



Module (CSS and CSS 3) - 2

ASSIGNMENT

SUBMITTED BY

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Module (CSS and CSS 3) – 2

1. What are the benefits of using CSS?

ANS:

CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page. Using CSS, you can control the color of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized and laid out, etc. CSS saves time – You can write CSS once and then reuse the same sheet in multiple HTML pages.

There are a number of benefits of CSS

1) 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.

2) 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.

3) 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.

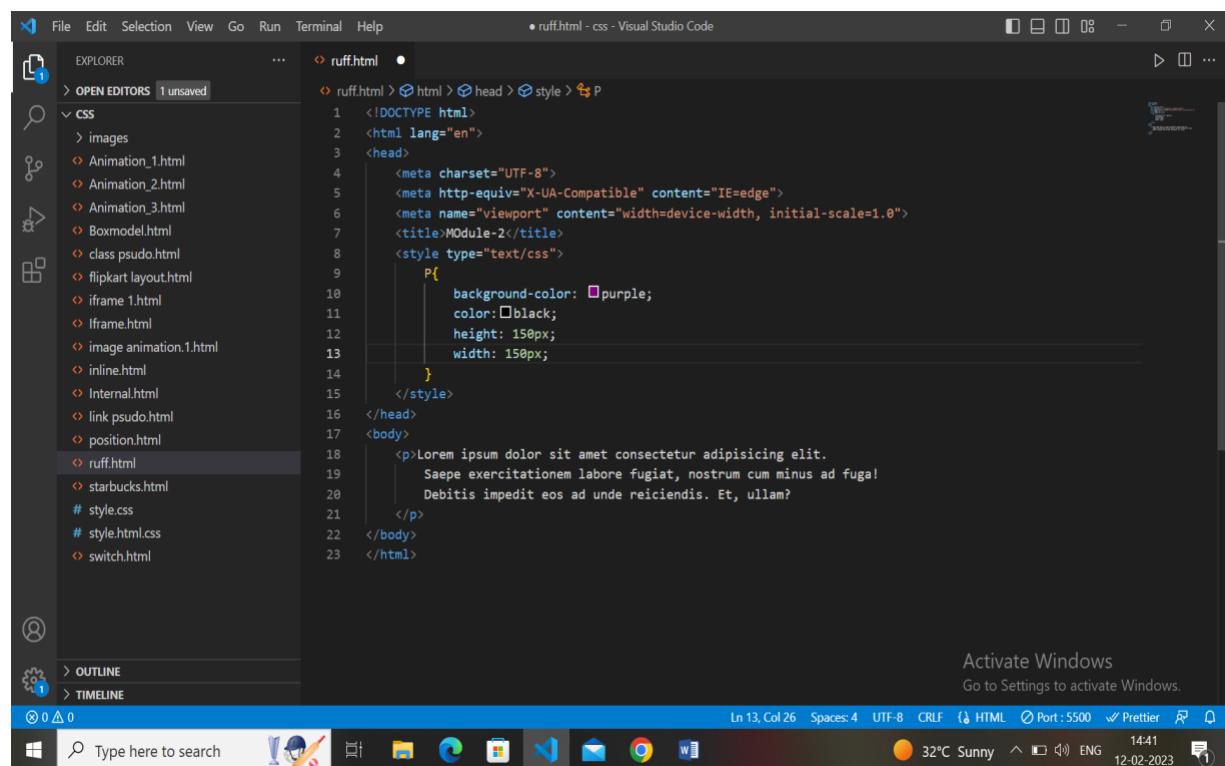
4) Easy Formatting Changes

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.

5) Compatibility Across Device

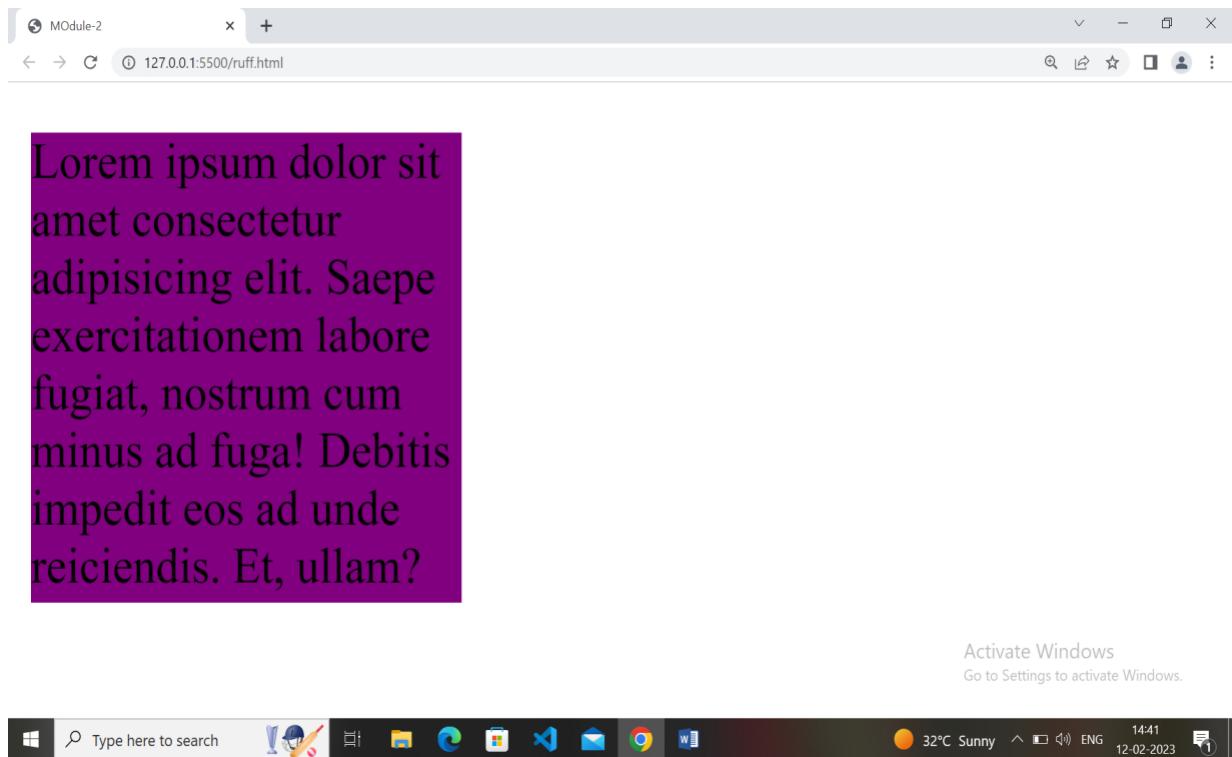
Responsive web *design* matters. In today's day and age, web pages must be fully visible and easily navigable on all devices. Whether mobile or tablet, desktop, or even smart TV, CSS combines with HTML to make responsive design possible.

Example :



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a dark theme. The left sidebar (Explorer) lists several files: ruff.html, starbucks.html, style.css, style.html.css, and switch.html. The main editor area displays the content of ruff.html, which includes an HTML structure with a head section containing meta tags and a body section with a paragraph. An embedded CSS block is present within the head section, applying styles to the paragraph element. The bottom status bar shows file information like 'ruff.html - css' and 'Visual Studio Code', along with system details such as '32°C Sunny' and the date '12-02-2023'. A watermark for 'Studydrive' is visible in the top right corner of the editor area.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Module-2</title>
    <style type="text/css">
        P{
            background-color: purple;
            color: black;
            height: 150px;
            width: 150px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
        Saepe exercitationem labore fugiat, nostrum cum minus ad fuga!
        Debitis impedit eos ad unde reiciendis. Et, ullam?
    </p>
</body>
</html>
```



2. What are the disadvantages of CSS?

ANS:

Disadvantages of CSS

There are a few downsides while using CSS. One must know these disadvantages so that he or she is aware and takes care of them while designing a website.

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Extra Work for Developers

Design services are required to consider and test all CSS codes across different browsers for compatibility. Due to developers testing compatibility for different browsers, their workload increases.

Overall, we can say that if you are passionate about web development, try to learn HTML and CSS. For device compatibility, learn the Bootstrap framework as well. Though you might see some disadvantages of CSS, many advantages counter them and ensure that your web development process is smooth and efficient.

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

ANS:

Here are the major differences between CSS 2 and CSS 3

→ 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.

CSS2

CSS3

CSS splits up different sections of the code into modules,

There are new ways you can write CSS rules with a bunch of CSS selectors

There is no backward compatibility with CSS2

With CSS2 only web safe fonts can be used

With CSS2 the concept of simple selectors were present

Using CSS2, for rounded borders, coding the css styles were complex

CSS 2, splitting text into multiple columns required complex coding because the standard was not equipped enough to break the text into columns so that it would fit into a box

CSS 2 Doesn't support the Border-Box property

Both CSS and HTML were put into a single file, there was no concept of modules before.

There were no new ways of writing the CSS rules.

There is backward compatibility maintained with CSS 3

With CSS3 special fonts can be used such as those in Google Fonts and TypeCast

With CSS3 the selectors were called as a sequence of simple selectors.com

With CSS3, there is provision for automatically assigning rounded borders to objects²¹

CSS3 has the capability to split text into various columns so that each text block appears as a layout of the newspaper.

CSS3 supports the Border-Box property

4. Name a few CSS style components

ANS:

The components of CSS style are:-

- **Selecter:**

HTML element name, id name, class name.

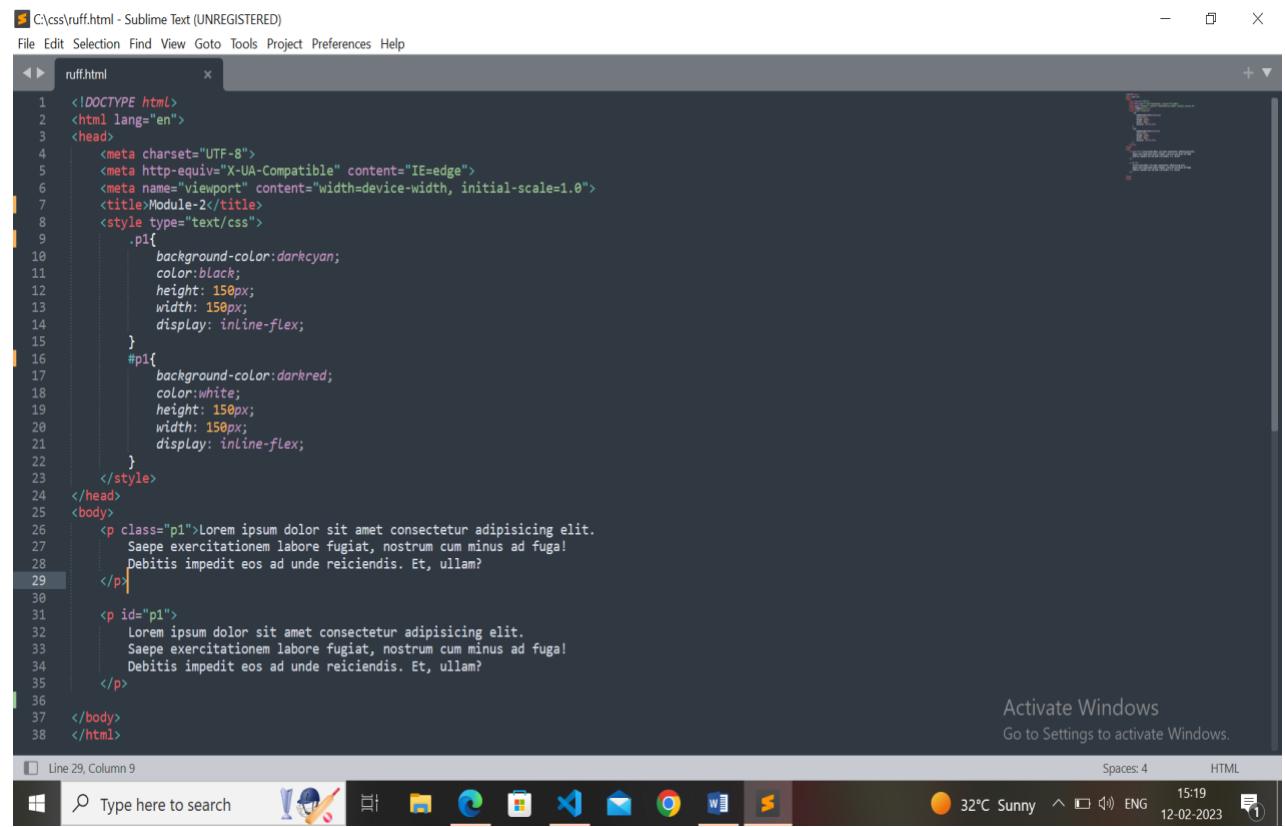
- **Property:**

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.

Example :



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Module-2</title>
    <style type="text/css">
        p1{
            background-color:darkcyan;
            color:black;
            height: 150px;
            width: 150px;
            display: inline-flex;
        }
        #p1{
            background-color:darkred;
            color:white;
            height: 150px;
            width: 150px;
            display: inline-flex;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p class="p1">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
        Saepe exercitationem labore fugiat, nostrum cum minus ad fuga!
        Debitis impedit eos ad unde reiciendis. Et, ullam?
    </p>
    <p id="p1">
        Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
        Saepe exercitationem labore fugiat, nostrum cum minus ad fuga!
        Debitis impedit eos ad unde reiciendis. Et, ullam?
    </p>
</body>
</html>
```

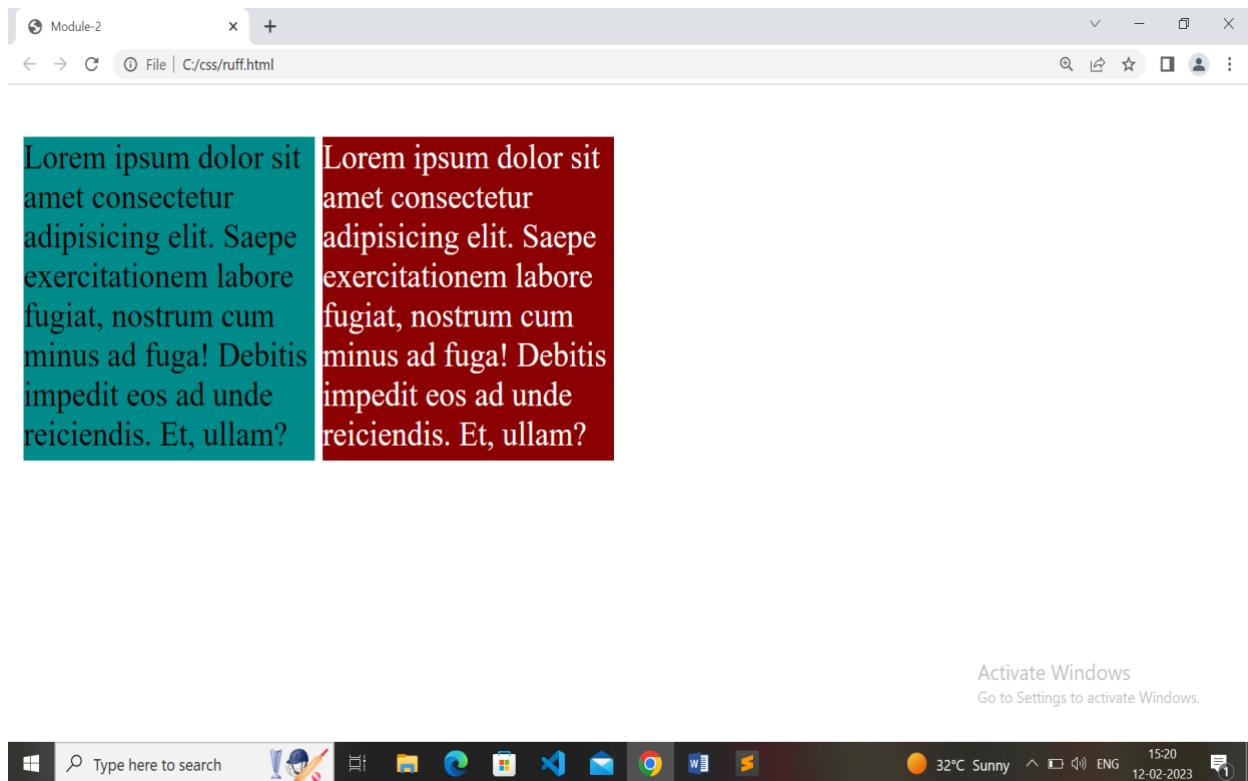
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Spaces: 4 HTML

Line 29, Column 9

Windows Start Task View File Edit View Insert Tools Window Help

32°C Sunny 15:19 12-02-2023



5. *What do you understand by CSS opacity?*

ANS:

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.

Example :

C:\css\ruff.html - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)

File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help

ruff.html

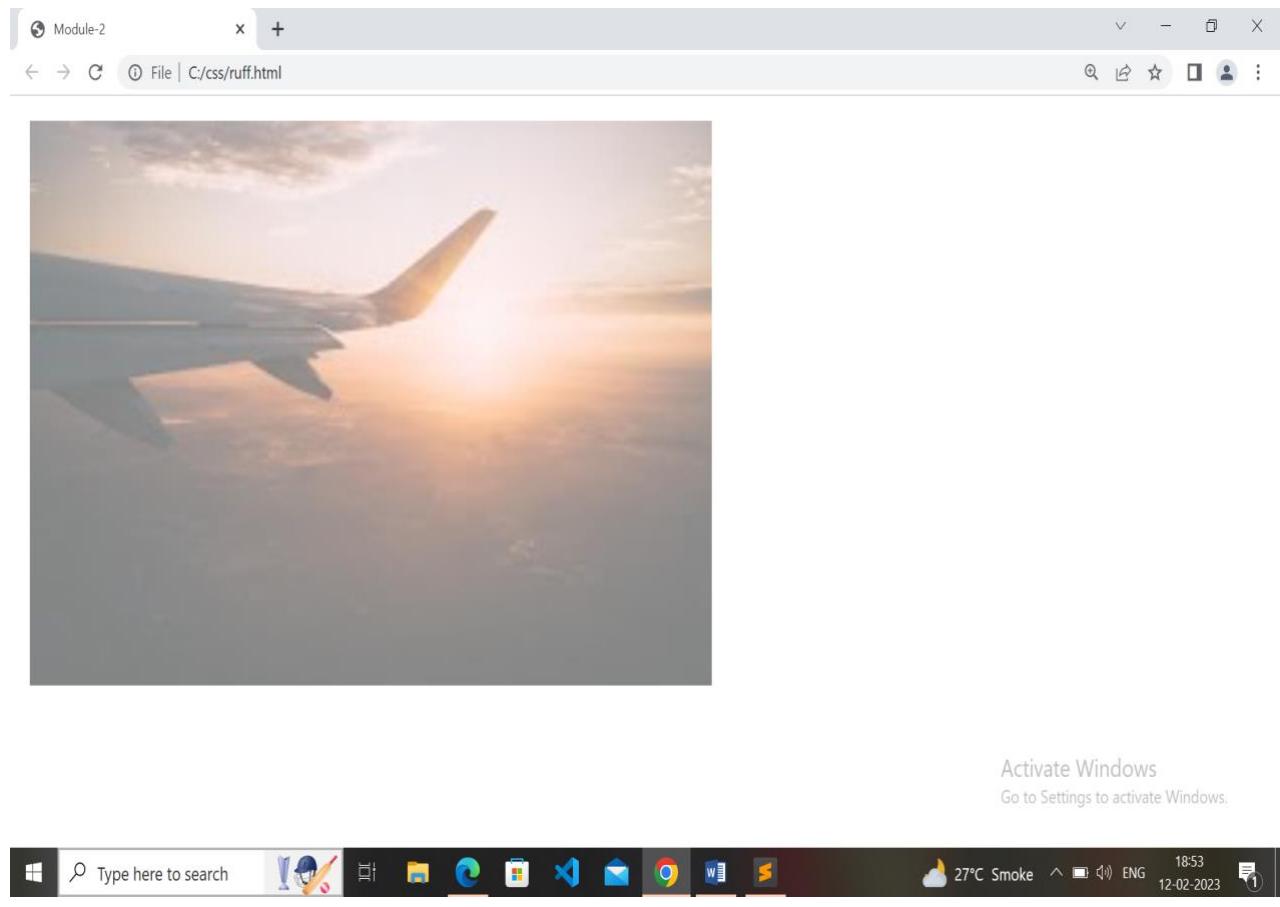
```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7      <title>Module-2</title>
8      <style type="text/css">
9          img{
10              opacity: 0.5;
11          }
12      </style>
13  </head>
14  <body>
15      
16
17  </body>
18  </html>
```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Line 10, Column 25

Spaces: 4 HTML

Type here to search 27°C Smoke 18:53
12-02-2023



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

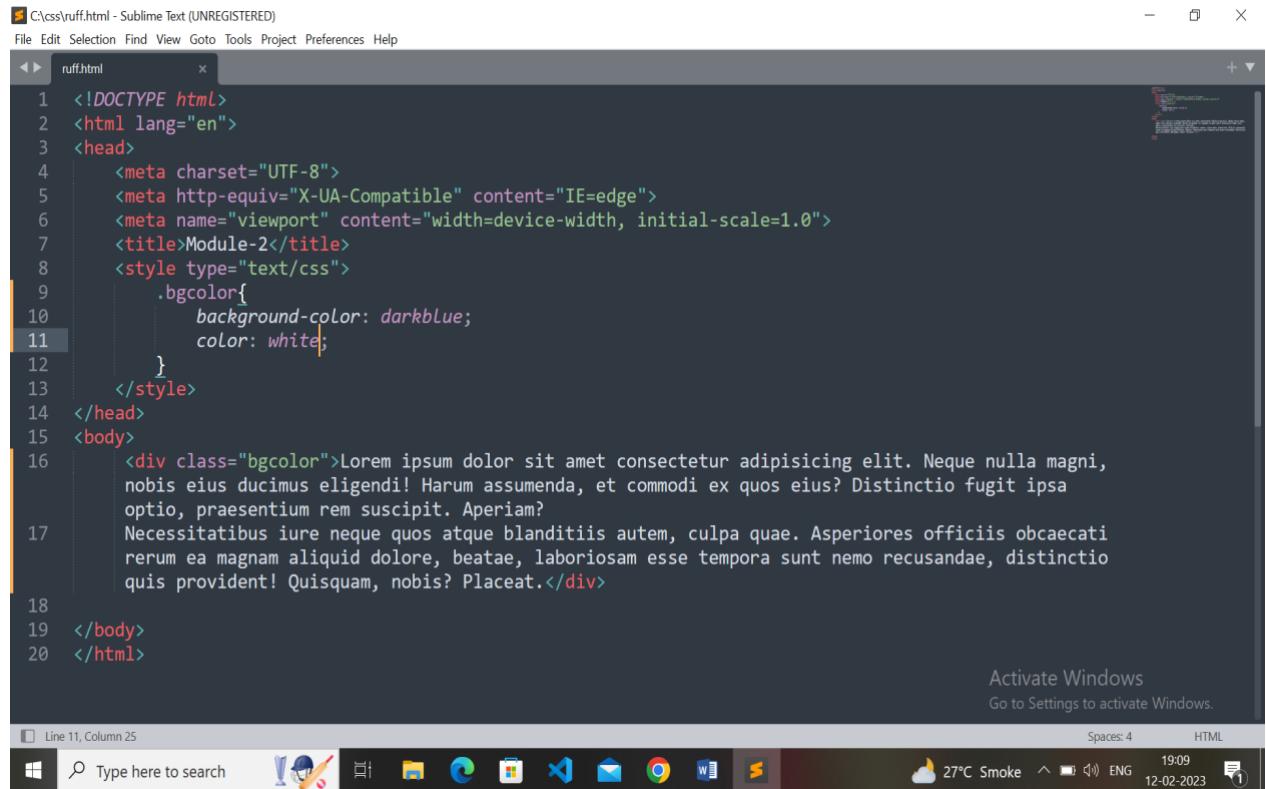
ANS:

How to Change a Div Background Color:-

- Add a CSS class to the div you'd like to change. First, find the div in your HTML code and add a class to the opening tag. ...**
- Add the new class selector to your CSS code. Next, head over to your CSS code and add your new class selector.**

- Choose a new background color.

Example :

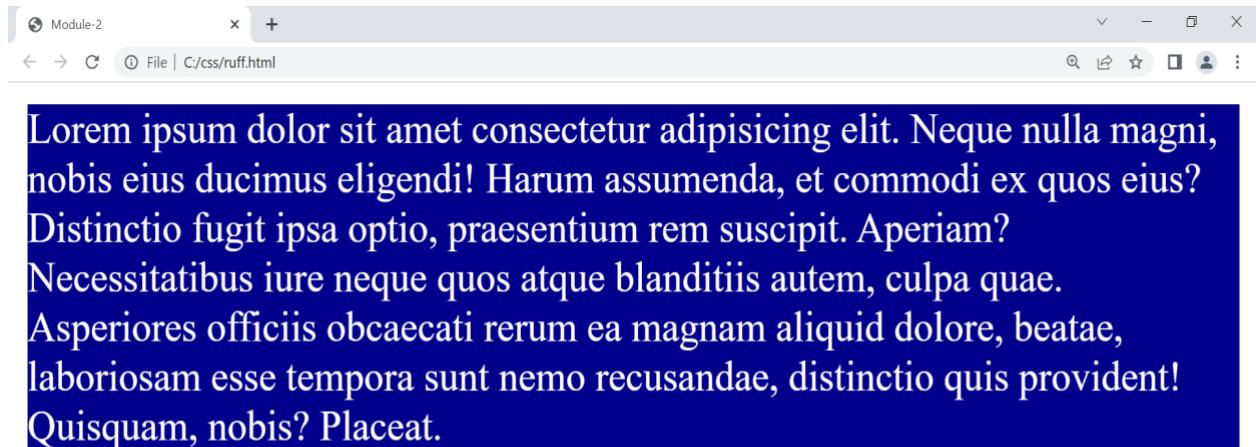


The screenshot shows a Sublime Text editor window with the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Module-2</title>
    <style type="text/css">
        .bgcolor{
            background-color: darkblue;
            color: white;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="bgcolor">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Neque nulla magni, nobis eius ducimus eligendi! Harum assumenda, et commodi ex quos eius? Distinctio fugit ipsa optio, praesentium rem suscipit. Aperiam? Necessitatibus iure neque quos atque blanditiis autem, culpa quae. Asperiores officiis obcaecati rerum ea magnam aliquid dolore, beatae, laboriosam esse tempora sunt nemo recusandae, distinctio quis provident! Quisquam, nobis? Placeat.</div>
</body>
</html>
```

The code defines a CSS class ".bgcolor" with a dark blue background and white text. This class is applied to a single

element in the body. The Sublime Text interface includes a status bar at the bottom with system information like "Activate Windows", "Go to Settings to activate Windows.", "Spaces: 4", "HTML", "Line 11, Column 25", and a taskbar with various application icons.



Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.



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

ANS:

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.

Example :

C:\css\ruff.html - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)

File Edit Selection Find Goto Tools Project Preferences Help

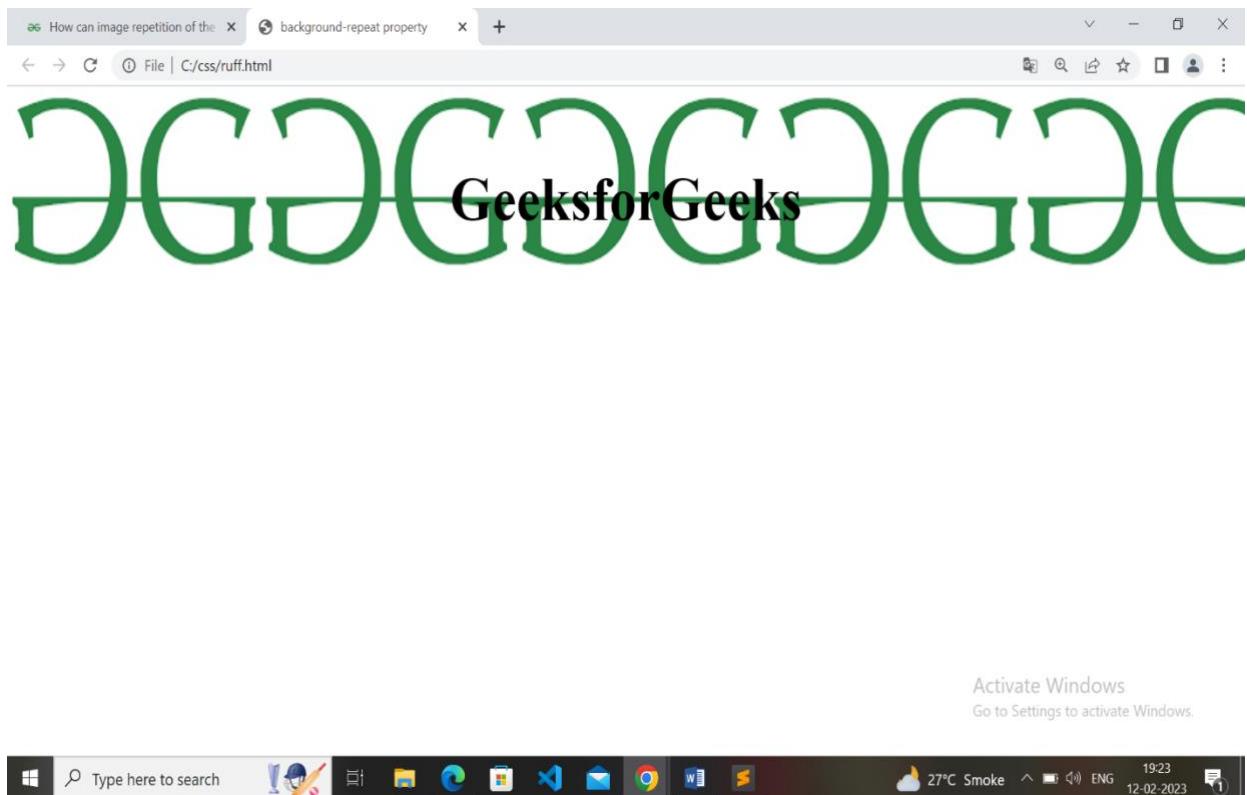
ruff.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3
4 <head>
5     <title>background-repeat property</title>
6     <style>
7         body {
8             margin-top: 40px;
9             background-image: url("https://media.geeksforgeeks.org/wp-content/uploads/geeks-25.png");
10            background-repeat: repeat-x;
11            background-size: 150px 100px;
12        }
13
14        h1 {
15            text-align: center
16        }
17    </style>
18 </head>
19
20 <body>
21     <h1>GeeksforGeeks</h1>
22 </body>
23 </html>
```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Line 9, Column 35 Spaces: 4 19:22

Type here to search



Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.



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

ANS:

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.

Example :

C:\css\ruff.html - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)

File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help

ruff.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <style>
5 body {
6   background-image: url('https://bitsofco.de/content/images/2016/06/position.png');
7   background-repeat: no-repeat;
8   background-attachment: fixed;
9   background-position: center top;
10 }
11 </style>
12 </head>
13 <body>
14 <center><h1>The background-position Property</h1></center>
15
16
17 </body>
18 </html>
```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

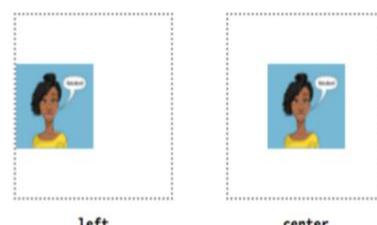
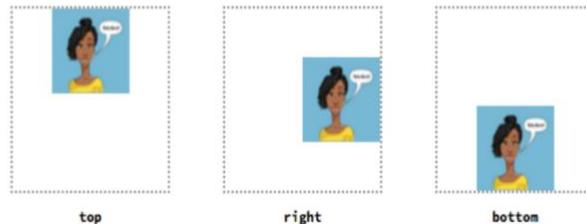
Line 16, Column 2

Spaces: 2 HTML

Windows Start Type here to search File Explorer Internet Explorer Mail Edge Microsoft Store Mail Google Chrome Microsoft Word Microsoft Excel Microsoft Powerpoint Sublime Text 26°C Smoke ENG 19:35 12-02-2023



The background-position Property



Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.



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

ANS:

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?

ANS:

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.

11. How to center block elements using CSS1?

ANS:

With css the way to center anything that's a block level element is with the **margin** property. One of the values of **margin** is **auto** and by setting **auto** on the left and right margin our block level element will center itself.

12. How to maintain the CSS specifications?

ANS:

If you've followed this series from the beginning , we discussed about the [**HTML Specification**](#) which is sort of a

rule book that tells browser vendors how to implement HTML Elements and Tags.

The CSS Specification is no different but with a different approach with the advent of CSS3.

The Specification defines how CSS properties should be implemented by browser vendors along with detailed algorithms, code samples and tabular information.

The Specification also include:

- **The syntax and data types of the language**
- **Detailed explanation on CSS Selectors**
- **How you can assign values to properties**
- **The Cascade (the "C" in CSS)**
- **How inheritance works**
- **The Box Model e.t.c**

Explanation on some of these topic are short and easy to understand while others are explained in great detail.

The Specification also specify how stylesheets can be included in your web document and how to target specific media e.g print or screen.

The CSS Specification prior to CSS3 was a single Specification, CSS3 on the other hand is divided into Modules which are Independent Specifications that can be worked on by different author(s) at different paces, that's why we have Selector Level 3 Specification, CSS Color 4, CSS Backgrounds and so on. Some of these modules are revisions of CSS2.1, and some are newly created, but all fall under the banner of CSS3.

The Specification should be your guide if you need to understand how a specific property or feature works behind the scene and how it works with other CSS properties. And if you are comfortable reading algorithms you won't get bored reading the CSS Specification.

The Specifications can be accessed online along with the author(s) name and when its was last updated.

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

ANS:

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.

Example :

C:\css\css.html.html - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)

File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help

external.css css.html.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="utf-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
6   <title>CSS</title>
7   <style type="text/css">
8     h3{
9       background-color:blue;
10      color:white;
11    }
12    h2{
13      background-color: maroon;
14      color: whitesmoke;
15    }
16   </style>
17 </head>
18 <body>
19   <!-- <inline css> -->
20   <p style="font-size: 2em; background-color:hotpink; color:black;"><i>CSS:Cascading style sheet</i></p>
21   <p style="font-size: 2em;"><b>INLINE CSS:</b></p>
22
23   <p style="color:navy; background-color: orange; font-size:1.5em;">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur
24   adipisicing elit. Neque nulla magni, nobis eius ducimus eligendi! Harum assumenda, et commodi ex quos eius?
25   Distinctio fugit ipsa optio, praesentium rem suscipit. Aperiam?
26   Necessitatibus iure neque quos atque blanditiis autem, culpa quae. Asperiores officiis obcaecati rerum ea
   magnam aliquid dolore, beatae, laboriosam esse tempora sunt nemo recusandae, distinctio quis provident!
   Quisquam, nobis? Placeat.</p>
```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Line 10, Column 9

Spaces: 2 HTML

Windows Start Task View File Explorer Edge Microsoft Store Mail Control Panel Sublime Text 21°C Smoke 09:47 13-02-2023

C:\css\css.html.html - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)

File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help

external.css css.html.html

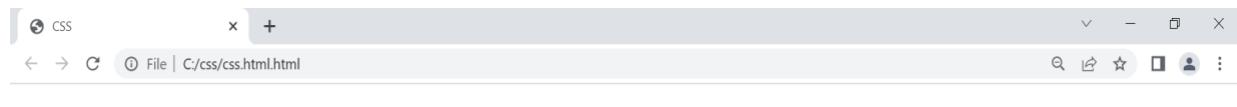
```
26
27   <!-- <internal css> -->
28   <p style="font-size: 2em;"><b>INTERNAL CSS :</b></p>
29
30   <h3> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur
31   adipisicing elit. Neque nulla magni, nobis eius ducimus eligendi! Harum assumenda, et commodi ex quos eius?
32   Distinctio fugit ipsa optio, praesentium rem suscipit. Aperiam?
33   Necessitatibus iure neque quos atque blanditiis autem, culpa quae. Asperiores officiis obcaecati rerum ea
   magnam aliquid dolore, beatae, laboriosam esse tempora sunt nemo recusandae, distinctio quis provident!
   Quisquam, nobis? Placeat.</h3>
34
35   <!-- <External css> -->
36   <p style="font-size: 2em;"><b>EXTERNAL CSS :</b></p>
37
38   <h2> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur
39   adipisicing elit. Neque nulla magni, nobis eius ducimus eligendi! Harum assumenda, et commodi ex quos eius?
40   Distinctio fugit ipsa optio, praesentium rem suscipit. Aperiam?
41   Necessitatibus iure neque quos atque blanditiis autem, culpa quae. Asperiores officiis obcaecati rerum ea
   magnam aliquid dolore, beatae, laboriosam esse tempora sunt nemo recusandae, distinctio quis provident!
   Quisquam, nobis? Placeat.</h2>
42
43   </body>
44
45 </html>
```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Line 10, Column 9

Spaces: 2 HTML

Windows Start Task View File Explorer Edge Microsoft Store Mail Control Panel Sublime Text 21°C Smoke 09:47 13-02-2023



CSS:Cascading style sheet

INTERNAL CSS

LOREM IPSUM dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Neque nulla magni, nobis eius ducimus eligend! Harum assumenda, et commodi ex quos eius? Distinctio fugit ipsa optio, praesentium rem suscipit. Aperiam? Necessitatibus iure neque quos atque blanditiis autem, culpa quae. Asperiores officiis obcaecati rerum ea magnam aliquid dolore,

EXTERNAL CSS :

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.



14. What is embedded style sheets?

ANS:

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.

Example :

A screenshot of a Windows desktop. At the top is the Start button. Below it is the taskbar, which includes a search bar, pinned icons for File Explorer, Edge, and Mail, and system status icons for battery level, signal strength, and date/time (13-02-2023). The main window is Sublime Text, titled 'C:\css\css.html.html - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)'. It displays an HTML file with embedded CSS. The code includes a title 'Page Title', a style block with rules for h2 and p elements, and a body containing a header and two paragraphs. A tooltip 'Activate Windows' with the subtext 'Go to Settings to activate Windows.' is visible in the bottom right corner of the Sublime window.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
    <!-- Embedded stylesheet -->
    <style>
        h2{
            font-size: 1.5rem;
            color: #2F8d46;
            text-align: center;
        }
        p{
            font-variant: italic;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h2>Welcome To TOPS TECHNOLOGIES</h2>
    <p>This document is using an embedded stylesheet!</p>
    <p>This is a paragraph</p>
    <p>This is another paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Welcome To TOPS TECHNOLOGIES

This document is using an embedded stylesheet!

This is a paragraph

This is another paragraph



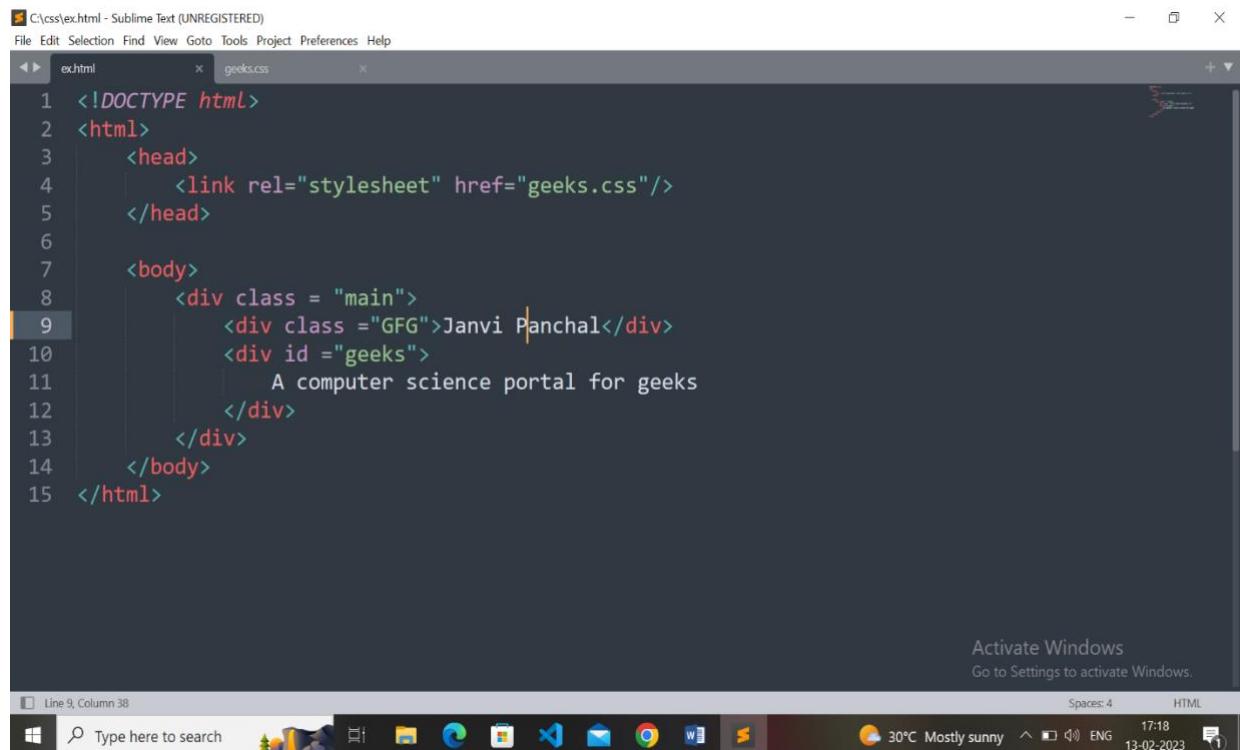
15. What are the external style sheets?

ANS:

External Stylesheet

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.

Example :



C:\css\ex.html - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)

File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help

ex.html x geeks.css x

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3     <head>
4         <link rel="stylesheet" href="geeks.css"/>
5     </head>
6
7     <body>
8         <div class = "main">
9             <div class ="GFG">Janvi Panchal</div>
10            <div id = "geeks">
11                A computer science portal for geeks
12            </div>
13        </div>
14    </body>
15 </html>
```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Line 9, Column 38

Type here to search

Spaces: 4 HTML

30°C Mostly sunny ENG 17:18 13-02-2023

C:\css\geeks.css - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)

File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help

ex.html x geeks.css x

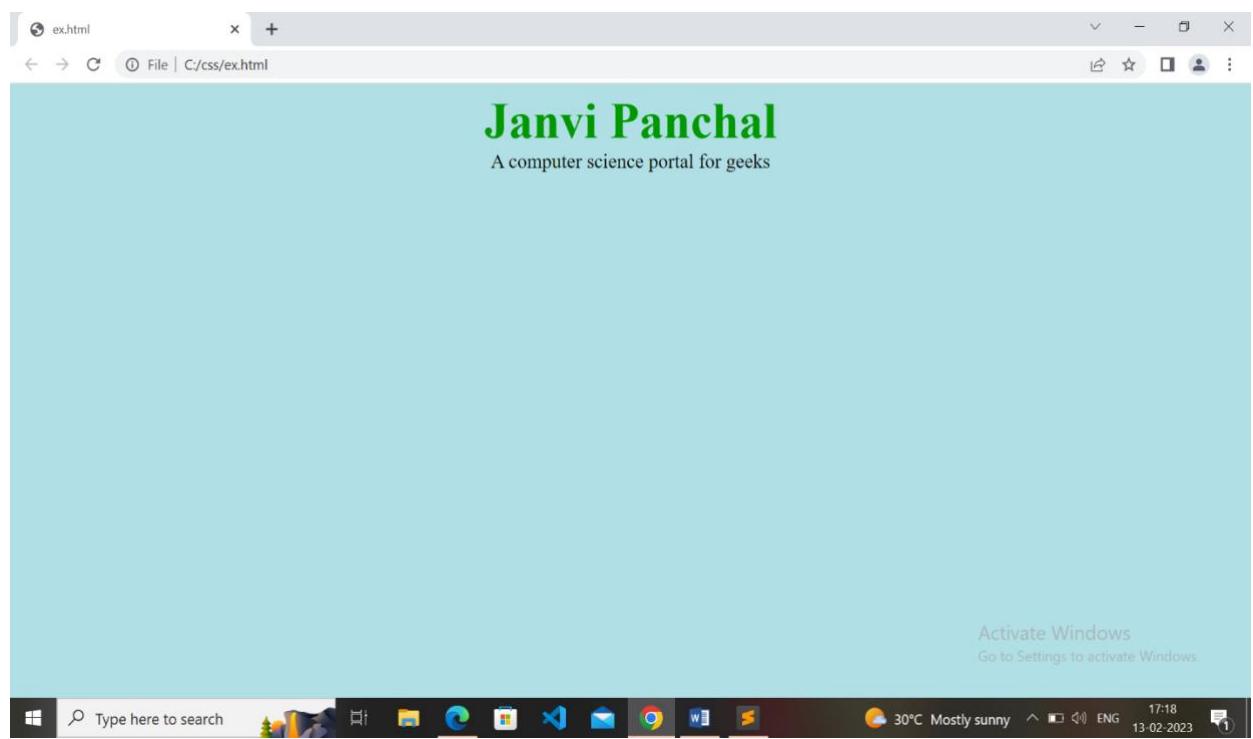
```
1 body {  
2     background-color:powderblue;  
3 }  
4 .main {  
5     text-align:center;  
6 }  
7 .GFG {  
8     color:#009900;  
9     font-size:50px;  
10    font-weight:bold;  
11 }  
12 #geeks {  
13     font-style:bold;  
14     font-size:20px;  
15 }
```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Line 15, Column 2

Spaces: 4

30°C Mostly sunny ENG 17:18 13-02-2023



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

ANS:

External style sheets have the following advantages over internal and inline styles

- 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.

17. What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

ANS:

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?

ANS:

- **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 the rule set?*

ANS:

A collection of rules or signatures that network traffic or system activity is compared against to determine an action to take—such as forwarding or rejecting a packet, creating an alert, or allowing a system event.

20. *Create Layouts..?*

ANS:

C:\Users\Lenovo\Desktop\PracticeTasks\layout 2.html - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)

File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help

layout 2.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
    <title></title>
    <style type="text/css">
        .img-bg
        {
            height: 300px;
            width: 100%;
            background-color: blue;
            opacity: .4;
            position: relative;
            /*top: 20px;*/
        }
        img
        {
            position: absolute;
            /*top: 20px;*/
        }
        h1
        {
            color: white;
            text-align: center;
            position: absolute;
            top: 150px;
            left: 600px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    
    <h1>Hello World!</h1>
</body>

```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

```
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File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help
layout 2.html x + ▶

30     .content
31     {
32         opacity: 100%;
33         text-align: center;
34         /*position: relative;*/
35     }
36     .content p
37     {
38         position: absolute;
39         top: 200px;
40         left: 380px;
41         font-size: 13px;
42         color: white;
43         word-spacing: 5px;
44         letter-spacing: 5px;
45     }
46     .main
47     {
48         display: inline-flex;
49         padding-left: 20px;
50     }
51     .div1
52     {
53         padding: 20px;
54         font-size: 20px;
55         letter-spacing: 5px;
56         padding-left: 150px;
57     }
58     .div2

Activate Windows
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```

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```
58     .div2
59     {
60         padding: 20px;
61         padding-left: 400px;
62         font-size: 20px;
63         letter-spacing: 5px;
64     }
65     .div1 p
66     {
67         text-align: center;
68     }
69     </style>
70 </head>
71 <body><div>
72     <div>
73         
74         <div class="img-bg">
75             <div class="content"><h1>SIGHT </h1>
76             <p>RESPONSIVE CORPORATE AGENCY HTML5 TEMPLATE</p>
77         </div>
78     </div>
79     </div>
80 </div>
81
82
83
84     <div class="main">
85
```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Line 1, Column 1

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C:\Users\Lenovo\Desktop\PracticeTasks\layout 2.html - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)

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```
84
85     <div class="main">
86         <div class="div1">
87             <p>onepage &#129321;</p>
88             
89         </div>
90         <div class="div2">
91             <p>smdshuwdh &#129313;</p>
92             
93         </div>
94     </div>
95 </body>
96 </html>
97
```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Line 1, Column 1

master Tab Size: 4 HTML 18:59 26°C Smoke 13-02-2023

