

Module (css and css 3

- **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.

- **What are the disadvantages of CSS?**

1. CSS, CSS 1 up to CSS3, result in creating of confusion among web browsers.
2. With CSS, what works with one browser might not always work with another. ...
3. There exists a scarcity of security.
4. After making the changes we need to confirm the compatibility if they appear.

- **What are 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.



CSS2	CSS3
CSS splits up different sections of the code into modules.	Both CSS and 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 CSS2.	There is backward compatibility maintained with CSS 2.
With CSS2 only web safe fonts can be used.	With CSS3 special fonts can be used such as those in Google Fonts and TypeCast.
With CSS2 the concept of single selectors were present.	With CSS3 the selectors were called as a sequence of simple selectors.
Using CSS2, for rounded borders, coding the css styles were complex.	With CSS3, there is provision for automatically assigning rounded borders to objects.
CSS 2, splitting text into multiple columns required complex coding because the standard did not equipped enough to break the text into columns so that it would fit into a box.	CSS3 has the capability to split text into various columns so that each text block appears as a layout of the new paper.
CSS 2 Doesn't support the Border-Box property.	CSS3 supports the Border-Box property.

- **Name is few CSS style components?**

The components of css style are: 1)Selector: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.

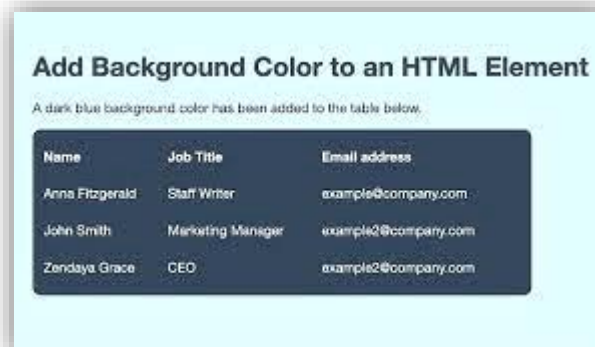
- **What do you understand by CSS opacity?**

The opacity CSS property sets the opacity of an element. Opacity is the degree to which content behind an element is hidden, and is the opposite of transparency.

- **How can the background colour of an element be changed?**

How to Change a Div Background Color

1. 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. ...
2. Add the new class selector to your CSS code. Next, head over to your CSS code and add your new class selector. ...
3. Choose a new background color.



- **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 one.

- **What is the use of background-position property?**

Definition and Usage

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.

- **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.

- **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.

- **How to center block elements using CSS?**

Center Align Elements

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.

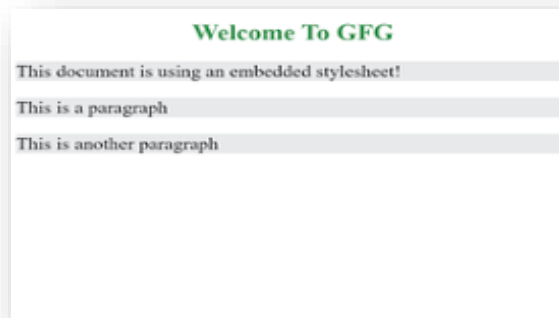
- **How to maintain the CSS specification?**

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.



- **What is embedded style sheets?**

Embedded style sheets are particularly **useful for HTML documents that have unique style requirements from the rest of the documents in your project**. However, if the styles need to be applied across multiple documents, you should link to an external style sheet instead of using individual embedded style sheets



- **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.

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

1. one change to the style sheet will change all linked pages.
2. you can create classes of styles that can then be used on many different HTML elements.
3. consistent look and feel across multiple web pages.

- **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**.

- **What are the media type allowed by CSS?**

1. continuous or paged.
2. visual, audio, speech, or tactile.

3. grid (for character grid devices), or bitmap.
4. interactive (for devices that allow user interaction), or static (for those that do not).
5. all (includes all media types)

- **What is the rule set?**

A CSS rule is **a grouping of one or more CSS properties which are to be applied to one or more target HTML elements**. A CSS rule consists of a CSS selector and a set of CSS properties. The CSS selector determines what HTML elements to target with the CSS rule.

- **Create layouts**

