QUESTION ANSWERS OF ASSIGNMENT-3

1. What are the benefits of using CSS?

ANS : CSS, or Cascading Style Sheets, is a powerful tool for web development that offers numerous benefits. Here are some of the key advantages of using CSS:

1. Separation of Content and Presentation: CSS allows you to separate the content of a web page from its design and layout. This separation enhances the maintainability and flexibility of the website, as changes to the visual appearance can be made without altering the underlying HTML structure.
2. Consistent Design and Layout: CSS enables you to create consistent design and layout across multiple web pages. By defining styles once and applying them to various elements, you can ensure a uniform look and feel throughout your website, improving its overall aesthetics and user experience.
3. Efficient Styling and Formatting: With CSS, you can apply styles and formatting to multiple elements simultaneously using selectors, classes, and IDs. This efficiency reduces redundancy and code duplication, making your CSS files smaller and easier to manage.
4. Responsive Web Design: CSS plays a crucial role in creating responsive web designs that adapt to different screen sizes and devices. By using media queries and flexible layout techniques, you can make your website responsive, ensuring optimal display on desktops, tablets, and mobile devices.
5. Faster Page Load Times: By using external CSS files, you can cache and reuse styles across multiple web pages. This caching mechanism improves page load times because the browser only needs to download the CSS file once, resulting in faster subsequent page loads.
6. Accessibility: CSS provides features and techniques that enhance web accessibility. You can use CSS to adjust text sizes, color contrasts, and visual presentations, making your website more inclusive and accommodating to users with disabilities.
7. Easy Maintenance and Updates: CSS simplifies the process of maintaining and updating a website. Since styles are defined separately in CSS files, modifying the design or layout of a site becomes more efficient. You can make changes to the CSS file, and those changes will automatically apply to all web pages that reference it.
8. Print-Friendly Styling: CSS offers specific features to create print-friendly versions of web pages. By applying print-specific styles, you can optimize the layout, remove unnecessary elements, and ensure a better printing experience for users who want hard copies of your web content.

Overall, CSS provides a powerful set of tools and techniques for controlling the visual aspects of web pages, offering improved flexibility, efficiency, and maintainability in web development.

1. What are the disadvantages of CSS?

ANS :

* CSS, CSS 1 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, CSS 2, CSS 3 are often quite confusing.
* Browser compatibility (some styles sheet are 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.

1. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

Ans : Cascading Style Sheets or CSS manage the complete computing machine designing with one-click changes. the latest version of CSS is that the CSS3 version primarily differs from CSS2 at intervals the incorporation of Modules and completely different changes. Modules modify the look to be tired a lesser time with further ease whereas modification individual choices and specifications. The CSS3 version supports a lot of browsers than CSS2, but check that to ascertain it on all operating systems and browsers.

Other major changes/additions include:

The following features are new (CSS3 vs CSS2):

* Combinator
* CSS Selectors
* Pseudo-elements
* Style properties

1. Name a few CSS style components

* ANS: font-size.
* width.
* background-color.
* color.
* border.

1. 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.

1. 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.

1. 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.

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

Ans : Definition and Usage

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 sets whether a background image scrolls with the rest of the page, or is fixed.

10) How to center block elements using CSS1?

Ans : To centrally align the block elements, we can simply make use of the <center> tag. All the elements within the <center> tag will be centrally aligned.