Assignment 2

1. What are the benefits of using CSS?

* Faster page speed. More code means slower page speed
* Better user experience.CSS not only makes web pages easy on the eye, it also allows for user-friendly formatting.
* Quiker development time.
* Easy formatting change.

1. What are the disadvantages of CSS?

* Confusion due to many CSS levels. Beginners are more vulnerable to this issue.
* Cross-browser issue. different browsers work differently.
* Security issues.
* Extra works for developer.

1. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

* The biggest difference between CSS2 and CSS3 is that CSS3 is now split into different modules. Since each module makes of browser support. Make sure you test your CSS3 pages in as many browsers and operating systems as possible to ensure compatibility.

1. Name of few CSS style components.

* Selector: class name, id name or element name that is target Attribute: name of the attribute you want to style for example border, color, background, position etc.

1. What do you understand by CSS opacity?

* The CSS opacity property is used to specify the transparency of an element. In simple word, you can say that it specifies the clarity of the image. In technical terms, Opacity is defined as the degree to which light is allowed to travel through an object. For example:

1. **<style>**
2. img.trans {
3. opacity: 0.4;
4. filter: alpha(opacity=40); /\* For IE8 and earlier \*/
5. }
6. **</style>**
7. How can the background color of an element be changed?

* To set the background color of an element,**use the background-color property**.
* Example You can try to run the following code to learn how to work with the background-color property:

<html> <head> <body> <p style = "background-color:blue;"> This text has a blue background color.</p> </body> </head> <html>

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

* 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.
* Syntax:

Background-repeat: repeat | repeat-x | repeat=y | no-repeat | initial | inherit;

1. 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.
* background-position: top;
* background-position: left;
* background-position: center;
* background-position: 25% 75%;
* background-position: bottom 50px right 100px;
* background-position: right 35% bottom 45%;

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

* To set the scrolling of an image in the background, use the background-attachment property.

1. 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.
* Color is an inherited property while the background is not. So this can make confusion further.

1. How to center block elements using CSS1?

* Step 1: Define the external width – We need to define the external width.
* Step 2: Set the left-margin and the right-margin of the element to auto – Since we produced a remaining space by providing external width so now we need to align that space properly that’s why we should use margin property
* Syntax:

Element

{

Width: 200px;

Margin: auto;

}

1. How to maintain the CSS specifications?

* If there are two or more CSS rules that point to the same element, the selector with the highest specificity value will "win", and its style declaration will be applied to that HTML element.
* Think of specificity as a score/rank that determines which style declaration is ultimately applied to an element.

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

* Inline: by inserting a style attribute inside an <head> element.
* Embedded/Internal: by putting all CSS inside head using <style> tags.
* Linked/External: CSS is placed in an external .CSS file, and linked to the HTML document using a <link> tag.
* Imported: Importing a CSS file using @import

1. What is embedded style sheets?

* Embedded Style Sheets is a**style sheet where designers can embed information of the style sheet in an HTML document** by making use of the <style> element. This embedding of style sheet info within <style>.... </style> tags are done within head section of HTML.

1. What are external style sheets?

* An external style sheet is a**separate file linked to an HTML web page**. It comes with a.css filename extension. All the styles that need to be used on a website can be declared in the external style sheet.

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

* The style of a few documents can be controlled from the site by utilizing them.
* Multiple HTML elements can have numerous documents, where classes can be made.
* To assemble styles in complex circumstances, selector and grouping strategies are utilized.

1. What is meaning of the CSS selectors?

* A CSS selector is the part of a CSS style call that identifies what part of the web page should be styled. The selector contains one or more properties that define how the selected [HTML](https://www.thoughtco.com/preformatted-text-3468275).
* Types of selector:

Element selector, class selector, id selector, universal selector, descendent selector, child selector, adjacent sibling selector, general sibling selector, group selector, input selector.

1. What are the media types allowed by CSS?

* CSS media types let you format your documents to be presented correctly on different media types like**screen, print, aural browser**.

1. What is the rule set?

* CSS rule set afirmations to various pieces or elements of the document. Objective is apply of bunch of properties for certain distinct qualities to a solitary, or a particular arrangement of components in connected HTML pages.
* a. selector<body>
* b. declaration block {
* I declaration <style>
  1. Property color:
  2. Value black;

}

1. Create layouts:
2. <!DOCTYPE html>
3. <html lang="en">
4. <head>
5. <meta charset="UTF-8">
6. <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
7. <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8. <title>Document</title>
9. <style>
10. .container{
11. width: 1200px;
12. margin: 0 auto;
13. display:flex;
14. justify-content: space-between;
15. }
16. .l{
17. text-align: center;
18. width: 350px;
19. border: 2px solid black;
20. background-color: blueviolet;
21. }
22. </style>
23. </head>
24. <body>
25. <div class="container">
26. <div class="l" >
27. <h1>Thumbnall</h1>
28. <p>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Non odio tenetur,
29. beatae odit id at adipisci, voluptate quas ullam provident accusantium.</p>
30. <button>View</button>
31. <button>Edit</button>
32. </div>
33. <div class="l">
34. <h1>Thumbnall</h1>
35. <p>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Non odio tenetur,
36. beatae odit id at adipisci, voluptate quas ullam provident accusantium.</p>
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39. </div>
40. <div class="l">
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46. </div>
47. </div>
48. <br>
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68. <button>View</button>
69. <button>Edit</button>
70. </div>
71. </div>
72. </body>
73. </html>