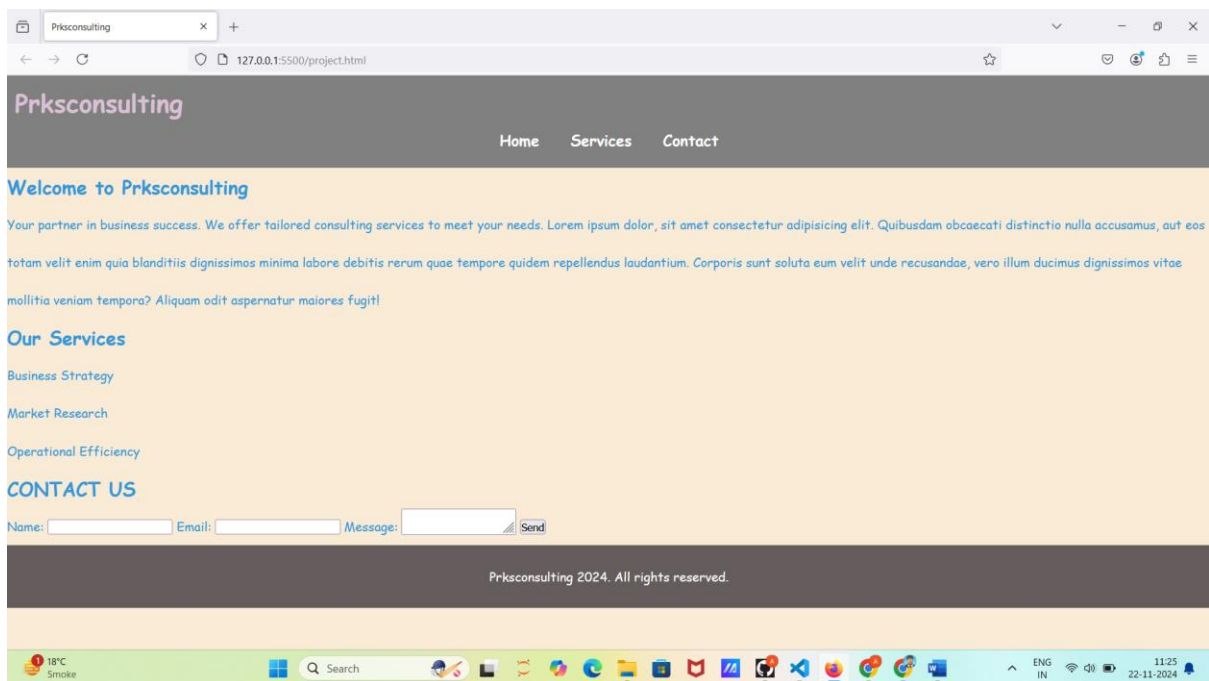


2.Screenshots or a live preview of the styled pages (homepage, services page, and contact page).



## 3.CSS Methods and Design Decisions

### Selectors for CSS:

Target elements using their tag name (e.g., p, h1) with element selectors.

Target elements with a certain class name (such as.hero or.button) using class selectors.

ID Selectors: Use a particular ID (such as #header) to target a distinct element.

Attribute selectors, such as [href^="http"], target elements according to their attributes.

Target items according to their state using pseudo-classes (e.g., :hover, :active).

Target particular portions of an element with pseudo-elements (e.g., ::before, ::after).

### Properties of CSS:

Box Model: Manage the elements' sizes, padding, borders, and margins.

Typography: Configure line height, color, weight, size, and font family.

Color: Use different color models (such as RGB, HEX, and HSL) to define colors.

Background: Configure the picture, repeat, and background color.

Layout: Use strategies like flexbox, absolute positioning, and float to align and position items.

Visual Effects: Produce visual effects such as gradients, lights, and changes.

CSS Units:

Em, rem, and % are examples of relative units (in relation to parent elements or root font size).

Px, pt, and in are absolute units (fixed sizes).

In relation to viewport size, viewport units are vw, vh, vmin, and vmax.

Decisions on Design:

Palette of colors:

Taking into account user preferences and brand rules, a harmonious color scheme is selected.

Primary colors are utilized for important components, and secondary colors are employed for accent and contrast.

Font:

The font used is intelligible and clean, guaranteeing good visibility across a range of screen sizes.

For best readability, font sizes and line heights are changed.

A hierarchy of typography is used to direct the user's attention.

## Design:

In order to adjust to various screen widths, a responsive grid-based layout is utilized.

Throughout the design, there is constant alignment and spacing. It uses color, spacing, and typography to establish visual hierarchy.

## Visual Effects:

The user experience can be improved by subtle visual effects including animations, transitions, and hover states.

To prevent overwhelming the user, they should be used sparingly.

## Accessibility

To guarantee readability for people with visual impairments, color contrast ratios are examined.

Every interactive element has keyboard navigation enabled.

By using semantic HTML, screen reader accessibility is increased.

You may develop aesthetically pleasing and user-friendly websites that work well on a variety of devices and browsers by skillfully combining these CSS methods and design principles.

## 4. Any queries or difficulties that arose during the application of CSS styles.

Display drafts

### Typical Issues and Queries When Using CSS Styles:

Although CSS is an effective tool for web page styling, it can be difficult to use, especially for new users. The following are some typical queries and difficulties:

#### 1. Specificity of CSS:

Why isn't my style being used, I wonder?

The challenge is to comprehend how the specificity rules—inline styles, IDs, classes, and elements—affect the styles that are used.

Solution: Restructure your CSS, utilize the !important declaration sparingly, or use more specific selectors.

## 2. Compatibility with Browsers:

Why does my website seem differently in other browsers?

Problem: Inconsistencies may arise from different browsers'

interpretations of CS

Solution: Implement a CSS reset or utilize normalize.css to achieve consistent styling across browsers. Incorporate vendor prefixes for CSS properties that lack broad support. Ensure to test your website across multiple browsers.

3. Responsive Design: Question: What steps can I take to ensure my website is visually appealing on various screen sizes?

Challenge: Modifying layouts and styles to accommodate different devices and screen resolutions.

Solution: Utilize media queries to apply distinct styles according to screen dimensions. Consider adopting a responsive framework such as Bootstrap or Foundation.

4. CSS Layout: Question: What methods can I employ to accurately position elements on the webpage?

Challenge: Gaining proficiency in CSS layout techniques, including float, absolute positioning, flexbox, and grid.

Solution: Engage in practice with these techniques and consult online resources and tutorials for guidance.

5. CSS Performance: Question: What strategies can I implement to enhance the performance of my CSS?

Challenge: Extensive CSS files and intricate selectors may hinder page loading speeds.

Solution: Reduce the size of CSS files, utilize CSS sprites, and streamline selectors for optimization.

6. CSS Preprocessors: Question: Is it advisable to use a CSS preprocessor such as Sass or Less?

Challenge: Familiarizing oneself with the syntax and advantages of preprocessors.

Solution: Evaluate the use of preprocessors to create more efficient

and maintainable CSS. 7. Debugging CSS: Question: What methods can I use to detect and resolve CSS issues? Challenge: Accurately identifying the root cause of a styling issue. Solution: Leverage browser developer tools to inspect and adjust CSS as needed. By comprehending these prevalent challenges and mastering effective techniques, one can develop well-designed, responsive, and high-performing websites.

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