Frontend Assignment

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Course: Front End Development

Assignment-2 Web Designing (Module- CSS & CSS 3)

1) What are the benefits of using CSS?

Ans) CSS stands for **cascading style sheets**. In short, CSS is a design language that makes a website look more appealing than just plain or uninspiring pieces of text. It was developed to streamline the styling of webpages into a separate technology.

Benefits of CSS:

1) Faster Page Speed

2) Better User Experience

3) Quicker Development Time

4) Easy Formatting Changes

5) Platform Independence

6) Easy maintenance

In-Work Benefits of CSS:

- The style of several documents can be controlled from a single site by using them.
- Multiple HTML elements can have many documents, where classes can be created.
- To group styles in complex situations, selector and grouping methods are used.

2) What are the disadvantages of CSS?

Ans) **Disadvantages of CSS:**

1) Confusion due to many CSS levels

2) Cross-Browser Issues

3) Lack of security

4) Fragmentation

6) Easy maintenance

In-Work Limitations of CSS:

- Ascending by selectors is not possible
- Limitations of vertical control
- No expressions
- No column declaration
- Pseudo-class not controlled by dynamic behaviour
- Rules, styles, targeting specific text not possible

3) What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

Ans) **Difference between CSS2 & CSS3:**

1) CSS is capable of positioning texts and objects. On the other hand, CSS3 is capable of making the web page more attractive and takes less time to create.
2) Responsive designing is not supported in CSS. CSS3 is the latest version, hence it supports responsive design.
3) Using CSS, we cannot build 3D animation and transformation. In CSS3 we can perform all kinds of animation and transformations.
4) CSS is very slower as compared to CSS3. Whereas CSS3 is faster than CSS.
5) In CSS we have set of standard colors and it uses basic color schemes only. Whereas CSS3 has a good collection of HSL RGBA, HSLA, and gradient colors.
6) In CSS we can only use single text blocks. But in CSS3 we can use multi-column text blocks
7) CSS codes are not supported by all types of modern browsers. Being the latest version, CSS3 codes are supported by all modern browsers.

4) Name a few CSS style components.

Ans) Some CSS Style components are:

1) **Selector:** HTML element name, id name, class name.
2) **Property:** It's like an attribute such as background color,font-size,position,text-align,color,border etc.
3) **Value:** value that will be assigned to attribute.

5) What do you understand by CSS opacity?

Ans) 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.

The opacity-level describes the transparency-level, where 1 is not transparent at all, 0.5 is 50% see-through, and 0 is completely transparent.

Ex:
```
<style>
    img.trans
    {
        opacity: 0.4;
    }
</style>
```

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

Ans) The background-color property is used to specify the background color of the element.

Ex:
```
<style>
    h1 {
        background-color: violet;
       }
</style>
```

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

Ans) 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.

Ex:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      body {
        background-image: url (“https://topsint.com/careercenter/img/logo.png”);
        background-repeat: repeat;
            }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Tops Technologies</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

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

Ans) The background-position property is used to define the initial position of the background image. By default, the background image is placed on the top-left of the webpage.

You can set the following positions:

- center
- top

- bottom
- left
- right

Ex: body

```
{
 background: white url("https://topsint.com/careercenter/img/logo.png");
 background-repeat: no-repeat;
 background-attachment: fixed;
 background-position: center;
}
```

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

Ans) The **background-attachment** property is used to specify if the background image is fixed or scroll with the rest of the page in the browser window. If you set fixed the background image, then the image not move during scrolling in the browser.

Ex: body

```
{
 background-image: url("img_tree.gif");
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-attachment: 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.
- Color is an inherited property while the background is not. So this can make confusion further.

11) How to center block elements using CSS1?

Ans) In order to center the block-level elements, we need to set the margin-right and margin-left properties to explicit values.

So for centering the element you must set left-margin to auto and right-margin to auto.

Syntax:

```
element {
   width:200px;
   margin: auto;
         }
```

12) How to maintain the CSS specifications?

Ans) The CSS specifications are maintained by the **World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).**

It is maintained by a group of people within the W3C called the CSS Working Group. The CSS Working Group creates documents called specifications. When a specification has been discussed and officially ratified by W3C members, it becomes a recommendation.

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

Ans) There are three methods to integrate CSS on web pages.

- **Inline method** - It is used to insert style sheets in HTML document
- **Embedded/Internal method** - It is used to add a unique style to a single document
- **Linked/Imported/External method** - It is used when you want to make changes on multiple pages.

14) What is embedded style sheets?

Ans) An Embedded style sheet is a CSS style specification method used with HTML. You can embed the entire stylesheet in an HTML document by using the STYLE element.

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.

Ex: <style>

```
body {
   background-color: linen;
}
h1 {
   color: red;
   margin-left: 80px;
}
</style>
```

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. To apply a rule to multiple pages, an external style sheet is used.

The link to an external style sheet is placed within the head section of the page.

Syntax: <head>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">

</head>

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

Ans) **Advantages of External Style Sheets:**

- With the help of External Style Sheets, the styles of numerous documents can be organized from one single file.
- In External Style Sheets, Classes can be made for use on numerous HTML element types in many forms of the site.
- In complex contexts, Methods like selector and grouping can be implemented to apply styles.

Disadvantages of External Style Sheets:

- An extra download is essential to import style information for each file.
- The execution of the file may be deferred till the external style sheet is loaded.
- While implementing style sheets, we need to test Web pages with multiple browsers in order to check compatibility issues.

17) What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

Ans) CSS selectors are used to select the content you want to style.

It is also referred as a link between the HTML document and the style sheet. It is equivalent of HTML elements. CSS selectors select HTML elements according to its id, class, type, attribute etc.

There are several different types of selectors in CSS.

- CSS Element Selector
- CSS Id Selector
- CSS Class Selector
- CSS Universal Selector
- CSS Group Selector

18) What are the media types allowed by CSS?

Ans) There are four types of @media properties (including screen):

- **all** – for all media type devices
- **print** – for printers
- **speech** – for screenreaders that “reads” the page out loud
- **screen** – for computer screens, tablets, smart-phones etc.

Here is an example of print-media type’s usage:

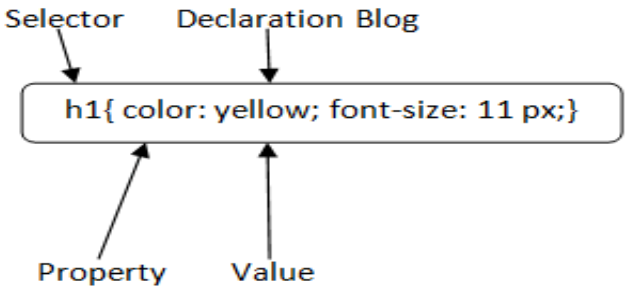
```
@media print {
        h1 {
              background-color: yellow;
          }
               }
```

19) What is the rule set?

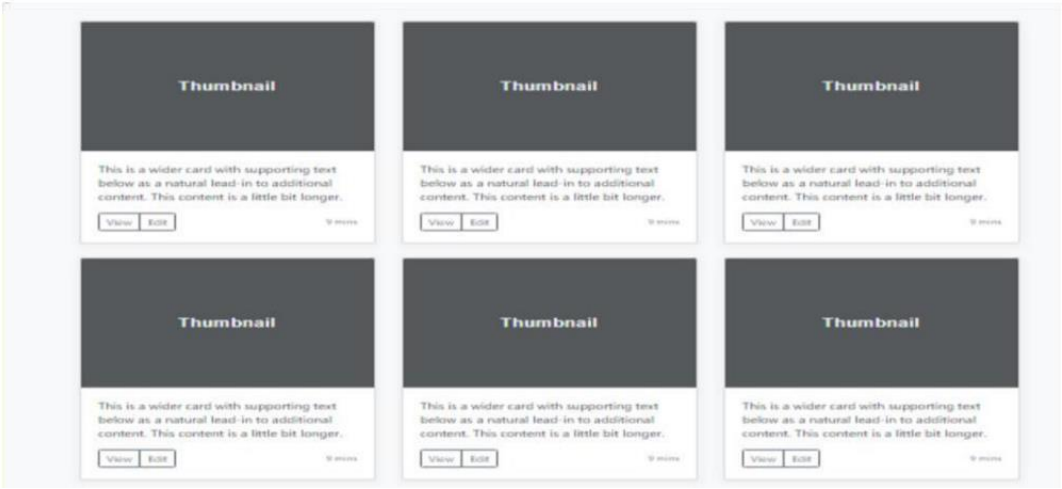
Ans) The ruleset is used to identify that selectors can be attached with other selectors.

It has two parts:

- **Selector** - Selector indicates the HTML element you want to style.
- **Declaration Block** - The declaration block can contain one or more declarations separated by a semicolon.



20) Create Layouts



Ans) **Solution using External CSS & HTML**

vkr_assign2_layout.html

<html>

<head>

```
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
        <title></title>
        <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="vkr_assign2_layout.css">
</head>
<body bgcolor="ghostwhite">
        <div class="main1">
                <div class="p1">
                        <div class="p11">Thumbnail</div>
                        <div class="p12">
        <pre class="text">This is a wider card with supporting text
below as a natural lead in to additional
content. This content is a little bit longer.
<a href="" class="a1">View</a><a href="" class="a2">Edit</a>9 mins
</pre>
                        </div>
                </div>
                <div class="p1">
                        <div class="p11">Thumbnail</div>
                        <div class="p12">
        <pre class="text">This is a wider card with supporting text
below as a natural lead in to additional
content. This content is a little bit longer.
<a href="" class="a1">View</a><a href="" class="a2">Edit</a>9 mins
```

```
</pre>
                    </div>
                </div>
                <div class="p1">
                    <div class="p11">Thumbnail</div>
                    <div class="p12">
        <pre class="text">This is a wider card with supporting text
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</pre>
                    </div>
                </div>
        </div>
        <div class="main1">
                <div class="p1">
                    <div class="p11">Thumbnail</div>
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        <pre class="text">This is a wider card with supporting text
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<a href="" class="a1">View</a><a href="" class="a2">Edit</a>9 mins
</pre>
                    </div>
```

```
            </div>
            <div class="p1">
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content. This content is a little bit longer.
<a href="" class="a1">View</a><a href="" class="a2">Edit</a>9 mins
</pre>
                </div>
            </div>
        </div>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

vkr_assign2_layout.css

```
*{box-sizing: border-box; color: whitesmoke; font-size: 20px; margin: 0; text-shadow: 0px 0px 3px darkgrey;}
        .main1
        {
            height: 50%;
            width: 100%;
            background: ghostwhite;
            display: flex;
            text-align: center;
            font-size: 25px;
            font-family: sans-serif;
            font-weight: bold;
            line-height: 150px;
            padding-top: 20px;
            padding-left:120px;
        }
        .main1 .p1
        {
            height: 260px;
            width: 28.33%;
            background: lightgreen;
```

```
        border: 1px ;
        box-shadow: 0px 0px 2px grey;
        margin-right: 20px;
    }
    .main1 .p1 .p11
    {
        height: 55%;
        width: 100%;
        background: #59605C;
    }
    .main1 .p1 .p12
    {
        height: 45%;
        width: 100%;
        background: white;
    }
    .text
    {
        padding-top: 16px;
        font-size: 12px;
        color: grey;
        line-height: 20px;
        text-align: center;
        text-shadow: 0px 0px 0px;
```

```
}
.a1
{
        line-height: 35px;
        font-size: 11px;
        color: grey;
        text-decoration: none;
        text-shadow: 0px 0px 0px;
        padding: 2px;
        font-family: sans-serif;
        padding-left: 4px;
        margin-right: 190px;
        padding-right: 4px;
        border: 1px solid black;
        box-shadow: 0px 0px 1px black;
}
.a2
{
        line-height: 35px;
        font-size: 11px;
        color: grey;
        text-decoration: none;
        text-shadow: 0px 0px 0px;
        font-family: sans-serif;
```

```
        padding: 2px;
        position: relative;
        right: 190px;
        padding-left: 4px;
        border: 1px solid black;
        padding-right: 4px;
        box-shadow: 0px 0px 1px black;
    }
```

Output: