**Module (CSS and CSS 3) -2**

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| **1** | **What are the benefits of using CSS?** |
|  | * 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 are 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 * It reduces the file transfer size. |
| **2** | **What are the disadvantages 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 affects 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 sheet 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?** |
|  | * CSS3 is split into many various documents known as Modules. each module adds new capability or extends options outlined in CSS2 over conserving backward compatibility. Work on CSS3 started around the time of publication of the initial CSS2 recommendation. * The CSS3 version supports more browsers than CSS2. * CSS3 introduces several new selectors. Those new selectors square measure largely in an exceeding type of pseudo-elements and pseudo-categories. * The new addition of General relation Combinator will be wont to match relation parts of a given part through diacritic (~) combinator. * CSS3 introduces several properties attended with new values and units. It facilitates styling of backgrounds, borders, boxes, etc…, that permits the USA to stay most of the styling at intervals the computer network and HTML standards and our document, while not a necessity for all those proprietary third-party package packages. * New values and new units square measure introduced to support all those new properties. for example, Angle units deg, grad, rad, and switch or Time units s and ms. |
| **4** | **Name a few CSS style components** |
|  | The components of css style are:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Selecter** | 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 CSS opacity property is **used to specify the transparency of an element**. In simple word, you can say that it specifies the clarity of the image. In technical terms, Opacity is defined as degree in which light is allowed to travel through an object.  **Input**  <https://github.com/adc1989/HTML/blob/main/opacity.html>  **Output** |
| **6** | **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. |
| **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** 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?** |
|  | 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. |
| **11** | **How to center block elements using CSS1?** |
|  | In order to center the block-level elements, we need to set the margin-right and margin-left properties to explicit values. |
| **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. |
| **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 is 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 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?** |
|  | Two ways to specify media dependencies for style sheets :   * Specify the target medium from a style sheet with the @media or @import at-rules. * Specify the target medium within the document language.   <style tyle = "text/css">  <!--  @media print  {  body { font-size: 10pt }  }  @media screen  {  body { font-size: 12pt }  }  @media screen, print  {  body { line-height: 1.2 }  }  -->  </style> |
| **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.  What is CSS ruleset ? - GeeksforGeeks |
| **20** | **Create Layouts** |
|  | <https://github.com/adc1989/HTML/blob/main/layout_assignment.html>  **Output:** |