Module (CSS and CSS 3) -2

• What are the benefits of using CSS?

* Separation of Content and Style. One of the most significant advantages of CSS is its ability to separate content from presentation. ...
* Consistency
* Faster Loading Times
* Responsive Design
* Ease of Maintenance
* Accessibility
* Print-Friendly Pages.
* Global Styling.

• What are the disadvantages of CSS?

* Browser Compatibility. CSS may render differently in various web browsers, leading to inconsistencies in the visual presentation
* Learning Curve
* Lack of Security
* Limited Layout Control
* Performance Impact
* Overriding Styles
* Maintenance Challenges.

• What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

CSS2 and CSS3 are different versions of the Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) language used for describing the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML. Here are some key differences between the two versions:

* **Selectors:** CSS3 introduces new and more powerful selectors, such as attribute selectors, nth-child selectors, and more, which allow for more specific targeting of elements.
* **Box Model:** CSS3 introduces new properties and values for the box model, such as box-sizing and border-radius, which give more control over the layout and appearance of elements.
* **Media Queries:** CSS3 introduces media queries, which allow for the adaptation of styles based on different device characteristics, such as screen size, orientation, and resolution.
* **Transitions and Animations:** CSS3 introduces new properties for creating transitions and animations without the need for JavaScript or Flash.
* **Flexbox and Grid Layout:** CSS3 introduces new layout models, such as Flexbox and Grid Layout, which provide more control over the arrangement of elements on a page.
* **Multi-column Layout:** CSS3 introduces properties for creating multi-column layouts, which were not available in CSS2.

• Name a few CSS style components

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
* The CSS border property defines a border around an HTML element.
* The CSS color property defines the text color to be used.
* The CSS font-family property defines the font to be used.
* The CSS font-size property defines the text size to be used.

• 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.

The opacity property sets the opacity level for an element. The opacity-level describes the transparency-level, where 1 is not transparent at all, 0.5 is 50% see-through, and 0 is completely transparent.

• 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.

• How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?

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 CSS property sets the initial position for each background image. The position is relative to the position layer set by background-origin .

Syntax:

background-position: value;

.Which property controls the image scroll in the background?

The background-attachment CSS property sets whether a background image's position is fixed within the viewport, or scrolls with its containing block.

• 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. Color is an inherited property while the background is not. So this can make confusion further.

• How to center block elements using CSS1?

Step 1: Define the external width **–**We need to define the external width. Block-level elements have the default width of 100% of the webpage, so for centering the block element, we need space around it. So for generating the space, we are giving it a width.

Step 2: Set the left-margin and the right-margin of the element to auto **–**Since we produced a remaining space by providing external width so now we need to align that space properly that’s why we should use margin property. Margin is a property that tells how to align a remaining space. So for centering the element you must set left-margin to auto and right-margin to auto.

• How to maintain the CSS specifications?

The CSS specifications 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 (vendor) prefixes.

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

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• What is embedded style sheets?

An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element.

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {background-color: powderblue;}  
h1   {color: blue;}  
p    {color: red;}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

• What are the external style sheets?

An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of each HTML page:

  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">

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

Some of its primary advantages are

 increased website speed, time efficiency, flexibility, consistency, etc.

Its disadvantages are

limited security, cross-browser issues, extra work for developers, etc.

• What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

In CSS, selectors are used to target the HTML elements on our web pages that we want to style. There are a wide variety of CSS selectors available, allowing for fine-grained precision when selecting elements to style.

• What are the media types allowed by CSS?

* continuous or paged.
* visual, audio, speech, or tactile.
* grid (for character grid devices), or bitmap.
* interactive (for devices that allow user interaction), or static (for those that do not).
* all (includes all media types)

• What is the rule set?

A CSS rule set contains one or more selectors and one or more declarations. The selector(s), which in this example is h1 , points to an HTML element. The declaration(s), which in this example are color: blue and text-align: center style the element with a property and value.