

Module (CSS and CSS3)-2

- What are the benefits of using CSS?

Ans:-

1) Faster Page Speed:

More code means slower page speed. And CSS enables you to use less code. CSS allows you to use one CSS rule and apply it to all occurrences of a certain tag within an HTML document.

2) Better User Experience:

CSS not only makes web pages easy on the eye, it also allows for user-friendly formatting. When buttons and text are in logical places and well organized, user experience improves.

3) Quicker Development Time:

With CSS, you can apply specific formatting rules and styles to multiple pages with one string of code. One cascading style sheet can be replicated across several website pages. If, for instance, you have product pages that should all have the same formatting, look, and feel, writing CSS rules for one page will suffice for all pages of that same type.

4) Easy Formatting Changes:

If you need to change the format of a specific set of pages, it's easy to do so with CSS. There's no need to fix every individual page. Just edit the corresponding CSS stylesheet and you'll see changes applied to all the pages that are using that style sheet.

5) Compatibility Across Devices:

Responsive web design matters. In today's day and age, web pages must be fully visible and easily navigable on all devices. Whether mobile or tablet, desktop, or even smart TV, CSS combines with HTML to make responsive design possible.

- What are the disadvantages of CSS?

Ans:-

- CSS, CSS 1 up to CSS3, result in creating of confusion among web browsers.
- With CSS, what works with one browser might not always work with another. The web developers need to test for compatibility, running the program across multiple browsers.
- There exists a scarcity of security.
- After making the changes we need to confirm the compatibility if they appear. The similar change affects on all the browsers.
- The programming language world is complicated for non-developers and beginners. Different levels of CSS i.e. CSS, CSS 2, CSS 3 are often quite confusing.
- Browser compatibility (some styles sheet are supported and some are not).
- CSS works differently on different browsers. IE and Opera supports CSS as different logic.
- There might be cross-browser issues while using CSS.

- There are multiple levels which creates confusion for non-developers and beginners.

- What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

Ans:- The biggest difference between CSS2 and CSS3 is that CSS3 is now split into different modules. Since each module makes its way through the W3C individually, there's a wider range of browser support. Make sure you test your CSS3 pages in as many browsers and operating systems as possible to ensure compatibility.

- Name a few CSS style components.

Ans:-

- Selector:HTML element name, id name, class name.
- Property:It's like an attribute such as background color,font-size,position,text-align,color,border etc.
- Values:which defines property or values allocate for properties.

- What do you understand by CSS opacity?

Ans:-

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.

opacity applies to the element as a whole, including its contents, even though the value is not inherited by child elements. Thus, the element and its children all have the same opacity relative to the element's background, even if they have different opacities relative to one another.

Ex:-

opacity: 0;

opacity: 0.33;

opacity: 1;

background: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.4);

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

Ans:- You can change the background color of an HTML element using the background-color CSS property and giving it a value of a color.

```
p {  
  background-color: pink;  
}
```

this code will make all paragraph elements in your HTML file have a pink background because the background-color property has a value of pink.

Below is the example that illustrates the use of internal CSS.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
background-color: powderblue;
}
h1 {
color: green;
text-align: center;
}
h3 {
text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>GeeksForGeeks</h1>
<h3>
```

How to change color of
Background?(Using Internal CSS)

</h3>

</body>

</html>

- How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?

Ans:-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.

Syntax:

background-repeat: repeat | repeat-x | repeat-y | no-repeat | initial | inherit;

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

Ans:- The background-position property in CSS is mainly used to sets the initial position for the background image ie., it is used to set an image at a certain position. The position that is relative to the positioning layer, can be set by using the background-origin property.

Syntax:

background-position: value;

Note: The background-image is placed default to the top-left corner of an element with a repetition on both horizontally & vertically.

- Which property controls the image scroll in the background?

Ans:- The background-attachment property in CSS is used to specify the kind of attachment of the background image with respect to its container. It can be set to scroll or make it remain fixed. It can be applied to all HTML elements.

Syntax:

background-attachment: scroll | fixed | local | initial | inherit;

- Why should background and color be used as separate properties?

Ans:-

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.

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

- How to center block elements using CSS1?

Ans:- By setting the properties margin-left and margin-right to auto and width to some explicit value.

- How to maintain the CSS specifications?

Ans:- The CSS specifications are maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).

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

Ans:- There are three ways you can use to implement CSS into your HTML: internal, external, and inline styles.

- What is embedded style sheets?

Ans:- CSS stylesheets can be applied to an HTML document in 3 ways – inline styles, embedded stylesheet(internal), and external stylesheet.

Embedded Stylesheet: It 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.

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. Using embedded stylesheets holds a distinct advantage over inline styles

which only allow you to address one HTML element at a time.

- What are the external style sheets?

Ans:- external style sheet is a separate file with a .css extension with all CSS style definitions for the HTML page(s). You can reference this file in the <link> tag inside the <head> in the HTML.

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.

Ex;

```
<head>  
  
  <title>My webpage</title>  
  
  <link rel='stylesheet' type='text/css'  
href='mystyles.css'>  
  
</head>
```

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

Ans:- **Advantages:-**

- The style of a few documents can be controlled from the site by utilizing them.
- Multiple HTML elements can have numerous documents, where classes can be made.
- To assemble styles in complex circumstances, selector and grouping strategies are utilized.
- Since the CSS code is in a separate document, your HTML files will have a cleaner structure and are smaller in size.
- You can use the same .css file for multiple pages

Disadvantages :-

- Your pages may not be rendered correctly until the external CSS is loaded.
- Uploading or linking to multiple CSS files can increase your site's download time.
- 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. The element or elements which are selected by the selector are referred to as the subject of the selector.

In other articles you may have met some different selectors, and learned that there are selectors that target the document in different ways — for example by selecting an element such as h1, or a class such as .special.

- What are the media types allowed by CSS?

Ans:- All: Suitable for all devices.

Braille: Intended for braille tactile feedback devices.

Embossed: Intended for paged braille printers.

Handheld: Intended for handheld devices (typically small screen, limited bandwidth).

Print: Intended for paged material and for documents viewed on screen in print preview mode. Please consult the section on paged media for information about formatting issues that are specific to paged media.

Projection: Intended for projected presentations, for example projectors. Please consult the section on paged media for information about formatting issues that are specific to paged media.

Screen: Intended primarily for color computer screens.

Speech: Intended for speech synthesizers. Note: CSS2 had a similar media type called 'aural' for this purpose. See the appendix on aural style sheets for details.

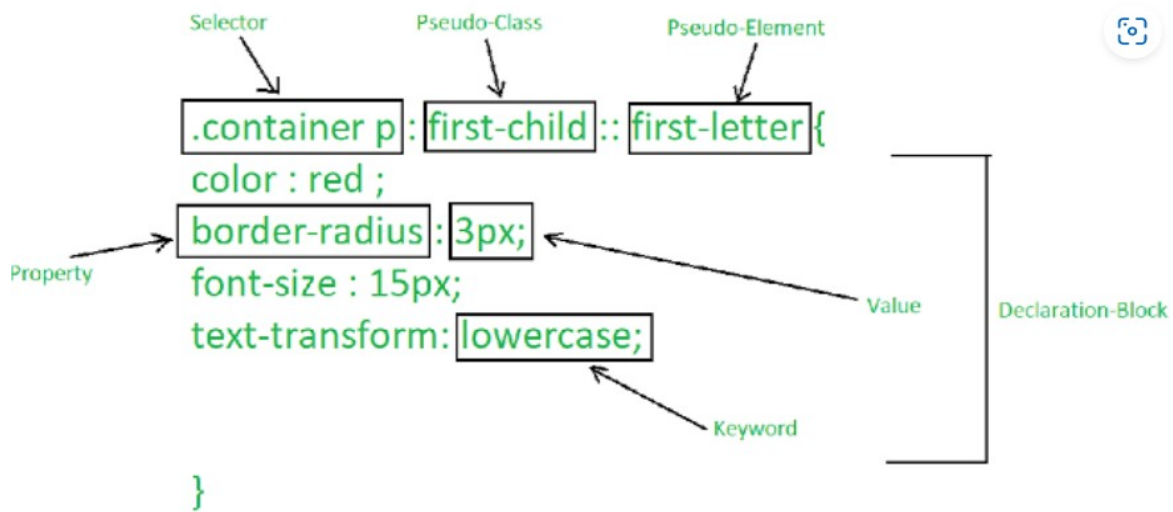
Tty: Intended for media using a fixed-pitch character grid (such as teletypes, terminals, or portable devices with limited display capabilities). Authors should not use pixel units with the "tty" media type.

Tv: Intended for television-type devices (low resolution, color, limited-scrollability screens, sound available).

- What is the rule set?

Ans:- A CSS ruleset is various affirmations to various pieces or elements of the document. The objective is to apply a bunch of properties for certain distinct qualities to a solitary, or a particular arrangement of components in the connected HTML page.

Visualization of CSS Ruleset :



The “.” in the beginning indicates that the rule created will be a class, also “container” indicates the name of the selector. Similarly “first-child” indicates the pseudo-class, and elements inside curly brackets are elements of a declaration block, which contains some CSS properties and their corresponding values. The CSS ruleset will be applied when the selector name is called on the main HTML page.

