**Module-2 CSS**

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

→ **CSS saves time** − You can write CSS once and then reuse the same sheet in multiple HTML pages. You can define a style for each HTML element and apply it to as many Web pages as you want.

**Easy maintenance** − To make a global change, simply change the style, and all elements in all the web pages will be updated automatically.

**Global web standards** − Now HTML attributes are being deprecated and it is being recommended to use CSS. So it's a good idea to start using CSS in all the HTML pages to make them compatible with future browsers.

**Platform Independence** − The Script offer consistent platform independence and can support latest browsers as well.

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

→ **Confusion due to many CSS levels** - Beginners are more vulnerable to this issue. They might get confused while opting to learn CSS as there are many levels of CSS such as CSS2, CSS3, etc.

**Cross-Browser Issues** - Different browsers work differently. So, you have to check that changes implemented in the website via CSS codes are reflected properly among all browsers.

**Security Issues** - Security is important in today’s world driven by technology and data. One of the major disadvantages of CSS is that it has limited security.

**Extra Work for Developers** - Design services are required to consider and test all CSS codes across different browsers for compatibility. Due to developers testing compatibility for different browsers, their workload increases.

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

→ The biggest difference between CSS2 and CSS3 is that CSS3 has been split into different sections, called modules. Each of these modules is making its way through the W3C in various stages of the recommendation process. This process has made it much easier for various pieces of CSS3 to be accepted and implemented in the browser by different manufacturers.

If you compare this process to what happened with CSS2, where everything was submitted as a single document with all the Cascading Style Sheets information within it, you begin to see the advantages of breaking the recommendation up into smaller, individual pieces. Because each of the modules is being worked on individually, developers enjoy a much wider range of browser support for CSS3 modules.

**More Features in CSS3 That Aren't Included in CSS2.**

There are lots of additional features in CSS3 that didn't exist in CSS2, including:

**CSS Template layout module and CSS3 Grid positioning module**: Creating grids with CSS.

**CSS3 Text module**: Outline text and even create drop-shadows with CSS.

**CSS3 Color module**: Now with opacity.

**Changes to the box model**: Including a marquee property that acts like the IE tag.

**CSS3 User Interface module**: Giving you new cursors, responses to actions, required fields, and even resizing elements.

**Media Queries**: Media queries allow you more flexibility when defining how a style sheet should be used. For instance, you could define a style sheet that is only for handheld devices that have a viewport larger than 20em.

**CSS3 Ruby module**: Provides support for languages that use textual ruby to annotate documents.

**CSS3 Paged Media module**: For even more support for paged media (paper, transparencies, etc).

**Generated content**: Running headers and footers, footnotes, and other content that is generated programmatically, especially for paged media.

**CSS3 Speech module**: Changes to aural CSS.

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

→ The Components of CSS style are:

**Selector**: HTML element name, id name, class name.

**Propert**y: It’s like an attribute such as background color, font-size, position, text-align, color, border etc.

**Values**: which defines values allocate for properties.

**5. 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.

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

→ To set the background color in HTML, use the style attribute, with the CSS property background-color inside the any tag that you want to set the background color of the HTML document.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>set background color of element</title>

<body>

<h1 style="background-color:black;">Purvang Suhagiya</h1>

</body>

</html>

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

→ To control the repetition of an image in the background, use the background-repeat property. You can use no-repeat value for the background-repeat property if you do not want to repeat an image, in this case, the image will display only once.

**8. What is the use of the 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.

**9. Which property controls the image scroll in the background?**

→ The background-attachment property in CSS is used to specify the kind of attachment of the background image with respect to its container. It can be set to scroll or make it remain fixed. It can be applied to all[HTML](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html/)elements.

**Syntax:**

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

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

→ **There are two reasons behind this:**

1. 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.
2. Color is an inherited property while the background is not. So this can make confusion further.

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

→ 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?**

→ 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 etc.

Explanation on some of these topic are short and easy to understand while others are explained in great detail.

The Specification also specify how stylesheets can be included in your web document and how to target specific media for example, print or screen.

The Specification should be your guide if you need to understand how a specific property or feature works behind the scene and how it works with other CSS properties. And if you are comfortable reading algorithms you won't get bored reading the CSS Specification.

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

→ **There are three 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.

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

→ 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.

**15. 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. The external style sheet is generally used when you want to make changes on multiple pages. It is ideal for this condition because it facilitates you to change the look of the entire web site by changing just one file.

It uses the <link> tag on every pages and the <link> tag should be put inside the head section.

**16. 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.

**17. 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.

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

→ The names chosen for CSS media types reflect target devices for which the relevant properties make sense. They give a sense of what device the media type is meant to refer to. Given below is a list of various media types −

**all**

* Suitable for all devices.

**braille**

* Intended for braille tactile feedback devices.

**embossed**

* Intended for paged braille printers.

**handheld**

* Intended for handheld devices (typically small screen, limited bandwidth).

**print**

* Intended for paged material and for documents viewed on screen in print preview mode. Please consult the section on [paged media](https://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/page.html) for information about formatting issues that are specific to paged media.

**projection**

* Intended for projected presentations, for example projectors. Please consult the section on [paged media](https://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/page.html) for information about formatting issues that are specific to paged media.

**screen**

* Intended primarily for color computer screens.

**speech**

* Intended for speech synthesizers. Note: CSS2 had a similar media type called 'aural' for this purpose. See the appendix on [aural style sheets](https://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/aural.html) for details.

**tty**

* Intended for media using a fixed-pitch character grid (such as teletypes, terminals, or portable devices with limited display capabilities). Authors should not use [pixel units](https://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/syndata.html#length-units) with the "tty" media type.

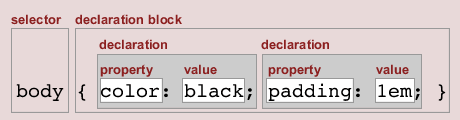
**tv**

* Intended for television-type devices (low resolution, color, limited-scrollability screens, sound available).

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

→ A rule or "rule set" is a statement that tells browsers how to render particular elements on an HTML page. A rule set consists of a selector followed by a declaration block.

Rule structure



**20. Create Layouts**

→ https://github.com/PurvangS106/CSS.git