**Assignment = Module : 2 (CSS and CSS 3)**

Q.1:- what are the benefits of using CSS?

**Ans:- simplifies website development, but also simplifies the maintenance** as a change of one line of code affects the whole web site and maintenance time. It is less complex therefore the effort are significantly reduced. It helps to form spontaneous and consistent changes.

Q.2:- what are the disadvantages of CSS?

**Ans:- There could be cross-browser issues while using CSS**. There are multiple levels of CSS such as CSS, CSS 2, CSS 3. This can create confusion for non-developers and beginners.

Q.3:- what is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

**Ans:-** 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.

Q.4:- Name a few CSS style component?

**Ans:- At its most basic level, CSS consists of two components:**

* Properties: These are human-readable identifiers that indicate which stylistic features you want to modify. For example, font-size , width , background-color .
* Values: Each property is assigned a value. This value indicates how to style the property.

Q.5:- What do you understand by CSS opacity?

**Ans:-** 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**.

Q.6:- How can the background color of an element be changed?

**Ans:-** 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.

Q.7:- How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?

**Ans:-** 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.

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

**Ans:-** 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.

Q.9:- Which property controls the image scroll in the background?

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

Q.10:- why should background and color be used as separate properties?

**Ans:-** 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.

Q.11:- How to center block element using CSS1?

**Ans:-** So for centering the element you must **set left-margin to auto and right-margin to auto**.

Q.12:- How to maintain the CSS specification?

**Ans:-** THE speciton defines how css properties shuold be imlement by browesr vendors  along with detailed alorithams.

Code sampels and rabular infromtion  the specification also include : the syntax and data types of css selectors.

Q.13:- what are the way to integrate CSS as a web page?

**Ans:- CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:**

1. Inline - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements.
2. Internal - by using a <style> element in the <head> section.
3. External - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file.

Q.14:- what is embedded style sheet?

**Ans:-** 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.

Q.15:- What are the external style sheets?

**Ans:-** 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.

Q.16:- what are the advantage and disadvantage of using external style sheet?

**Ans:-**

**Advantages =**

The use of external style sheets has advantages. There is no restriction to the number of web pages that can use the external style sheet. The look can be instantly applied to every single web page using an external style sheet. They can also assist in giving each page to which they have linked a consistent format.

**Disadvantages =**   
**Your pages may not be rendered correctly until the external CSS is loaded**. Uploading or linking to multiple CSS files can increase your site's download time.

Q.17:- What is the meaning of the CSS swelectors?

**Ans:-** 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**.

Q.18:- What are the media types allowed by CSS?

**Ans:- 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)

Q.19:- what is the rule set?

**Ans:-** Each (valid) declaration block is preceded by one or more comma-separated selectors, which are conditions selecting some elements of the page. **A selector group and an associated declarations block, together, are called a ruleset, or often a rule**.

Q.20:- Create a layout of css

**Ans:- Download the tutorial files here (opens in new tab) (and save them in secure cloud storage).**

1. Get started. Open the file 'grid1. ...
2. Check CSS for the grid. ...
3. Define grid positions. ...
4. Use a grid template. ...
5. Define the template. ...
6. Link the template to the class. ...
7. Make it responsive. ...
8. Work on a real layout.