**Web Designing Assignment**

**Module – 2 CSS and CSS 3**

**(Q1) What are the benefits of using CSS?**

**Answer:**

* Following are the benefits of CSS.
* CSS plays an important role. By using CSS, you simply got to specify a repeated style for element once and use it multiple times as because CSS will automatically apply the required styles.
* The main advantage of CSS is that style is applied consistently across variety of sites. One instruction can control several areas which is advantageous.
* Web designers needs to use few lines of programming for every page improving site speed.
* Cascading sheet not only simplifies website development, but also simplifies the maintenance as a change of one line of code affects the whole website and maintenance time.
* It is less complex therefore the efforts are significantly reduced.
* It helps to form spontaneous and consistent changes.
* CSS changes are device friendly. With people employing a batch of various range of smart devices to access websites over the web, there is a requirement for responsive web design.
* It has the power for re-positioning. It helps us to determine the changes within the position of web elements who are there on the page.
* These bandwidth savings are substantial figures of insignificant tags that are indistinct from a mess of pages.
* Easy for the user to customize the online page.
* It reduces the file transfer size.

**(Q2) What are the disadvantages of CSS?**

**Answer:**

* Following are the disadvantages of CSS.
* CSS, CSS1 up to CSS3, result in creating of confusion among web browsers.
* With CSS, what works with one browser might not always work with another. The web developers need to test for compatibility, running the program across multiple browsers.
* There exists a scarcity of security.
* After making the changes we need to confirm the compatibility if they appear. The similar change affects on all the browsers.
* The programming language world is complicated for non-developers and beginners. Different levels of CSS i.e. CSS, CSS2, CSS3 are often quite confusing.
* Browser compatibility (some styles sheet is supported and some are not).
* CSS works differently on different browsers. IE and Opera supports CSS as different logic.
* There might be cross-browser issues while using CSS.
* There are multiple levels which creates confusion for non-developers and beginners.

**(Q3) What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**

**Answer:**

* Following are the major differences between CSS2 and CSS3.
* CSS2 was released in 1998 with added styles for other media types so that it can be used for page layout designing. CSS3 was released in 1999 and presentation-style properties were added in it that allows you to build a presentation from documents.
* Unlike CSS2, which was comprised of a single document, CSS3 has its specifications divided into many individual modules, which makes CSS3 a whole lot easier to handle.
* With CSS3, the designers can now use special fonts, like those available in Google Fonts and Typecase. Earlier with CSS2, designers could only use “web-safe fonts” for being 100% sure to use fonts that would always display the same on every machine.
* While CSS2 had ‘simple selectors’, CSS3 calls the components as ‘a sequence of simple selectors.’
* CSS3 came up with some key web design considerations like rounded borders that help in rounding up the borders without any hassle. This turned out to be a huge plus point for developers who were struggling with initial versions of CSS borders.
* CSS3 has the capability to split text sections into multiple columns so that it can be read like a newspaper. In CSS2, the developers had difficulty because the standard was not equipped with automatically breaking the text so that it fits within a box.

**(Q4) Name a few CSS style components.**

**Answer:**

* The components of CSS style are:
* **Selectors:**

HTML element name, class name, id name.

* **Attribute:**

Name of the attribute you want to style for example border, color, background, position etc.

* **Value:**

Value that will be assigned to attribute.

**(Q5) What do you understand by CSS opacity?**

**Answer:**

* The opacity in CSS is the property of an element that describes the transparency of the element. It is the opposite of transparency and represents the degree to which the content will be hidden behind an element. Opacity is the degree to which content behind an element is hidden, and is the opposite of transparency.

**(Q6) How can the background color of an element be changed?**

**Answer:**

* 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.
* The background-color property sets the background color of an element. The background of an element is the total size of the element, including padding and border (but not the margin).

**(Q7) How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?**

**Answer:**

* 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.

**(Q8) What is the use of background-position property?**

**Answer:**

* The background-position property in CSS is mainly used to sets the initial position for the background image i.e., it is used to set an image at a certain position. The position that is relative to the positioning layer, can be set by using the background-origin property.

**Syntax:**

background-position: value;

**Example:**

background-position: right top;

This property is used to set the image at the right top

**(Q9) Which property controls the image scroll in the background?**

**Answer:**

* The background-attachment property in CSS is used to specify the kind of attachment of the background image with respect to its container. It can be set to scroll or make is remain fixed. It can be applied to all HTML elements.

**Syntax:**

Background-attachment: scroll | fixed | local | initial | inherit;

**(Q10) Why should background and color be used as separate properties?**

**Answer:**

* There are two reasons behind this:
* It enhances the legibility of style sheets. The background property is a complex in CSS, and if it is combined with color, the complexity will further increase.
* Color is an inherited property while the background is not. So this can make confusion further.

**(Q11) How to center block elements using CSS1?**

**Answer:**

* In order to center the block-level elements, we need to set the margin-right and margin-left properties to auto.

**(Q12) How to maintain the CSS specifications?**

**Answer:**

* Pending

**(Q13) What are the ways to integrate CSS as a web page?**

**Answer:**

* There are three ways to integrate CSS into a Web page.

**(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.

**(Q14) What is embedded style sheets?**

**Answer:**

* Embedded style sheets allow you to define styles for the whole HTML document in one place. Embedded style sheets refer to when you embed style sheet information into an HTML document using the <style> element. You do this by embedding the style sheet information within <style> </style> tags in the head of your document.

**(Q15) What are the external style sheets?**

**Answer:**

* 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. With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file. The external style sheet may be written in any text editor but must be saved with a .css extension. This file should not contain HTML elements.

**(Q16) What are the advantages and disadvantages of using external style sheets?**

**Answer:**

* **Advantages:**

The advantages of External style sheets are:

* Using external style sheets, the styles of multiple documents can be controlled from one file.
* Classes can be created for use on multiple HTML element types in many documents.
* In complex situations, selector and grouping methods can be used to apply styles.
* **Disadvantages:**
* In order to import style information for each document, an extra download is needed.
* Until the external style sheet is loaded, it may not be possible to render the document.
* For small number of style definitions, it is not viable.

**(Q17) What is the meaning of the CSS selector?**

**Answer:**

* 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. CSS selectors are used to “find” the HTML elements you want to style.

**(Q18) What are the media types allowed by CSS?**

**Answer:**

* CSS media types allow you to format your documents to be presented correctly on various types of media. CSS media types are used in media queries, which allow you to apply different styles depending on the output device.
* Following are the list of media types supported in CSS3.
* all
* print
* screen
* speech

**(Q19) What is the rule set?**

**Answer:**

* A CSS ruleset 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 connect HTML page.
* Each 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.

**(Q20) Create Layouts.**

**Answer:**

* Refer Program (File name: GridLayout.html)