**Module (CSS AND CSS 3)-2**

\* What are the benefits of using CSS?

    - 1) Faster Page Speed. More code means slower page speed. ...

    - 2) Better User Experience. CSS not only makes web pages easy on the eye, it also allows for user-friendly formatting. ...

    - 3) Quicker Development Time. ...

    - 4) Easy Formatting Changes. ...

    - 5) Compatibility Across Devices.

    -----

\* What are the disadvantages of CSS?

    - 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.

    ----

\* 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.

    ----

\* Name a few CSS style components.

    - The components of css style are:

    - 1) Selector:HTML element name, id name, class name.

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

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

    ----

\* 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.

    ```html

        div

        {

            opacity: 0.5;

        }

    ```

    ----

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

    - You can change the background color of an HTML element using the background-color CSS property and giving it a value of a color.

   ```html

        p

        {

            background-color: pink;

        }

   ```

    - here we use above code in style tag for giving background -color:pink to the content which is in p tag.

    ---

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

    - 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.

         `background-repeat: repeat|repeat-x|repeat-y|no-repeat|initial|inherit;`

    ----

\* What is the use of 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.

    ```html

        background-position: left center;: This property is used to set the image at the left center.

        background-position: left bottom;: This property is used to set the image at the left bottom.

        background-position: center top;: This property is used to set the image at the center top position.

        background-position: center center;: This property is used to set the image at the center center position.

        background-position: center bottom;: This property is used to set the image at the center bottom position.

        background-position: right top;: This property is used to set the image at the right top position.

        background-position: right center;: This property is used to set the image at the right center position.

        background-position: right bottom;: This property is used to set the image at the right bottom position.

        background-position: 25% 75%;: This property is used to set the image at 25% from the left and 75% from the top.

        background-position: 30px 80px;: This property is used to set the image at the 30px from left and 80px from top.

    ```

    ----

\* 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.

    ```html

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

    ```

    ----

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

    - Using background and color as separate properties allows for greater control and flexibility in designing a website or application.

    - The "background" property refers to the background of an element, and it can include a solid color, an image, or a combination of both. For example, you can set a background image to cover the entire element, or you can repeat a smaller image to fill the element. This property is used to create a visual layer behind the content of an element.

    - The "color" property, on the other hand, refers to the color of text or other content within an element. This property allows you to set the color of text, images, and other content that appears on top of the background. This property is important for ensuring that text is readable and that the colors used on a website or application are visually appealing and accessible to users with visual impairments.

    ----

\* 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.

    ----

\* How to maintain the CSS specifications?

    -

    ----

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

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

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

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

    ----

\* What is embedded style sheets?

    - 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.

    ----

\* 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?

    - The advantages of External Style Sheets are as follows :

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

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

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

    - The disadvantages of External Style Sheets are as follows :

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

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

        - While implementing style sheets, we need to test Web pages with multiple browsers in order to check compatibility issues.

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\* What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

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

    - We can divide CSS selectors into five categories:

        - Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)

        - Combinator selectors (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)

        - Pseudo-class selectors (select elements based on a certain state)

        - Pseudo-elements selectors (select and style a part of an element)

        - Attribute selectors (select elements based on an attribute or attribute value)

    ----

\* What are the media types allowed by CSS?

    - all:  Used for all media type devices.

    - aural:    Used for speech and sound synthesizers.

    - braille:  Used for braille tactile feedback devices.

    - embossed: Used for paged braille printers.

    - handheld: Used for small or handheld devices — usually small screen devices such as mobile phones or PDAs.

    - print:    Used for printers.

    - projection:   Used for projected presentations, for example projectors.

    - screen:   Used primarily for color computer screens.

    - tty:  Used for media using a fixed-pitch character grid — such as teletypes, terminals, or portable devices with limited display capabilities.

    - tv:   Used for television-type devices — low resolution, color, limited-scrollability screens, sound available.

    ----

\* 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. The rule set is the main building block of a CSS sheet.

       ```

       h1

        {

            color: blue;

            text-align: center;

        }

       ```

    ---

\* Create Layouts?

    -I have created clone of Starbucks.

* You Can check this clone in my github repository.

Code :

<!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>

body{

font-family: SoDoSans,Helvetica Neue,Helvetica,Arial,sans-serif;

}

span{

display: inline-block;

margin-left:80px;

font-weight: bold;

font-size:15px;

margin-top:0px;

}

img{

width:50%;

height:600px;

}

section{

margin: 30px;

}

section div{

padding:40px;

height:520px;

text-align:center;

font-size:27px;

}

button{

margin:20px;

height:50px;

width:150px;

border-radius: 30px;

background-color: inherit;

font-weight: bold;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<header>

<span><img  style="height:50px;width:50px;position:absolute;top:20px;left:30px;"src="https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/d/d3/Starbucks\_Corporation\_Logo\_2011.svg/800px-Starbucks\_Corporation\_Logo\_2011.svg.png"></span>

<span>MENU</span>

<span>REWARDS</span>

<span>GIFT CARDS</span>

<span style="margin-left:400px;"><img src="download.jpg" style="height:20px;width:20px">Find a store</span>

<span><button style="width:100px;height:30px;">Sign in</button></span>

<span style="margin-left:5px;"><button style="width:100px;height:30px;color:white;background-color: black;">Join Now</button></span>

</header>

<hr>

<section>

<img src="137-83612.jpg" style="float:left">

<div style="background-color:#d4e9e2 ;">

<h1>

Little choices, big changes

</h1>

<p>

In celebration of earth week, we’re sharing simple planet-positive tips for your next Starbucks visit. Together we can help reduce waste and make an impact.

</p>

<button>Learn more</button>

</div>

</section>

<section>

<img src="137-83613.jpg"style="float:right">

<div style="color:white; background-color:#006241 ;">

<h1>

Earn Rewards with a personal cup

</h1>

<p>

Bring a clean personal cup into a café and you’ll get 10¢ off your drink order, plus 25 Stars for Starbucks® Rewards members. Stars add up to free food and drinks.\*

</p>

<button style="color:white;border-color: white;border-style:solid;width:200px;">Join Starbucks® Rewards</button>

</div>

</section>

<section>

<img src="137-83269.jpg"style="float:left">

<div style="color:black; background-color:#f6bed9 ;">

<h1>

Uplifting anytime

</h1>

<p>

Recharge with a lively Brown Sugar Oatmilk or Toasted Vanilla Oatmilk Shaken Espresso—140 calories or less in a grande.Bring a clean personal cup into a café and you’ll get 10¢ off your drink order, plus 25 Stars for Starbucks® Rewards members. Stars add up to free food and drinks.\*

</p>

<button>Order now</button>

</div>

</section>

<section>

<img src="137-83619.jpg"style="float:right">

<div style="background-color:#fff4d4 ;">

<h1>

Go for goodness

</h1>

<p>

Choose our tasty Kale & Mushroom Egg Bites with cage-free eggs and Monterey Jack cheese.

</p>

<button>Order now</button>

</div>

</section>

<section style="margin-bottom: 3px;padding-top: 0px;">

<img src="137-83620.jpg"style="float:left">

<div style="background-color:#d4e9e2 ;">

<h1>

A trailblazing coffee returns

</h1>

<p>

Starbucks Odyssey Blend® showcases beans that were grown, cultivated and processed in innovative and responsible ways.

</p>

<button>Order now</button>

</div>

</section>

<section style="margin: 3px;height:70px;">

<div style="font-size: 17px;padding:5px;">

<p>

\*At participating stores. Some restrictions apply. <u>See starbucks.com/rewards</u>

</p>

</div>

</section>

<hr>

<footer>

<table style="margin-left:30px;" cellpadding="10"cellspacing="5">

<thead style="text-align:left;">

<tr>

<th>About Us</th>

<th>Careers</th>

<th>Social Impact</th>

<th>For Business Partners</th>

<th>Order and Pickup</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody style="color:grey;">

<tr>

<td>Our Company</td>

<td>Culture and Values</td>

<td>People</td>

<td>Landlord Support Center</td>

<td>Order on the App</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Our Coffee</td>

<td>Inclusion, Diversity, and Equity</td>

<td>Planet</td>

<td>Suppliers</td>

<td>Order on the Web</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Stories and News</td>

<td>College Achievement Plan</td>

<td>Environmental and Social Impact Reporting</td>

<td>Corporate Gift Card Sales</td>

<td>Delivery</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Starbucks Archive</td>

<td>Alumni Community</td>

<td></td>

<td>Office and Foodservice Coffee</td>

<td>Order and Pickup Options</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Investor Relations</td>

<td> U.S. Careers</td>

<td></td>

<td></td>

<td>Explore and Find Coffee for Home</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Customer Service</td>

<td>International Careers</td>

<td></td>

<td></td>

<td></td>

</tr>

</tbody>

</table>

</footer>

<hr>

<section style="margin-left:30px;">

<div style="text-align:left;padding:0px;height:100px;">

<img style="height:50px; width:50px" src="spotify.jpg">

<img style="height:50px; width:50px" src="facebook.jpg">

<img style="height:50px; width:50px" src="pinterest.jpg">

<img style="height:50px; width:50px" src="instagram.jpg">

<img style="height:50px; width:50px" src="youtube.jpg">

<img style="height:50px; width:50px" src="twitter.jpg">

</div>

<p>Privacy Notice

|

Terms of Use

|

Do Not Share My Personal Information

|

CA Supply Chain Act

|

Cookie Preferences</p>

<p>© 2023 Starbucks Coffee Company. All rights reserved.</p>

</section>

</body>

</html>

Layout:









