**MODULE CSS AND CSS 3**

1. **What are the benefits of using CSS?**

* Separation of content and presentation.
* Consistent styling across multiple pages.
* Improved page loading times.
* Easier maintenance and updates.
* Responsive design for different devices.
* Reusability of styles.
* Enhanced accessibility.

1. **What are the disadvantages of CSS?**

* Cross-browser compatibility issues.
* Limited layout control compared to table-based layouts.
* Lack of variables in CSS (although CSS pre-processors like Sass or Less can help overcome this).
* Steeper learning curve for complex layouts and advanced features.

1. **What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**

CSS3 is the latest version and includes new features and modules that were not present in CSS2. Some of these additions include animations, transitions, gradients, and advanced selectors.

1. **Name a few CSS style components**

* Selectors
* Properties
* Values
* Declarations
* Rulesets

1. **What do you understand by CSS opacity?**

CSS opacity refers to the transparency level of an element. It is controlled by the opacity property, ranging from 0 (completely transparent) to 1 (fully opaque).

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

The background color of an element can be changed using the background-color property in CSS.

1. **How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?**

Image repetition can be controlled using the background-repeat property. Values like repeat, repeat-x, repeat-y, or no-repeat can be used.

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

background-position property is used to set the initial position of a background image. It can take values like pixels, percentages, or keywords like center.

1. **Which property controls the image scroll in the background?**

The background-attachment property controls whether a background image scrolls with the content. Values like scroll, fixed, or local can be used.

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

It is recommended to use separate properties for background and color for better maintainability and clarity in code.

1. **How to centre block elements using CSS1?**

In CSS1, centering block elements can be achieved using the text-align: center; property on the parent container and margin: auto; on the block element.

1. **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.

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

* Inline styles
* Internal styles (within the <style> tag in the HTML document)
* External styles (linked from a separate CSS file)

1. **What is embedded style sheets?**

Embedded style sheets are styles written within the HTML document using the <style> tag in the document's head.

1. **What are the external style sheets?**

External style sheets are separate CSS files linked to HTML documents. They promote reusability and maintainability.

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

**Advantages:** Centralized styling, easier maintenance, improved consistency.

**Disadvantages:** Increased HTTP requests, potential delay in rendering if the stylesheet is large.

1. **What is the meaning of the CSS selector?**

A CSS selector is a pattern used to select and style HTML elements. It defines the target of a style rule.

1. **What are the media types allowed by CSS?**

These define the target media for the style rules.

* All
* TV
* Braille
* Paper embossing
* Handheld
* Print
* Projection
* Screen
* Teleprinter
* Speech
* Aural

1. **What is the rule set?**

A rule set in CSS consists of a selector and a declaration block. It defines how the selected elements should be styled. Each (valid) declaration block is preceded by one or more comma-separated selectors, which are conditions selecting some elements of the page. A selector list and an associated declarations block, together, are called a ruleset, or often a rule.

1. **Create Layouts**

**Floats:** Arrange elements side-by-side, but have limitations in responsiveness and flexibility.

**Positioning:** Absolute or relative positioning for specific placement, but can be complex.

**Flexbox:** Flexible one-dimensional layout for rows or columns, ideal for responsive design.

**Grid:** Two-dimensional layout system with rows and columns, offering granular control and adaptability.