

Difference between <div> and

<div>

1. Block-level element.
2. Groups larger sections of HTML content.
3. Takes up the full width of its container and starts on a new line.
4. Wrapping sections like headers, footers, and articles.

1. Inline element.
2. Groups small pieces of text or inline elements.
3. Only takes up as much width as necessary and does not start on a new line.
4. Styling parts of a text, like individual words or phrases within a paragraph

2. What is CSS3?, Features, Advantages , Uses and Needs

CSS3, also known as Cascading Style Sheets Level 3, is a more advanced version of CSS and the successor of CSS2. CSS3 is used for the same thing as CSS, namely to style web pages and make them more attractive and user-friendly. In addition, CSS3 incorporates more up-to-date features designed to increase efficiency and make it more convenient for developers to use.

Advantages of CSS3

- **Enhanced Styling:** Introduces gradients, shadows, and animations for more visually appealing designs.
- **Efficient Layouts:** Features like Flexbox and Grid Layout simplify complex layouts with less code.
- **Responsive Design:** Media Queries enable designs that adapt seamlessly to different devices and screen sizes.
- **Built-in Animations:** Supports smooth animations and transitions directly in CSS, reducing reliance on JavaScript.
- **Modular and Maintainable:** CSS variables (custom properties) promote code reusability and easier maintenance.
- **Accessibility:** Facilitates the implementation of accessible design practices for a wider audience. Uses of CSS3
- **Styling:** Defines the appearance of HTML elements, including fonts, colors, and layouts.

Needs of CSS3

- **Advanced Styling:** Provides more sophisticated design options.
- **Responsive Design:** Ensures compatibility across various devices and screen sizes.
- **Efficient Layouts:** Simplifies complex layout structures with minimal code.
- **Built-in Animations:** Allows for smooth animations and transitions without additional JavaScript.
- **Modular and Maintainable:** Supports modular coding practices for easier management and updates.
- **Accessibility:** Facilitates designing inclusive websites that are usable by everyone

Features of css

1. **Selectors** Selectors allow the designer to select more precise levels of the web page. They are structural pseudo-classes that perform partial matches to help match attribute and attribute values. New selectors target a pseudo-class to style the elements targeted in the URL. Selectors also include a checked pseudo-class to style checked elements such as checkboxes and radio buttons.

2. **Text Effects and Layout** With CSS3, we can change the justification of text, make whitespace adjustments to the document, and style the hyphenation of words.

3. **First-Letter and First-Line Pseudo-Classes** CSS 3 includes properties that help with kerning (adjusting the spacing between characters to achieve a visually pleasing effect) and positioning drop-caps (large decorative capital letters at the start of a paragraph).

4. **Paged Media and Generated Content** CSS 3 has additional choices in Paged Media, such as page numbers and running headers and footers. CSS offers additional properties for printing generated content, including properties that specifically address cross-references and footnotes.

5. **Multi-Column Layout** This feature includes properties to allow designers to present their content in multiple columns with options like the column count, column gap, and column width.