**Module 4) CSS and CSS 3**

**• What are the benefits of using CSS?**

CSS offers several advantages, including improved website aesthetics, easy updates across multiple pages, faster loading times, and the ability to create responsive designs that adapt to various devices.

**• What are the disadvantages of CSS?**

there are some drawbacks to CSS. It can be complex for beginners, leading to a steep learning curve. Compatibility issues with different web browsers can also arise. Overusing CSS can potentially slow down a website's performance.

**• What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**

CSS2 introduced a new box model which included padding, borders, and margins. CSS3 introduced the flexible box layout module, which allows for more flexible layouts.

**• Name a few CSS style components**

Inline, Selector, Attribute, External, External CSS, Margin, Padding, Positioning

**• What do you understand by CSS opacity?**

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.

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

selecting the element by its class name of id name and then apply the background-color property on it to set the background color.

Syntax: background-color: color\_name;

**• How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?**

If you want the background image not to repeat at all,

Syntax: background-repeat: no-repeat;

**• What is the use of the background-position property?**

The background-position CSS property sets the initial position for each background image. The position is relative to the position layer set by background-origin.

Syntax: background-position: value;

**• Which property controls the image scroll in the background?**

The background-attachment CSS property sets whether a background image's position is fixed within the viewport, or scrolls with its containing block.

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

The bgcolor attribute is used for coloring the background of the document while background attribute specifies a background image for a document.

**• How to center block elements using CSS1?**

Center block elements using margin property: We need to specify the margin from left and right such that it looks cantered.Make sure the parent element has position: relative , and the element you want to center position: absolute and left: 50% and margin-left: -width/2

**• How to maintain the CSS specifications?**

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

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

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

External CSS.

Internal CSS.

Inline CSS.

**• What is embedded style sheets?**

Internal style sheet is also known as embedded style sheets.

**• 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

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

CSS is a powerful tool for web design, offering numerous advantages. It enhances website aesthetics, allows for easy updates, and improves loading speed. CSS also enables responsive design, ensuring your site looks great on various devices. Additionally, excessive use of CSS can slow down your site.

**• What is the meaning of the CSS selector?**

In CSS, selectors are used to target the HTML elements on our web pages that we want to style. There are a wide variety of CSS selectors available, allowing for fine-grained precision when selecting elements to style.

**• What are the media types allowed by CSS?**

**• What is the rule set?**

**• Create image gallery using display grid with responsive**

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| <!DOCTYPE html>  <html>  <style>  \* {    box-sizing: border-box;  }  body {    margin: 0;    font-family: Arial;  }  .header {    text-align: center;    padding: 32px;  }  .row {    display: -ms-flexbox;    display: flex;    -ms-flex-wrap: wrap;    flex-wrap: wrap;    padding: 0 4px;  }  .column {    -ms-flex: 25%;    flex: 25%;    max-width: 25%;    padding: 0 4px;  }  @media screen and (max-width: 800px) {    .column {      -ms-flex: 50%;      flex: 50%;      max-width: 50%;    }  } | @media screen and (max-width: 600px) {    .column {      -ms-flex: 100%;      flex: 100%;      max-width: 100%;    }  }  </style>  <body>  <div class="row">    <div class="column">      <img src="10.jpg" style="width:100%">      <img src="11.jpg" style="width:100%">      <img src="12.jpg" style="width:100%">    </div>    <div class="column">      <img src="15.jpeg" style="width:100%">      <img src="16.jpg" style="width:100%">      <img src="13.jpg" style="width:100%">      <img src="14.jpg" style="width:100%">    </div>    <div class="column">      <img src="17.jpg" style="width:100%">      <img src="18.jpg" style="width:100%">      <img src="8.jpg" style="width:100%">    </div>  </div>  </body>  </html> |