**Module 4**

**CSS and CSS3**

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.
* CSS ensures a consistent visual identity throughout a website or multiple web pages.
* CSS offers diverse design possibilities and enables responsive web design, adapting to various screen sizes and devices.

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

* CSS might not always look the same across different web browsers This can lead to inconsistencies.
* Another hurdle is the learning curve. CSS can be complex. To master CSS, you need to grasp things like selectors, properties, values, and the box model, which can be overwhelming for beginners.
* Unlike some other web technologies, CSS doesn’t come with built-in security features.

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

* **CSS2:** CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet. Its main objective is to provide styling and fashion to the web page. CSS provides colour, layout, background, font, and border properties. CSS features allow better content accessibility, enhanced flexibility, and control, as well as the specification of the characteristics of presentation.
* **CSS3:** CSS3 stands for Cascading Style Sheet level 3, which is the advanced version of CSS. It is used for structuring, styling, and formatting web pages. Several new features have been added to CSS3 and it is supported by all modern web browsers. The most important feature of CSS3 is the splitting of CSS standards into separate modules that are simpler to learn and use.

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

* Inline
* Selector
* Border
* Id Selector
* Modules
* Margin
* Padding
* Property
* Positioning
* Border

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

* The opacity CSS property sets the opacity of an element. Opacity is the degree to which content behind an element is hidden and is the opposite of transparency**.**

1. **How can the background colour of an element be changed?**

* To add background colour in HTML, use the CSS background-colour property. Set it to the colour 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**.**
* body { background-colour: #DBF9FC; }

1. **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.

1. **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.
* background-position: top;
* background-position: bottom;
* background-position: left;
* background-position: right;
* background-position: center;

1. **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.

1. **Why should background and colour be used as separate properties?**

* It enhances the legibility of style sheets. The background property is a complex property in CSS, and if it is combined with colour, the complexity will further increase.
* Color is an inherited property while the background is not. So this can cause confusion further.

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

* To horizontally center a block element (like <div>), use margin: auto; Setting the width of the element will prevent it from stretching out to the edges of its container.

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

* The Specification defines how CSS properties should be implemented by browser vendors along with detailed algorithms, code samples and tabular information.
* The Specification also include:
* The syntax and data types of the language
* Detailed explanation on CSS Selectors
* How you can assign values to properties
* The Cascade (the "C" in CSS)
* How inheritance works
* The Box Model

1. **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.

1. **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 gets applied to everything in the document that matches that rule.

1. **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.

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

* Advantages of External CSS
* Improved maintainability and code organization.
* Enhanced reusability across multiple HTML files.
* Efficient caching and faster page load times.
* Disadvantages of External CSS
* Pages may not render correctly until the external CSS is loaded.
* Uploading or linking to multiple CSS files may increase your site’s download time, affecting its overall performance.
* Large-scale projects may face versioning and caching challenges when using external CSS

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

* A CSS selector is the first part of a CSS Rule.
* It is a pattern of elements and other terms that tell the browser which HTML elements should be selected to have the CSS property values inside the rule applied to them.

1. What are the media types allowed by CSS?

* Printing
* Screen
* TV
* Projection
* Speech
* Media
* Aural
* Font
* Braille
* Embossed

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

* A ruleset identifies, stores, and manages the set of rules that define an application or a significant portion of an application.
* A selector list and an associated declarations block, together, are called a ruleset, or often a rule.