**WEB DESIGNING ASSIGNMENT**

**MODULE (CSS 2 AND CSS 3)-2**

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. If, for instance, you have product pages that should all have the same formatting, look, and feel, writing CSS rules for one page will suffice for all pages of that same type.

**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 css?

Confusion due to many CSS levels. Beginners are more vulnerable to this issue.

Cross-Browser Issues.

Different browsers work differently.

Security Issues.

Security is important in today's world driven by technology and data.

Extra Work for Developers.

3) what is the difference between css2 and css3?

The biggest difference between CSS2 and CSS3 is that CSS3is now split into different modules. Since each module makes its way through the W3C individually, there's a wider range of browser support. Make sure you test your CSS3 pages in as many browsers and operating systems as possible to ensure compatibility.

4)name a new css style componants?

Selecter:HTML element name, id name, class name.

Property:It's like an attribute such as background color,font-size,position,text-align,color,border etc.

Values:which defines property or values allocate for properties.

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 element be changed?

The background-color property sets the background color of an element. Use a background color and a text color that makes the text easy to read.

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 CSS property sets the initial position for each background image. The position is relative to the position layer set by background-origin .

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.

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

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.

11)How to center block element using css?

Center align elements

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.

12)How to maintain Css Specifications?

N.

13)What are the ways to integrate css as a webpage?

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.

14)What is embedded 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 your document.

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.

16)What are the advantages and disadvantages of an external style sheet?

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.

17)What is the meaning of 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.

18)What are the media types allowed by css?

* continuous or paged.
* visual, audio, speech, or tactile.
* grid (for character grid devices), or bitmap.
* interactive (for devices that allow user interaction), or static (for those that do not).
* all (includes all media types)

19)What is rule set?

A table of instructions used by a controlled interface to determine what data is allowable and how the data is handled between interconnected systems.