

## **Assignment ( CSS And CSS 3)**

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.

2. What are the disadvantages of CSS?

Ans. 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.

3. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

Ans. 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.

4. Name a few CSS style components.

Ans. The components of css style are:

A)Selector:HTML element name, id name, class name.

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

C)Values:which defines property or values allocate for properties.

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.

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

Ans. 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?

Ans. This task can be achieved by using the background-repeat property that will help us to control the repetition of the image. The background-repeat property in CSS is used to repeat the background image both horizontally and vertically. It also decides whether the background image will be repeated or not.

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.

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

Ans. 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 it remain fixed.

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

Ans. Background and color are used as separate properties because they control different aspects of an element's appearance.

The "background" property is used to define the background color or image of an element. This property sets the visual background behind the content of the element, which can help to distinguish it from the surrounding elements or to make it more visually appealing.

The "color" property, on the other hand, sets the color of the text or foreground of an element. This property determines the color of the text inside the element or the color of any other graphical elements, such as borders or outlines.

11. How to center block elements using CSS1?

Ans. By setting the properties margin-left and margin-right to auto and width to some explicit value:

```
BODY {width: 30em; background: cyan;}  
P {width: 22em; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto}
```

In this case, the left and right margins will each be four ems wide, since they equally split up the eight ems left over from (30em - 22em). Note that it was not necessary to set an explicit width for the BODY element; it was done here to keep the math clean.

12. How to maintain the CSS specifications?

Ans. To maintain CSS specifications, it is important to stay up-to-date with the latest versions and changes to the specifications, and to follow best practices for using CSS in your projects. Here are some tips for maintaining CSS specifications:

**Keep up with updates:** Stay informed about the latest updates and changes to the CSS specifications. You can do this by reading the official W3C specifications or following blogs and forums that discuss CSS updates and best practices.

**Use valid CSS:** Make sure your CSS code is valid and follows the latest specifications. Use a tool like the W3C CSS Validator to check for any errors or warnings in your CSS code.

**Follow best practices:** Use best practices for writing CSS, such as separating style and content, using appropriate selectors, and avoiding using inline styles.

**Use vendor prefixes properly:** Use vendor prefixes properly for experimental features and make sure to remove them when the feature is fully supported.

**Test for cross-browser compatibility:** Test your CSS on multiple browsers to ensure it is compatible with different browser versions and platforms.

**Document your CSS:** Document your CSS code, including the purpose of each style rule, to make it easier to maintain and update in the future.

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

Ans. CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

A)Inline - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements.

B)Internal - by using a <style> element in the <head> section.

C)External - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file.

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.

15. What are the external style sheets?

Ans. 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 using external style sheets?

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

A)one change to the style sheet will change all linked pages.

B)you can create classes of styles that can then be used on many different HTML elements.

C)consistent look and feel across multiple web pages.

D)improved load times because the css file is downloaded once and applied to each relevant page as needed.

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. CSS supports different media types that allow you to specify different styles for different devices, such as printers, screens, or handheld devices. Here are the media types allowed by CSS:

A)all: This is the default media type and applies to all devices.

B)screen: This media type is used for computer screens, tablets, and smartphones.

C)print: This media type is used for printers and print preview.

D)speech: This media type is used for speech synthesizers.

E)handheld: This media type is used for handheld devices such as smartphones and PDAs.

F)tv: This media type is used for televisions and similar devices.

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.