**Module 4) CSS and CSS 3**

**1. 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.

**2. 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.

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CSS2** | **CSS3** |
| CSS splits up different section of the code into modules | Both HTML AND CSS were put into a single file there were no concepts of modules before |
| There is no backword compatibility with css2 | There is backward compatibility maintained with css3 |
| With CSS2 only web-safe font can be used | With css3 special fonts can be use such as those in google font and type cast |
| Using css2,for rounded border coding the css style were complex | With css3 there is provision for automatically assigning rounded borders to object21 |

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

There are three types of CSS which are given below:

* Inline CSS
* Internal or Embedded CSS
* External CSS

**Inline CSS:-**

It is possible to place CSS right in your HTML code, and this method of CSS usage is referred to as inline CSS.

**Internal CSS:-**

This can be used when a single HTML document must be styled uniquely.

The CSS rule set should be within the HTML file in the head section i.ethe CSS is embedded within the HTML file.

**External CSS:-**

External CSS contains a separate CSS file which contains selector, CSS property and CSS value.

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

The first CSS block is similar to the code in Example 1. In addition, we have added what should happen when a user hovers over one of the images. In this case we want the image to NOT be transparent when the user hovers over it.

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

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.

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

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.

**8. 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 .

**9. 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.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

body {

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

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-attachment: fixed;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>The background-attachment Property</h1>

<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

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<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

</body>

</html>

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

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.
* Color is an inherited property while the background is not. So this can make confusion further.

**11. 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 centered. We do not need to do this manually, we have one property value “auto” which will automatically set the margin such that our block element is placed in the center.

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

CSS specifications are maintained by the [World Wide Web Consortium](http://www.w3.org/) (W3C). Even though every browser supports CSS, there are many inconsistencies in the supported specification version. Some browsers even have their own implementation of the specification and have proprietary (vendor) prefixes.

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

CSS may be added to HTML in three different ways. To style a single HTML element on the page, use Inline CSS in a style attribute. By adding CSS to the head section of our HTML document, we can embed an internal stylesheet. We can also connect to an external stylesheet that separates our CSS from our HTML**.**

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

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?**

**External CSS:-**

1. External CSS contains separate CSS file which contains selector, CSS property and CSS value.
2. CSS property written in a separate file with .cssextension and should be linked to the HTML document using link tag. This means that for each element, style can be set only once and that will be applied across web pages.

**Example:-** The file given below contains CSS property. This file saves with .cssextension. For Ex: marwadiUni.css

h1

{ color: red;}

p

{

color: blue;

font-size:24px;

}

* 1. Below is the HTML file that is making use of the created external style sheet.link tag is used to link the external style sheet with the html webpage.
  2. hrefattribute is used to specify the location of the external style sheet file.

Example:-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="marwadiUni.css"/>

</head>

<body>

<h1>MarwadiUniversity-Rajkot</h1>

<p>Rajkot-Morbi Road, Rajkot 360003<br>Gujarat,India<br>

Email:-info@marwadiuniversity.ac.in<br>PhoneNo:-0281-7123456

</p>

</body>

</html>

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

one change to the style sheet will change all linked pages.

you can create classes of styles that can then be used on many different HTML elements.

consistent look and feel across multiple web pages.

**17. What is the meaning of the CSS selector?**

**Element Selector:-** The element selector select HTML elements based on the element name.

Example:-

p

{

color: blue;

font-size: 20px;

}

<p>This is paragraph</p>

**ID selector:**

**ID selector:-**

1. ID selectorsin CSS allow you to target elements (Tags) byt heir ID values.
2. Each element can have only one ID. Each page can have only one element with that ID.
3. ID selector sareunique,so you can apply only to the content of one element.
4. To reference an ID ,you precede the ID name with a hashmark(#).

Example:-

#hh1

{

color:blue;

}

<h1 id=“hh1">MarwadiUniversity-Rajkot</h1>

<h1>Hello MU Students</h1>

**Class selector**

1. Withclassselectorwecandefinesamestylefordifferenthtmlelement.
2. TheClassselectorbeginswithadot(.)andfollowedbyaclassnamewhichyouchoose.

Example:-

.myClass

{

color:blue;}

<h1 class="myClass">MarwadiUni. Courses after 12th science:-B.Tech,B.Sc.</h1>

<h1>MarwadiUni. Courses after 12th commerce:-B.B.A,B.C.A.,B.Com</h1>

<h1 class="myClass">MarwadiUni. PG Courses:-M.C.A,M.Sc,M.B.A,,M.Tech</h1>

**Assign Multiple Classes**

1. We can apply different class to same html element by giving space separated class names in the class attribute.

Example:-

.class1

{

color:blue;}

.class2

{

text-align:center;}<h1 class="class1 class2">MarwadiUniversity-Rajkot</h1>

**Multiple Selection**

1. We can apply same CSS to multiple selectors using comma separated selector list.

Example:-

h1,p

{

color:blue;

}<h1>MarwadiUniversity-Rajkot</h1>

<p>Rajkot-Morbi Road, Rajkot 360003<br>Gujarat, India<br>

Email:-info@marwadiuniversity.ac.in<br>PhoneNo:-0281-7123456

</p>

**Multi-level Selection**

1. We can use hierarchical path to target html element by space separated element/class/id names.
2. Example: -
3. div h1
4. {
5. color:blue;
6. }<h1>MarwadiEducation Foundation-Rajkot</h1>
7. <div>
8. <h1>MarwadiUniversity-Rajkot</h1>
9. </div>

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

1. Media queries in CSS3 extended the CSS2 media types ide:Instead of looking for a type of device, they look at the capability of the device.
2. Media queries can be used to check many things , suchas:Width and height of the viewport

Width and height of the device orientation(is the tablet/phone in land scape or portraitmode?)

Resolution

1. A media query consists of a media type and can contain on e or more expressions , which resolve to either true or false.

@media not only media type and(expressions){CSS-Code;}

@media screen and (min-width: 480px){body{background-color:lightgreen;}}

Example:-

<head>

<style>

body {

background-color: pink;

}

@media screen and (min-width: 480px) {

body {

background-color: lightgreen;

}

}

</style>

</head>

<body></body>

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

A rule set is a collection of one or many rules that are executed together as a single unit against a specific set of records (either from one source or a set of conjoined sources) and generate several levels of statistics.