

Css and css3

CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page. Using CSS, you can control the color of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized and laid out, etc. CSS saves time – You can write CSS once and then reuse the same sheet in multiple HTML pages

Disadvantages of CSS:

- 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. ...
- There exists a scarcity of security.
- After making the changes we need to confirm the compatibility if they appear

Unlike CSS2, which was comprised of a single document, CSS3 has its specifications divided into many individual modules, which makes CSS3 a whole lot easier to handle. With CSS3, the designers can now use special fonts,

The components of css style are: 1)Selector: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

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

Add a CSS class to the div you'd like to change. First, find the div in your HTML code and add a class to the opening tag. ...

Add the new class selector to your CSS code. Next, head over to your CSS code and add your new class selector.

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

The background-attachment property sets whether a background image scrolls with the rest of the page, or is fixed.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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).**

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)