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

• **What are the benefits of using CSS?**

* Bandwidth
* Site-wide consistency
* Page reformatting
* Accessibility

**CSS saves time** − You can write CSS once and then reuse the same sheet in multiple HTML pages.

**Easy maintenance** − To make a global change, simply change the style, and all elements in all the web pages will be updated automatically.

The main advantage of CSS is that style is applied consistently across variety of sites. One instruction can control several areas which is advantageous.

• **What are the 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. The web developers need to test for compatibility, running the program across multiple browsers.

There might be cross-browser issues while using CSS.

• **What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**

CSS2 :- CSS splits up different sections of the code into modules,

There are new ways you can write CSS rules with a bunch of CSS selectors

There is no backward compatibility with CSS2

CSS3 :- Both CSS and HTML were put into a single file, there was no concept of modules before.

There were no new ways of writing the CSS rules.

There is backward compatibility maintained with CSS 3

• **Name a few CSS style components**

Selecter: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?**

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**.

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

First of all give class to the element and then apply background-color:color name; property on them.

• **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.

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

The background-position property **sets the starting position of a background image**.

• **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.

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

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.

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

• **How to center block elements using CSS1?**

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.

• **How to maintain the CSS specifications?**

The CSS specifications are maintained by **the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)**.

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

There are three methods to integrate CSS on web pages.

1. Inline method - It is used to insert style sheets in HTML document
2. Embedded/Internal method - It is used to add a unique style to a single document
3. Linked/Imported/External method - It is used when you want to make changes on multiple pages.

• **What is embedded style sheets?**

An Embedded style sheet is a CSS style specification method used with HTML. You can embed the entire stylesheet in an HTML document by using the STYLE element.

1. **<style>**
2. body {
3. background-color: linen;
4. }
5. h1 {
6. color: red;
7. margin-left: 80px;
8. }
9. **</style>**

• **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**.

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

**Merits of external css :** everything is stored within a single file.

once changed/updated, the changes are reflected on all other pages that reference the stylesheet.

this makes it easier to maintain larger websites.

pages load quicker once the main CSS file has been cached.

**Demerits of external css** are as follows: **Extra download is needed to import documents having style information**. To render the document, the external style sheet should be loaded. Not practical for small style definitions.

• **What is the meaning of the CSS selector?**

It is a string that identifies the elements to which a particular declaration apply. It is also referred as a link between the HTML document and the style sheet. It is equivalent of HTML elements. There are several different types of selectors in CSS: -

* CSS Element Selector
* CSS Id Selector
* CSS Class Selector
* CSS Universal Selector
* CSS Group Selector

• **What are the media types allowed by CSS?**

**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](https://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/page.html) 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](https://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/page.html) 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](https://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/aural.html) 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](https://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/syndata.html#length-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?**

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.

• **Create Layouts**

1. Use a grid. One of the easiest ways to make sure your page has a degree of balance is to use a grid system. ...
2. Choose a single focal point. ...
3. Use the rule of thirds. ...
4. Use white space. ...
5. Use a repetition of design elements. ...
6. Use hierarchy. ...
7. Use scale, contrast, and harmony.