**Module 4) CSS and CSS 3**

* What are the benefits of using CSS??
* Separates structure from presentation
* Provides advanced control of presentation
* Easy maintenance of multiple pages
* Faster page loading
* Better accessibility for disabled users
* Easy to learn
* What are the disadvantages of CSS?
* It takes a lot of time to create anything that even resembles a webpage.
* It isn’t as flexible as other webpage developers like dreamweaver.
* It is not centralised, all the webpages must be edited separately.
* What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

**CSS2**

* CSS splits up different sections of the code into modules.
* There are new ways you can write CSS rules with a bunch of CSS selectors
* There is no backward compatibility with CSS2
* With CSS2 only web safe fonts can be used
* With CSS2 the concept of simple selectors were present
* Using CSS2, for rounded borders, coding the CSS styles were complex

**CSS3**

* Both CSS and HTML were put into a single file, there was no concept of modules before.
* There were no new ways of writing the CSS rules.
* There is backward compatibility maintained with CSS3
* With CSS3 special fonts can be used such as those in Google fonts and typecast
* With CSS3 the selectors were called as a sequence of simple selectors.com
* CSS3 supports the border-box property
* Name a few CSS style components

1. Id selector
2. Class selector
3. Element selector
4. Star selector
5. Pseudo classes

* 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.

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

Use the CSS background-color property to add a background colour to html.

Put it into a style attribute and change the value to the value to the desired colour name or code. Then include this style attribute in an HTML element, such as a heading, span tag, table, or div.

* How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?

This task can be achieved by using the background-repeat property that will help us to control the repetition of the image. The background-repeat property in CSS Is used to repeat the background image both horizontally and vertically. It also decides whether the background image will be repeated or not.

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

The background-position property in CSS allows you to move a background image(or gradient) around within its container.

* 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?

While background and colour are often used together for elements, they serve different purposes. “Colour” sets the text colour, while “background” defines the background colour or image. Separating them allows for more flexibility in styling, as background properties can include images, gradients, and positioning.

* How to center block elements using CSS1?

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 specifications?

The CSS specification are maintained by the world wide web consortium(W3C). even though every browser supports CSS, there are many inconsistencies in the supported specification version. some browsers even have their own implementation of the specification and have proprietary prefixes.

* What are the ways to integrate CSS specifications?

CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

1. Inline – by using the style attribute inside HTML elements.
2. Internal – by using a <style> element in the the <head> section.
3. External – by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file.

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

There are three primary method to use css into your html documents: external, internal, and inline. Each method has its advantage and best-use scenarios. This guide will explore these methods in detail, helping you choose the best approach for your web development needs.

* What is embedded style sheets?

An embedded style sheet is declared within the <head> element of an XHTML document. It applies to the whole document, rather than just one element. Each style declaration gets applied to everything in the document that matches that rule.

* 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 sheet?
* One change to the style sheet will change all linked pages.
* You can create classes of styles that can then be used on many different HTML elements.
* 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 types allowed by CSS?

**Media type description**

All - suitable for all media devices.

Print - used for printers

Screen - targeted at computer screens, tables, smartphone.

Speech - designed for screen readers that read the content

Aloud.

* 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.