**Module - 2(CSS & CSS3)**

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

* The main advantage of CSS is that style is applied consistently across variety of sites. One instruction can control several areas which is advantageous.
* CSS is easy to maintain due to less maintenance time. This is because a single line code change affects the entire web page. Also, if improvements are required, then less effort is required to affect changes in the webpage code.
* You would have seen many websites that are elegant and user-friendly. One thing common to all these websites is consistency in design. CSS enables developers to ensure the style elements are applied consistently across several web pages.

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

* CSS, CSS 1 up to CSS3, result in creating of confusion among web browsers.
* With CSS, what works with one browser might not always work with another. The web developers need to test for compatibility, running the program across multiple browsers.
* There exists a scarcity of security.
* After making the changes we need to confirm the compatibility if they appear. The similar change effects on all the browsers

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CSS** | **CSS3** |
| * CSS is capable of positioning texts and objects. * Responsive designing is not supported in CSS. * CSS does not support media queries. | * CSS3 is capable of making the web page more attractive and takes less time to create. * Responsive designing is supported in CSS. * CSS3 supports media queries. |

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

The components of CSS style are:

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

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

Values: It is which defines property or values allocate for properties.

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 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.

1. **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.

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. The background-position property is specified as one or more <position> values, separated by commas.

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

To set the scrolling of an image in the background, we use the background-attachment property.

1. **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.

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

There are two steps to center a block element:

* Step 1: Define the external width – We need to define the external width. Block-level elements have the default width of 100% of the webpage, so for centering the block element, we need space around it. So, for generating the space, we are giving it a width.
* Step 2: Set the left-margin and the right-margin of the element to auto – Since we produced a remaining space by providing external width so now, we need to align that space properly that’s why we should use margin property. Margin is a property that tells how to align a remaining space. So, for centering the element you must set left-margin to auto and right-margin to auto.

1. **Who maintains the CSS specifications?**

The CSS specifications are maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium.

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

The CSS code can be implemented in three ways:

1. Inline - Inline is the term used when you write your CSS code within the style attribute of any HTML element.

e.g. - <p style="color:skyblue;"> Hello world!</p>

1. Internal - internal CSS is implemented within the head element of your web page.

e.g. -

<head>

<style>

p{

color:lime;

background-color:black;

}

</style>

</head>

1. External - external CSS implementation is done by creating a separate CSS file in your workspace and then linking them in every web page you create.

e.g. -

<head>

<link rel="text/css" href="your\_CSS\_file\_location"/>

</head>

1. **What are embedded style sheets?**

Embedded style sheets allow you to define styles for the whole HTML document in one place. Embedded style sheets refer to when you embed style sheet information into an HTML document using the <style> element. You do this by embedding the style sheet information within <style></style> tags in the head of your document**.**

1. **What are the external style sheets?**

An external style sheet is a separate file where you can declare all the styles that you want to use on your website. You then link to the external style sheet from all your HTML pages. This means you only need to set the styles for each element once. If you want to update the style of your website, you only need to do it in one place.

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Advantages | Disadvantages |
| * Better website speed. * Easy to maintain. * Consistent Design. * Better device compatibility. | * Confusion due to many CSS versions. * Cross browser issues. * Limited security. * Extra work for developers. |

1. **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.

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

These are the media files currently allowed by CSS:

* all

Matches all devices.

* print

Matches printers, and devices intended to reproduce a printed display, such as a web browser showing a document in "Print Preview".

* screen

Matches all devices that aren't matched by print or speech.

* speech

Matches screen readers and other devices that read out the content of a page.

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

A CSS ruleset is various affirmations to various pieces or elements of the document. The objective is to apply a bunch of properties for certain distinct qualities to a solitary, or a particular arrangement of components in the connected HTML page**.**