**Module (CSS and CSS 3) – 2**

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

* **CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page.**
* **Using CSS, you can control the color of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized and laid out, etc.**
* **CSS saves time − You can write CSS once and then reuse the same sheet in multiple HTML pages**

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

**Cross-Browser Issues:-**

**Implementing initial CSS changes on a website is accessible on the developer’s end. However, you will have to confirm the compatibility if the CSS displays similar change effects on all the browsers. It is simple since CSS works differently on different browsers.**

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

* **Unlike CSS2, which was comprised of a single document, CSS3 has its specifications divided into many individual modules, which makes CSS3 a whole lot easier to handle**

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

**The components of css style are:**

**1) Selecter: HTML element name, id name, class name.**

**2) Property: It's like an attribute such as background color,font-size,position,text-align,color,border etc.**

**3) 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**.

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

**Ex. How to Change a Div Background Color?**

**Add a CSS class to the div you'd like to change.**

**First, find the div in your HTML code and add a class to the opening tag. ...**

**Add the new class selector to your CSS code.**

**Next, head over to your CSS code and add your new class selector. ...**

**Choose a new background color.**

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 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.**

1. **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 elements.**

**• background-attachment: scroll|fixed|local|initial|inherit**

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?**

**With css the way to center anything that's a block level element is with the margin property. One of the values of margin is auto and by setting auto on the left and right margin our block level element will center itself.**

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.**

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

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

**Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to format the layout of a webpage. With CSS, you can control the color, font, the size of text, the spacing between elements, how elements are positioned and laid out, what background images or background colors are to be used, different displays for different devices and screen sizes, and much more**

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

* **Inline - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements**
* **Internal - by using a section**
* **External - by using a element to link to an external CSS file**

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

**Embedded Stylesheet:- It allows you to define styles for a particular HTML document as a whole in one place. This is done by embedding the 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. 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.**

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

**The advantages of External Style Sheets are:**

**- Using them, the styles of multiple documents can be controlled from one file.**

**- Classes can be created for use on multiple HTML element types in many documents.**

**- In complex situations, selector and grouping methods can be used to apply styles.**

**The disadvantages of External Style Sheets are:**

**- In order to import style information for each document, an extra download is needed.**

**- Until the external style sheet is loaded, it may not be possible to render the document.**

**- For small number of style definitions, it is not viable.**

**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?**

**continuous or paged.**

**- visual, audio, speech, or tactile.**

**- grid (for character grid devices), or bitmap.**

**- interactive (for devices that allow user interaction), or static (for those that do not).**

**- all (includes all media types)**

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

**A table of instructions used by a controlled interface to determine what data is allowable and how the data is handled between interconnected systems.**

**20. Create Layouts**

**https://github.com/aakashp91/Practicals/blob/main/Samsung.html**