WEB DESIGN

ASSIGNMENT(02)

CSS

(1). What are the benefits of using css?

➤ Faster Page Speed

– More code means slower page speed. And CSS enables you to use less code. CSS allows you to use one CSS rule and apply it to all occurrences of a certain tag within an HTML document.

➤ Better User Experience

– CSS not only makes web pages easy on the eye, it also allows for user-friendly formatting. When buttons and text are in logical places and well organized, user experience improves.

➤ Quicker Development Time

–With CSS, you can apply specific formatting rules and styles to multiple pages with one string of code. One cascading style sheet can be replicated across several website pages.

➤ Easy Formatting Changes

–If you need to change the format of a specific set of pages, it's easy to do so with CSS. There's no need to fix every individual page. Just edit the corresponding CSS stylesheet and you'll see changes applied to all the pages that are using that style sheet.

➤ Compatibility Across Devices

-Responsive web design matters. In today's day and age, web pages must be fully visible and easily navigable on all devices. Whether mobile or tablet, desktop, or even smart TV, CSS combines with HTML to make responsive design possible.

(2). What are the disadvantages of using css?

> Confusion due to many CSS levels

Beginners are more vulnerable to this issue. They might get confused while opting to learn CSS as there are many levels of CSS such as CSS2, CSS3, etc.

> Cross-Browser Issues

Different browsers work differently. So, you have to check that changes implemented in the website via CSS codes are reflected properly among all browsers.

> Security Issues

Security is important in today's world driven by technology and data. One of the major disadvantages of CSS is that it has limited security.

> Extra Work for Developers

different browsers for compatibility. Due to developers testing compatibility for different browsers, their workload increases.

(3). What are the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

CSS2	CSS3
1. css splits up different section of the code into modules,	1. Both CSS and HTML were put into a single file, there was no concept of modeules before.
2. There are new ways you can write CSS rules with a bunch of CSS selectors	2. There were no new ways of writing the CSS rules.
3. There is no backward compatibility with CSS2	3. There is backward compatibility maintained with CSS3
4. With CSS2 only web safe fonts can be used	4. With CSS3 special fonts can be used such as those in google Fonts and TypesCast

(4). Name a few CSS style 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

(5). What do you understand by CSS opacity?

> 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.**

(6). How can the background color of an elements be

changed?

> 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.

(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.

(8). What is the use of the background-position property?

> 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.

(9). Which property controls the image scroll in the background ?

> To set the scrolling of an image in the background, use the background-attachment property.

(10) Why should background and color be used as seprate properties?

> It enchances the legebility of the stylesheets. The background properties is the complex property in css and if it is combine with color the complexity will further increases.

(11) how to center block element using css1?

> To horizontally center a block element (like <div>), use margin: auto; Setting the width of the element will prevent it from stretching out to the edges of its container.

>set left margin and right margin to element is auto

Example->element{

width:200px;

margin:auto;

}

Example-><style>#box{text-align:center;

width:300px;margin:10 rem auto;{

<body><div id="box"><h2>hello

worl</h2>

</div></body>

(12). -How to maintain the css specifications?

> It is maintained by the WORLD WIDE WEB CONSORTIUM (W3C).The rules created for css by w3c.

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

> CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways: Inline – by using the style attribute inside HTML elements. Internal – by using a <style> element in the <head> section.

External – by using a<link> element to link to an external CSS file.

(14). What is embaled style sheets?

➤ 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 ypur document.

Example–><head><style>h1{color:yellow;}p

{color:blue;font–size:10pt;}

<body><h1>hello</h1><p>

(15). What are the external style sheets?

➤ External style sheet is a seprate file linked to an HTML web page.It comes with a css filename extension Example–><head><link rel="stylesheet"

type="text/css href="style.css'></head>

(16). What are the advantages and disadvantages of using external style sheets?

➤ advantages:–

.Style of a few documents can be controlled from the site by utilizing them.

.HTML elements can have numerous documents,where classes can be made.

.STyles in complex circumstances,se;ector an grouping strategies are utilized.

➢ disadvantages:–

.Additional download is expected to import documents having style

information.

.The documents,the outer template ought to be stacked.

.not practical for small style definitions.

(17). What is the meaning of the css selector?

➤ css selector is the first part of a css rule.is a pattern of elements and other terms tell the browser which HTML elements should be selected to have the css property vlues inside the rule applied to them.

(18). what are the media types allowed by css?

➤ most imp feature of style sheet is that specify how a document is to be presented on diffrent media :on the screen ,on paper,with a speech synthesizer ,witha braille device,etc.we have currently two ways to specify media dependenciesfor style-sheets

specify the target medium from a style sheet with the @media or @import at-rules.

specify the target medium within the document

language.

all-> suitable for all devices.

aural-> intended for speeech synthesizers

braille->intended for braille tactile feedback devices.

embossed->intended for page brailleprinters.

handheld->intended for handheld devices

(typically small screen,monochrome ,limited

Example-><styletyle="text/css">

<!-

@media print{

body{font-size:10pt}

@media screen{

body{font-size:12pt}

@media screen, print{

body{line-height:1.2pt}

->

</style>

(19). what is the rule set?

> css rule   set afirmations to various pieces or elements of the document. objective is apply of bunch of properties for certain distinct qualities to a solitary , or a particular arraangement of components in connected HTML PAGES

> a.selector<body>

b.declaration block {

    i declaration<style>

    1-property color:

    2- value black;

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