**Assignment:2**

1. **What are the benefits of using CSS?**

* Benefits of using CSS is to provide control and flexibility for styling and formatting web pages,Responsive design , Easy and efficient styling etc.

1. **What are the disadvantages of CSS?**

* CSS disadvantages are:
* Confusion due to many CSS versions
* Cross-browser issues
* Limited security
* Extra work for developers

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

| **CSS2** | **CSS3** |
| --- | --- |
| Limited selectors | More powerful selectors |
| Media queries is not supported | Media queries is supported for responsive design |
| Limited box model properties | Added box-sizing property |
| Limited layout options | Introduced flexbox and grid layouts |

1. **Name a few CSS style components**

* Text & font: font-size, font-family,text-align,text-decoration, etc
* Background & Border:background-color,background-image,

Background-size,background-position,border-radius,border-color,border-width,etc

* Margin & Padding

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

* CSS opacity is used to blur an image or make the image transparent on the scale of 0 to 1.
* For example : .paragraph{opacity:0.5;}

This is described as a 50% transparent element.

* Also HSL & Alpha are used.

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

* Background colour of an element can be changed using background-color property and specify color as value.
* For example:

.heading{

background-color: red;

color:blue;

}

This is described as a paragraph color is blue and background-color is red.

1. **How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?**

* Image repetition of the backup can be controlled using background-repeat property and using no-repeat , repeat , etc as value.
* For example:

.img{

Background-repeat:no-repeat;

}

This is described as an image that is not repeated in the background.

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

* Background-position property is used to set the background-image position.
* And the value of background-position is left,right,top,bottom,etc.
* For example:

.img{

Background-position:center;

}

* This is described as a background-position is center.

1. **Which property controls the image scroll in the background?**

* Background-attachment property controls the image scroll in the background.
* And values used are scroll,fixed,local,initial,etc.
* For example:

body {

background-image: url('ex\_img.jpg');

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-position: center center;

background-attachment: fixed;

}

In this example the background image is fixed and content is not scrolled.

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

* Background and color can be used as separate properties because they control elements' behaviour.

1. **How to center block elements using CSS1?**

* Center block elements using CSS1 "auto" value for left and right margins. Here's an example:
* .block-element {

width: 200px;

margin-left: auto;

margin-right: auto;

}

1. **How to maintain the CSS specifications?**

* To maintain CSS specifications, use valid syntax, test across browsers, and stay updated with changes.
* Example: validate code with W3C**.**

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

* There are three ways to integrate CSS as a web page:

1)Inline CSS

2)Internal CSS

3)External CSS

* Example is:
* Inline CSS:<div style="color: blue;">Hello</div>
* Internal CSS:

<head>

<style>

h1 { color: blue;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Hello</h1>

</body>

* External CSS:

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">

</head>

<body>

<h1 class="one">Hello</h1>

</body>

* In the external CSS file (style.css):

.one{color:blue;}

1. **What is embedded style sheets?**

* Embedded style sheets is also known as internal style sheets it defined within the HTML document using the <style> tags.
* For example:

<head>

<style>

p {

color: blue;

background-color:red;

font-size: 10px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.</p>

</body>

1. **What are the external style sheets?**

* The external style sheets are defined as to contain CSS code in a separate file that is linked to an HTML document.
* <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">

In this example the “style.css” file contains css code to link with HTML documents using the <link> tag.

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

* Advantages of external style sheets:Consistent styling across multiple pages, easy maintenance and updates.
* Disadvantages of external style sheets:Additional HTTP request,dependency on external file.

1. **What is the meaning of the CSS selector?**

* The meaning of the CSS selector is to select and style the HTML elements.
* CSS selectors as follows:ID selector, Class Selector,Universal Selector,Grouping Selector
* For example : h1{color:green;}

In this example h1 is selector and color is green this color is applied in all <h1> elements.

1. **What are the media types allowed by CSS?**

* The media types allowed by CSS are:
* all,print ,screen,handheld,projection,tv,tty,braille, embossed
* For example:

@media screen{

body{

background-color:grey;

font-size:10px;

}

}

* 320px-480px:Mobile devices
* 481px-768px:iPads, Tablets.
* 769px-1024px:Small screens,laptops
* 1025px-1200px:Desktops,large screens.
* 1201px and more-Extra large screens,TV.

1. **What is the rule set?**

* The rule set is containing selectors and declarations, defining the styling properties to selected elements
* For example:h1{color:green;}

In this example selected elements contained in <h1> tag and color is green applied in all <h1> elements.

1. **Create Layouts**

* Code:
* Html 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>Document</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

</head>

<body>

<!-- header start -->

<!-- div class head1 -->

<div class="head1">

<p id="para1">Thumbnail</p>

<p id="para2">This is a wider card with supporting text below as a natural lead in to additional content.This contet is a little bit longer.</p>

<!-- button id b1 & id b2 -->

<button id="b1">View</button>

<button id="b2">Edit</button>

</div>

<!-- div class head2 -->

<div class="head2">

<!-- id para1 and para2 in <p> tag -->

<p id="para1">Thumbnail</p>

<p id="para2">This is a wider card with supporting text below as a natural lead in to additional content.This contet is a little bit longer.</p>

<button id="b1">View</button>

<button id="b2">Edit</button>

</div>

<!-- div class head3 -->

<div class="head3">

<p id="para1">Thumbnail</p>

<p id="para2">This is a wider card with supporting text below as a natural lead in to additional content.This contet is a little bit longer.</p>

<button id="b1">View</button>

<button id="b2">Edit</button>

</div>

<!-- div class head4 -->

<div class="head4">

<p id="para1">Thumbnail</p>

<p id="para2">This is a wider card with supporting text below as a natural lead in to additional content.This contet is a little bit longer.</p>

<button id="b1">View</button>

<button id="b2">Edit</button>

</div>

<!-- div class head5 -->

<div class="head5">

<p id="para1">Thumbnail</p>

<p id="para2">This is a wider card with supporting text below as a natural lead in to additional content.This contet is a little bit longer.</p>

<button id="b1">View</button>

<button id="b2">Edit</button>

</div>

<!-- div class head6 -->

<div class="head6">

<p id="para1">Thumbnail</p>

<p id="para2">This is a wider card with supporting text below as a natural lead in to additional content.This contet is a little bit longer.</p>

<button id="b1">View</button>

<button id="b2">Edit</button>

<!-- header end -->

</div>

</body>

</html>

* CSS code

/\* position is relative for all class and border color is gray for all divisions \*/

.head1{

position: relative;

border: 1px solid gray;

height: 280px;

width: 300px;

}

.head2{

position:relative;

border: 1px solid gray;

top: 20px;

height: 280px;

width: 300px;

}

.head3{

position: relative;

border: 1px solid gray;

bottom: 563px;

left: 330px;

height: 280px;

width: 300px;

}

.head4{

position:relative;

border: 1px solid gray;

bottom: 543px;

left: 330px;

height: 280px;

width: 300px;

}

.head5{

position: relative;

border: 1px solid gray;

bottom:1127px;

left: 660px;

height: 280px;

width: 300px;

}

.head6{

position: relative;

border: 1px solid gray;

bottom: 1107px;

left: 660px;

height: 280px;

width: 300px;

}

/\* position is relative for all id in <p> tags and backgrund color is grey for all divisions \*/

#para1{

position: relative;

bottom: 20px;

background-color: gray;

color: rgb(237, 234, 234);

text-align: center;

font-family: Arial;

font-weight: bolder;

font-size: 20px;

line-height: 150px;

height: 150px;

}

#para2{

position: relative;

bottom: 20px;

left: 20px;

}

/\* button id is b1 and b2 position is relative and background-color is white \*/

#b1{

position: relative;

border-right: none;

border-radius: 3px;

left: 10px;

bottom: 20px;

width: 60px;

background-color: white;

}

#b2{

position: relative;

bottom: 20px;

border-radius: 3px;

background-color: white;

}

* Output:

