**20.** **Create Layouts**

**Ans:**