**ASSIGNMENT**

**Module (CSS and CSS 3) -2**

Q. 1 What are the benefits of using CSS?

* Easy Formatting Changes
* Easy to maintain
* One instruction can control several areas
* 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?

* There are CSS, CSS2, and CSS3. Each of these versions is distinct from the other in terms of features. This produces confusion, and it strikes beginners and users who aren’t developers even more. One type of CSS should have been enough.
* Dependency on external style sheets

Q. 3 What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No.** | **CSS** | **CSS3** |
| 1 | CSS is capable of positioning texts and objects. | On the other hand, CSS3 is capable of making the web page more attractive and takes less time to create. |
| 2 | Responsive designing is not supported in CSS | CSS3 is the latest version, hence it supports responsive design. |
| 3 | Using CSS, we cannot build 3D animation and transformation. | But in CSS3 we can perform all kinds of animation and transformations as it supports animation and 3D transformations. |
| 4 | CSS is very slow as compared to CSS3 | Whereas CSS3 is faster than CSS. |
| 5 | In CSS we can only use single text blocks. | But in CSS3 we can use multi-column text blocks |
| 6 | CSS does not support media queries. | But CSS3 supports media queries |
| 7 | CSS codes are not supported by all types of modern browsers. | Being the latest version, CSS3 codes are supported by all modern browsers. |
| 8 | There is no special effect like shadowing text, text animation, etc. in CSS. The animation was coded in jQuery and JavaScript. | CSS3 has many advance features like text shadows, visual effects, and a wide range of font styles and colors. |
| 9 | In CSS, the user can add background colors to list items and lists, set images for the list items, etc. | Whereas CSS3 list has a special display property defined in it. Even list items also have counter reset properties. |
| 10 | CSS was developed in 1996. | CSS3 is the latest version of CSS and was released in 2005. |

Q. 4 Name a few CSS style components.

* Selector**:**class name, id name or element name that is target.
* Attribute**:** name of the attribute you want to style for example border, color, background, position etc.
* Value of Property:value that will be assigned to attribute.
* Backgrounds
* Borders
* Pseudo class & Pseudo elements
* Colors
* Properties
* Units
* Transitions and Animations
* Flexbox and Grid
* Fonts

Q. 5 What do you understand by CSS opacity?

* The opacity property specifies the transparency of an element. The opacity property can take a value from 0.0 - 1.0. The lower the value, the more transparent.

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

* To add background color in HTML, use the CSS background-color property. Set it to the color name or code we 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?

* 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 the background-position property?

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

* 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?

* 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 elements using CSS1?

* We can simply make use of the <center> tag. All the elements within the <center> tag will be centrally aligned.

Q. 12 How to maintain the CSS specifications?

* To maintain the CSS specifications,

i. Keep up-to-date with the latest CSS developments

ii. Follow best practices

iii. Validate your code

iv. Test your code across multiple browsers

v. Provide fallbacks

vi. Contribute to the community

Q. 13 What are the ways to integrate CSS as a web page?

* CSS may be added to HTML in three different ways. To style a single HTML element on the page, use Inline CSS in a style attribute. By adding CSS to the head section of our HTML document, we can embed an internal stylesheet. We can also connect to an external stylesheet that separates our CSS from our HTML.

Q. 14 What is embedded style sheets?

* An embedded style sheet is declared within the <head> element of an XHTML document. It applies to the whole document, rather than just one element. Each style declaration (or CSS rule) gets applied to everything in the document that matches that rule.

Q. 15 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. 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 advantages and disadvantages of using external style sheets?

**Advantages:**

* one change to the style sheet will change all linked pages
* you can create classes of styles that can then be used on many different HTML elements
* consistent look and feel across multiple web pages
* improved load times because the css file is downloaded once and applied to each relevant page as needed

**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 selector?

* 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.
* For ex.

h1{

color:blue;

background-color: yellow;

}

P{

Color: red;

}

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

1. all - Matches all devices.
2. print - Matches printers, and devices intended to reproduce a printed display, such as a web browser showing a document in "Print Preview".
3. screen - Matches all devices that aren't matched by print or speech.
4. speech - Matches screen readers and other devices that read out the content of a page.
5. tv - Intended for television-type devices (low resolution, color, limited-scrollability screens, sound available).
6. projection - Intended for projected presentations, for example projectors.
7. handheld - Intended for handheld devices (typically small screen, limited bandwidth).
8. embossed - Intended for paged braille printers.

Q. 19 What is the rule set?

* A CSS rule set is various affirmations to various pieces or elements of the document. The objective is to apply a bunch of properties for certain distinct qualities to a solitary, or a particular arrangement of components in the connected HTML page.