Module-1 Introducing CSS3

1. What is CSS ?

   The full form of CSS is Cascading Style Sheets. It is a styling language which is simple enough for HTML elements. It is popular in web designing, and its application is common in XHTML also.

2. What is the origin of CSS ?

   Standard Generalized Markup Language marked the beginning of style sheets in 1980s.

3. What are the different variations of CSS ?
   The variations for CSS are:

   - CSS 1
   - CSS 2
   - CSS 2.1
   - CSS 3
   - CSS 4

4. What are the limitations of CSS ?

   Limitations are:

   - Ascending by selectors is not possible
   - Limitations of vertical control
   - No expressions
   - No column declaration
   - Pseudo-class not controlled by dynamic behavior
   - Rules, styles, targeting specific text not possible

5. What are the advantages of CSS ?

   Advantages are:

   - Bandwidth
   - Site-wide consistency
   - Page reformatting
   - Accessibility
   - Content separated from presentation

6. What are CSS frameworks?

   It is a pre-planned libraries, which allows easier and more standards-compliant webpage styling, using CSS language.

7. How to include CSS in the webpage?

   There are different ways to include a CSS in a webpage,

1 - External Style Sheet: An external file linked to your HTML document: Using link tag, we can link the style sheet to the HTML page.

`<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyles.css" />`

2 - Embed CSS with a style tag: A set of CSS styles included within your HTML page.

`<style type="text/css">`

`/*Add style rules here*/`

`</style>`

Add your CSS rules between the opening and closing style tags and write your CSS exactly the same way as you do in stand-alone stylesheet files.

3 - Add inline styles to HTML elements(CSS rules applied directly within an HTML tag.): Style can be added directly to the HTML element using a style tag.

`<h2 style="color:red;background:black">Inline Style</h2>`

4 - Import a stylesheet file (An external file imported into another CSS file): Another way to add CSS is by using the @import rule. This is to add a new CSS file within CSS itself.

`@import "path/to/style.css";`

8. How block elements can be centered with CSS1?

Block level elements can be centered by:

The margin-left and margin-right properties can be set to some explicit value:

```
BODY {

width: 40em;

background: fluorescent;

}

P {

width: 30em;

margin-right: auto;

margin-left: auto

}
```

In this case, the left and right margins will be each, five ems wide since they split up the ten ems left over from (40em-30em). It was unnecessary for setting up an explicit width for the BODY element; it was done here for simplicity.

9. Who maintains the CSS specifications?

World Wide Web Consortium maintains the CSS specifications.

10. In how many ways can a CSS be integrated as a web page?

CSS can be integrated in three ways:

- Inline: Style attribute can be used to have CSS applied HTML elements.
- Embedded: The Head element can have a Style element within which the code can be placed.
- Linked/ Imported: CSS can be placed in an external file and linked via link element.

11. What benefits and demerits do External Style Sheets have?
Benefits:

- One file can be used to control multiple documents having different styles.
- Multiple HTML elements can have many documents, which can have classes.
- To group styles in composite situations, methods as selector and grouping are used.

Demerits:

- 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.

12. Discuss the merits and demerits of Embedded Style Sheets?
Merits of Embedded Style Sheets:

- Multiple tag types can be created in a single document.
- Styles, in complex situations, can be applied by using Selector and Grouping methods.
- Extra download is unnecessary.

Demerits of Embedded Style Sheets:

- Multiple documents cannot be controlled.