

## CSS TASK 2

### 1) Difference between div and span

The div tag, referred to as the Division tag, is a block-level element that creates a section or division on a web page. It can contain other elements, such as paragraphs, headings, links, images, and other divs. `<div>` tags are used to group larger blocks of code together, such as entire sections or paragraphs. It starts on a new line and takes up the full width of the page.

Meanwhile The `<span>` tag is an inline element that creates a text segment within a larger block without starting a new line. It occupies only the width needed for its content and can be used to style or select smaller text portions or group elements for styling. It can only contain other inline elements, such as text, images, links, or other spans. `<span>` tags are generally used for line-level content, such as individual words or short strings.

### 2) What is CSS3?, Features, Advantages , Uses and Needs

CSS3, also known as Cascading Style Sheets Level 3,

is a more advanced version of CSS and the successor of CSS2. This is the latest version of CSS

### Features of CSS3

- Advanced Animations- CSS3 takes up the stakes with more complex animation properties such as transforms, transitions, and special effects.
- Opacity- can define the elements' opacity levels to make web pages fully opaque, transparent, or even see-through.
- Rounded Corners- Rounded corners make selected web page elements look more professional and visually appealing. (using border-radius)
- Text and Box Shadows- CSS3 features built-in support for text and boxshadows, so we can easily apply shadowing to different text sections and even easily define the shadow's color, angle, and blur level

### Advantages of CSS3

- Content accessibility: CSS3 can enhance content accessibility.
- Reduced complexity: CSS3 can reduce the complexity and redundancy of data in structural content.
- Shared formatting: CSS3 allows multiple HTML pages to share

formatting using a single CSS file.

- Centralized changes: CSS3 allows you to make changes across a website from one location.
- Advanced features: CSS3 includes new selectors, 3D transformations, animation, media queries, Flexbox and grid, multicolumn layout, opacity, and box-shadow property.
- Browser compatibility: CSS3 is compatible with browsers.

## Uses of CSS3

- Helps in creating structured, responsive, and attractive web page layouts and styling.
- Creates smooth transitions, hover effects, and complex animations.
- Adapts web pages to different devices and screen sizes

## Needs Of CSS3

CSS makes the front-end of a website shine and it creates a great user experience. Without CSS, websites would be less pleasing to the eye and

likely much harder to navigate. In addition to layout and format, CSS is responsible for font color and most visual aspect of a webpage.

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