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

1. What are the benefits of CSS?

* Faster Page Speed. More code means slower page speed.
* Better User Experience.
* CSS not only makes web pages easy on the eye, it also allows for user-friendly formatting.
* Quicker Development Time.
* Easy Formatting Changes.
* Compatibility Across Devices.

1. What are the disadvantages of CSS?

* Confusions due to many CSS versions.
* Cross-browser issues.
* Limited security.
* Extra works of developers.

1. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

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| CSS splits up different sections of the codes 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 CSS3. |
| 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 simple selectors were present. | With CSS3 the selectors were called as a sequence of simple selectors.com |
| Using, CSS2 for rounded borders, coding the css styles were complex. | With CSS3, there is provision for automatically assigning rounded borders to object21. |
| CSS 2, splitting text into multiple columns required complex coding because the standard was 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 newspaper. |
| CSS 2 Doesn’t support the border-box property. | CSS3 supports the border-box property. |

1. Name a few CSS style components?

* Properties: These are human-readable identifiers that indicate which stylistic features you want to modify. For example, font-size, width, background-color .
* Values: Each property is assigned a value. This value indicates how to style the property.

1. 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.

1. 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.
* The background-color property sets the background color of an element. The background of an element is the total size of the element, including padding and border (but not the margin).

1. How can images repetition of the backup be controlled?

* Images repetition 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.

1. What is the use of the background-position property?

* The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image.
* 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?

* To set the scrolling of an image in the background, use the background-attachment property.

1. Why should background and color be used as separate properties?

* The background property is a complex property in CSS, and if it is combined with color, the complexity will further increase.
* It enhances the legibility of style sheets.

1. How to center block elements using CSS1??

* 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.

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
* Detailed explanation on CSS Selectors
* How you can assign values to properties
* The Cascade (the "C" in CSS)
* How inheritance works
* The Box Model e.t.c
* The Specification also specify how stylesheets can be included in your web document and how to target specific media e.g print or screen.

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

* There are three ways you can use to implement CSS into your HTML: internal, external, and inline styles.
* To style a single HTML element on the page, use Inline CSS in a style attribute. By adding CSS to the head section of our HTML document, we can embed an internal stylesheet. We can also connect to an external stylesheet that separates our CSS from our HTML.

1. What is embedded style sheets?

* Embedded Stylesheets allows you to define styles for a particular HTML document as a whole in one place.
* This is done by embedding the <style></style> tags containing the CSS properties in the head of your document.

1. 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.

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

* Advantages:
* Better website speed.
* Easier to maintain.
* Consistent design.
* Time-saving.
* Better device compatibility.
* Flexible positioning of design elements.
* Disadvantages:
* Confusion due to many CSS versions.
* Cross-browser issues.
* Limited security.
* Extra works for developers.

1. 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.
* As the name itself tells that a CSS Selector is a tool/selector whixh is used to target an element. There are 4 types of CSS Selectors and those are as follows :
* Element Selector
* Id Selector
* Class Selector
* Grouping Selector
* These selectors help us to target an element.

1. What are the media types allowed by CSS?

* Media queries allow you to apply CSS styles depending on a device's general type (such as print vs. screen) or other characteristics such as screen resolution or browser viewport width.
* Media queries are used for the following: To conditionally apply styles with the CSS @media and @import at-rules.

1. 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.

