**MODULE:2(CSS and CSS 3)**

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

**There are a number of benefits of CSS, including:**

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

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

**Disadvantages of CSS**

* Confusion due to many CSS levels. Beginners are more vulnerable to this issue. ...
* Cross-Browser Issues. Different browsers work differently. ...
* Security Issues. Security is important in today's world driven by technology and data. ...
* Extra Work for Developers.

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

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.

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

The components of css style are: 1)Selecter:HTML element name, id name, class name. 2)Property:It's like an attribute such as background color,font-size,position,text-align,color,border etc. 3)Values:which defines property or values allocate for properties.

**5.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**.

**6.How 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.

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

To control the repetition of an image in the background, **use the background-repeat property**. You can use no-repeat value for the background-repeat property if you do not want to repeat an image, in this case, the image will display only once.

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

The background-position property **sets the starting position of a background image**. Tip: By default, a background-image is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.

**9.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.

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

Why background and color are the separate properties if they should always be set together? There are two reasons behind this: **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.

**11.How to center block elements using CSS1?**

In CSS-conformant browsers, the complete width of any **element** (including tables) defaults to the full width of its parent **element's** content area.

**12.How to maintain the CSS specifications?**

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is **a stylesheet language used to describe the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML** (including XML dialects such as SVG, MathML or XHTML). CSS describes how elements should be rendered on screen, on paper, in speech, or on other media.

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

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.

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

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.

**15.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.

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

With the help of External Style Sheets, **the styles of numerous documents can be organized from one single file**. In External Style Sheets, Classes can be made for use on numerous HTML element types in many forms of the site. In complex contexts, Methods like selector and grouping can be implemented to apply styles.

**17.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**.

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

**CSS 2.1 defines the following media groups:**

* 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)

**19.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.

**20.Create Layouts**

**1.**In [Layout mode](https://fmhelp.filemaker.com/help/16/fmp/en/FMP_Help/glossary.html#ww1057655), click **New Layout/Report** in the [status toolbar](https://fmhelp.filemaker.com/help/16/fmp/en/FMP_Help/glossary.html#ww1028139).

Or, in [Browse mode](https://fmhelp.filemaker.com/help/16/fmp/en/FMP_Help/glossary.html#ww1027555), choose **File** menu > **Manage** > **Layouts**, and click **New**.

You see the New Layout/Report assistant, which helps you create the type of layout you want. As you make your choices, additional options are presented to you. For some types of layouts, such as labels, envelopes, and reports, you see additional panels.

To see an onscreen Help topic that explains the choices in the current panel, press F1 (Windows) or Command-? (macOS).

**2.**For layouts designed for computers or touch devices, add fields to the layout.

See [Defining and changing fields](https://fmhelp.filemaker.com/help/16/fmp/en/FMP_Help/database-fields.html#wwconnect_header).

**3.**If you intend to print a report in landscape orientation or on a special paper size, choose **File** menu > **Print Setup** (Windows) or **File** menu > **Page Setup** (macOS), confirm the orientation and paper settings, then click **OK**.

In [Preview mode](https://fmhelp.filemaker.com/help/16/fmp/en/FMP_Help/glossary.html#ww1028006), you can also click **Print Setup** (Windows) or **Page Setup** (macOS) in the status toolbar.

Modified Print Setup and Page Setup settings affect all other layouts in the current file, so you may need to change these settings later to print other layouts properly.