**MODULE-2 (CSS & CSS-3)**

1. What are the benefits of using CSS?

* Some of the advantages of using CSS are:
* CSS plays an important role, by using CSS you simply got to specify a repeated style for element once & use it multiple times as because CSS will automatically apply the required styles.
* The main advantage of CSS is that style is applied consistently across variety of sites. One instruction can control several areas which is advantageous.
* Web designers needs to use few lines of programming for every page improving site speed.
* Cascading sheet not only simplifies website development, but also simplifies the maintenance as a change of one line of code affects the whole web site and maintenance time.
* It is less complex therefore the effort is significantly reduced.
* It helps to form spontaneous and consistent changes.
* CSS changes are device friendly. With people employing a batch of various range of smart devices to access websites over the web, there’s a requirement for responsive web design.
* It has the power for re-positioning. It helps us to determine the changes within the position of web elements who are there on the page.
* These bandwidth savings are substantial figures of insignificant tags that are indistinct from a mess of pages.
* Easy for the user to customize the online page

2. ­­­­What are the disadvantages of CSS?

* Some of the advantages of using CSS are:
* 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.
* The programing language world is complicated for non-developers and beginners. Different levels of CSS i.e., CSS, CSS 2, CSS 3 are often quite confusing.
* Browser compatibility (some styles sheets are supported and some are not).
* CSS works differently on different browsers. IE and Opera supports CSS as different logic.
* There might be cross-browser issues while using CSS.
* There are multiple levels which creates confusion for non-developers and beginners.

3. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

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| CSS 2 | CSS 3 |
| CSS splits up different sections of the code into modules. | Both CSS & HTML were put into a single file, there was no concept of modules before. |
| There are new ways you can write CSS rules with a bunch of CSS selectors | There were no new ways of writing the CSS rules. |
| There is no backward compatibility with CSS 2 | There is backward compatibility maintained with CSS 3. |
| With CSS 2 only web safe fonts can be used | With CSS 3 special fonts can be used such as those in Google Fonts & Type Cast. |
| With CSS 2 the concept of simple selectors was present | With CSS 3 the selectors were called as a sequence of simple selectors.com |
| Using CSS 2, for rounded borders, coding the CSS styles were complex | With CSS 3, there is provision for automatically assigning rounded borders to objects 21 |
| CSS 2 doesn’t support the border-box property | CSS 3 supports the border-box property |

4. Name a few CSS style components.

* The components of CSS style are:
* Selector: HTML element name, id name, class name.
* Property: It's like an attribute such as background color, font-size, position, text-align, color, border etc.
* Values: which defines property or 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?

* The background-color property sets the background color of an element. The background of an element is the total size of the element, including padding and border (but not the margin).

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 CSS property sets the initial position for each background image. The position is relative to the position layer set by background-origin.

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.

10. Why should background and color 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 color, the complexity will further increase.

11. 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.

12. How to maintain the CSS specifications?

* The CSS specification are maintained by World Wide Web Consortium(W3C).

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

* CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways: 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 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.

15. What are the external style sheets?

* An external style sheet is a separate file linked to an HTML web page. It comes with a CSS filename extension. All the styles that need to be used on a website can be declared in the external style sheet.

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

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| Advantages | Disadvantages |
| With the help of External Style Sheets, the styles of numerous documents can be organized from one single file. | An extra download is essential to import style information for each file. |
| In External Style Sheets, Classes can be made for use on numerous HTML element types in many forms of the site. | The execution of the file may be deferred till the external style sheet is loaded. |
| In complex contexts, Methods like selector and grouping can be implemented to apply styles. | 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?

* Modern media comes in many different formats, including print media (books, magazines, newspapers), television, movies, video games, music, cell phones, various kinds of software, and the Internet. Each type of media involves both content, and also a device or object through which that content is delivered.

19. What is the rule set?

* A collection of rules or signatures that network traffic or system activity is compared against to determine an action to take—such as forwarding or rejecting a packet, creating an alert, or allowing a system event.

20. Create Layouts

* Uploaded on github.