**Module 4)**

**CSS and CSS 3**

1. What are the benefits of using CSS?

ANS.

* Separationof Concerns: CSS separates the structure (HTML) from the presentation (styling), making it easier to maintain and update the design of a website without altering its content.
* Consistency: CSS allows you to define styles once and apply them consistently across multiple pages of a website, ensuring a cohesive visual experience for users.
* FlexibilityandControl: With CSS, you have precise control over the layout, typography, colors, and other visual aspects of your web pages, enabling you to create custom designs tailored to your needs.
* Responsive Design: CSS supports responsive web design techniques, allowing you to create layouts that adapt to different screen sizes and devices, enhancing usability and accessibility.
* Efficiency: By using CSS, you can reduce redundancy in your code by defining styles in external style sheets and applying them to multiple elements, resulting in smaller file sizes and faster page loading times.
* Accessibility**:** CSS offers features like text resizing, contrast adjustments, and other accessibility enhancements, making it easier for users with disabilities to access and interact with web content.
* Search Engine Optimization (SEO): Well-structured CSS can improve the readability of your HTML code, making it easier for search engine crawlers to index your website's content, which can positively impact your search engine rankings.
* Maintenance and Scalability: CSS allows for modular and reusable code, making it easier to maintain and scale your website as it grows and evolves over time.

1. What are the disadvantages of CSS?

ANS.

* Browser Compatibility: Inconsistent rendering across different browsers.
* Complexity: Managing large CSS files can become challenging.
* Specificity: Overriding styles and managing specificity can be complex.

3. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

**ANS.**

* CSS2 is an older version of CSS with fewer features, while CSS3 is a newer version with more advanced capabilities and modular design.

4. Name a few CSS style components

ANS.

* For font style: font-size, font-family ,font-weight.
* For color : color, background-color.
* For Properties for arranging elements on the page: display,position.
* For border : style ,width, border.
* For spacing : margin , padding.
* For adding Motion: transition and animation.

5 .What do you understand by CSS opacity?

ANS.

* CSS opacity refers to the transparency level of an element on a web page. It determines how much an element allows background content to show through. The opacity property in CSS can take values ranging from 0 to 1, where 0 represents complete transparency (the element is invisible), and 1 represents complete opacity (the element is fully visible).

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

* You can change the background color of an element in CSS using the background-color property. This property allows you to specify a color value to be used as the background of an element.

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

ANS.

* It can be controlled by background-repeat property in this we can use no-repeat for control of repetition.

8. What is the use of the background-position property?

ANS.

* The background-position property in CSS is used to specify the initial position of a background image within its containing element. It allows you to control where the background image is placed relative to the element's box.
* It’s Keywords such as top, bottom, left, right, and center to align the image relative to the containing element.

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

ANS.

* We use position : fixed , sticky property for control scroll in background.

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

ANS.

* If we want to change background color then we have to choose background property its easy way to do CSS.
* If we want to change font color then we have to choose color property.

11. How to center block elements using CSS1?

ANS.

* We can use text-align: center property for aligning items in center and use display: inline property for doing elements in center.

12. How to maintain the CSS specifications?

ANS.

* Follow best practices.
* Test across browsers.
* Use vendor prefixes when needed.
* Document code well.
* Modularize CSS.
* Utilize version control.
* Test and ensure quality.

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

ANS.

* These are the three way to integrate CSS mention below.

1. External CSS: In this CSS we have to create one external file and that file to be link with main HTML file by using <link> Tag, This CSS is use for Projects.
2. Internal CSS: In this CSS, we have to write code Code in Head section, we have to code within the <style></style> tag. This CSS is suitable for small webpage.
3. Inline CSS. Apply CSS styles directly to individual HTML elements using the style attribute. This method is useful for making quick style adjustments but should be used sparingly as it can lead to less maintainable code.

14. What is embedded style sheets?

ANS.

* style sheets are CSS styles defined within an HTML document using the <style> element in the <head> section. They apply styles directly to the elements within that HTML document.

15. What are the external style sheets?

ANS.

* External style sheets are separate CSS files linked to HTML documents using the <link> element. They allow for centralized styling rules that can be reused across multiple HTML documents, promoting consistency and easier maintenance.

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

ANS.

* Advantages:

1. Centralized styling for consistent design.

2. Easier maintenance with shared styles.

3. Enhanced scalability for larger projects.

* Disadvantages:
* Dependency on external file availability.
* Increased network requests potentially affect load time.
* Limited control over third-party content styling.

17. What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

ANS.

* A CSS selector is a pattern used to select and target specific HTML elements within a document, to which CSS rules will be applied. Selectors can target elements based on various criteria such as element type, class, ID, attributes, and their relationships within the document's structure. They allow you to specify which elements should receive certain styles, enabling precise control over the appearance and layout of a web page.

18. What are the media types allowed by CSS?

ANS.

* all: Applies to all devices.
* screen: Intended for color computer screens.
* print: Intended for printers and print-preview displays.
* speech: Intended for speech synthesizers.
* projection: Intended for projected presentations.
* handheld: Intended for handheld devices like mobile phones.
* tv :Intended for television-type devices.

19. What is the rule set?

ANS.

* A rule set in CSS consists of a selector and a declaration block. The selector specifies the HTML element(s) to style, while the declaration block contains one or more property-value pairs defining the styling properties.