

Web Designing Assignment

Module (CSS and CSS 3) – 2

1. What are the benefits of using CSS ?

Ans.

- **Separation of Content and Presentation:** Allows for HTML to handle content while CSS manages how content is presented.
- **Flexibility and Maintainability:** Easy to maintain and update styles across multiple pages by editing a single CSS file.
- **Improved Performance:** CSS can be cached by browsers, improving load times for subsequent pages.
- **Consistency:** Ensures a consistent look and feel across multiple web pages.
- **Accessibility:** Makes it easier to create websites that are accessible to people with disabilities.
- **Responsiveness:** Facilitates the creation of responsive web designs that work on various devices and screen sizes.

2. What are the disadvantages of CSS ?

Ans.

- **Browser Compatibility:** Not all CSS features are supported uniformly across all browsers.
- **Complexity:** Large and complex stylesheets can become difficult to manage.
- **Security:** Inline styles and certain CSS features can be exploited for malicious purposes if not properly managed.

3. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3 ?

Ans.

- **Modules:** CSS3 is divided into modules, allowing for faster adoption of individual features.
- **New Features:** CSS3 introduces new features like flexbox, grid layout, transitions, animations, and more.
- **Selectors:** CSS3 provides more advanced selectors than CSS2.
- **Media Queries:** CSS3 includes media queries for responsive design, which were not present in CSS2.

4. Name a few CSS style components.

Ans.

- **Font properties:** font-family, font-size, font-weight
- **Text properties:** text-align, text-decoration, text-transform
- **Color properties:** color, background-color
- **Box properties:** margin, padding, border, width, height
- **Positioning:** position, top, left, z-index

5. What do you understand by CSS opacity?

Ans. Opacity is a CSS property that controls the transparency level of an element. The value ranges from 0 (completely transparent) to 1 (completely opaque).

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

Ans. You can change the background color of an element using the background-color property in CSS.

- `Element { background-color: #ff0000; /* Red color */ }`

7. How can image repetition of the background be controlled?

Ans. The background-repeat property in CSS controls image repetition.

❖ Options include: -

- repeat: The background image is repeated both horizontally and vertically.
- repeat-x: The image is repeated only horizontally.
- repeat-y: The image is repeated only vertically.
- no-repeat: The image is not repeated.

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

Ans. The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image within an element. You can define it using keywords (like top, right, Center) or specific values (e.g., 50% 50% for centering).

9. Which property control the image scroll in the background?

Ans. The background-attachment property controls the scrolling behavior of a background image. It has values such as scroll, fixed, and local.

10. Why should background and color be used as separate properties?

Ans. Separating background and color properties ensures better flexibility and control over the design. It avoids conflicts and allows for more specific styling.

11. How to center block elements using CSS1?

Ans. To center a block element, you can set its left and right margins to auto and define a width.

- `Element { width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; }`

12. How to maintain the CSS specifications?

Ans.

- **Documentation:** Keep thorough documentation of all CSS rules.
- **Commenting:** Comment your CSS code to describe what different parts are doing.
- **Modular CSS:** Break CSS into smaller, manageable files or use a preprocessor like SASS/LESS for better organization.
- **Version Control:** Use version control systems (like Git) to manage changes and maintain specifications.

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

Ans.

- **Inline CSS:** Directly within the HTML element using the style attribute.
- **Internal CSS:** Inside a section of the HTML.
- **External CSS:** Using a separate .
 - Css file linked to the HTML via a <link> tag in the <head> .

14. What are embedded style sheets?

Ans. Embedded Style Sheets are CSS rules defined within the section of an HTML document. They are useful for applying styles to a single document without affecting others.

15. What are the external style sheets?

Ans. External Style Sheets are CSS files that are separate from HTML files and linked to them using a tag. This approach allows for consistent styling across multiple pages and easy maintenance.

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

Ans.

➤ **Advantages:**

- **Global Styling:** Styles are applied uniformly across multiple pages.
- **Easier Maintenance:** Changes to the CSS affect all linked pages.
- **Reduced Page Load Time:** Cached CSS files speed up loading for subsequent visits.

➤ **Disadvantages:**

- **Extra HTTP Requests:** Loading an external CSS file requires an additional HTTP request, which can increase page load time.
- **Dependency:** If the external file is unavailable or incorrectly linked, styles will not be applied.

17. What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

Ans. A CSS selector is a pattern used to select the elements you want to style.

➤ **Examples include:**

- **Element selector:** `div { }`
- **Class selector:** `.classname { }`
- **ID selector:** `#idname { }`
- **Attribute selector:** `[type="text"] { }`

18. What are the media types allowed by CSS?

Ans.

- **Screen:** Used for computer screens.
- **Print:** For printers.
- **Speech:** For screenreaders.
- **All:** Suitable for all devices.

19. What is the rule set?

Ans. A CSS rule set consists of a selector and a declaration block. The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons, each consisting of a property and a value, like this:

Selector

```
{  
    property: value;  
}
```

20. Create Layouts

Ans:- Layouts in CSS can be created using various techniques such as:

- **Flexbox:** For flexible box layouts.
- **Grid:** For two-dimensional grid layouts.
- **Float:** Older method using floating elements.
- **Positioning:** Using absolute, relative, fixed, and sticky.