

Front-end “Assignment-2”

vivek yadav

WD_MODULE: 2 (CSS & CSS_3)

❖ **What are the benefits of using CSS?**

- CSS gives a look and visual treat to the webpage, and the most beneficial part is that we can choose and create different styles and designs which are created by our own logic & mind.
- CSS enhances our thoughts to the HTML and puts feeling in it.
- Also we can manipulate the time by using a single written CSS to multiple HTML.
- CSS provides compatibility for the different browsers and gives better user experience.

❖ **What are the disadvantages of CSS?**

- There could be cross-browser issues while using CSS. There are multiple levels of CSS such as CSS, CSS 2, CSS 3.
- Because of compatibility issues in different browsers, After making the changes we need to confirm the compatibility if they appear

❖ **What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**

- CSS is more basic in formatting functionality than CSS3. CSS3 is the latest integrated version of CSS.
- CSS does not support responsive web designs and can't handle media queries, while CSS3 can do this.
- CSS does not support 3D layers of transformation and animation while CSS3 can do that.
- CSS3 is faster and more colourful than CSS.

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

- The components of css style are:
 - i. Selector: HTML element name, id name, class name.

- ii. Property: It's like an attribute such as background colour, font-size, position, text-align, colour, border etc.
- iii. Values: Which defines property or values allocated for properties.

❖ **What do you understand about CSS opacity?**

- 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.

❖ **How can the background colour of an element be changed?**

- For the change of the background colour of an element, we can use "background-color" CSS property with the value of giving different colours to it.

❖ **How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?**

- 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.

❖ **What is the use of the background-position property?**

- The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image, Which is by default background-placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.

❖ **Which property controls the image scroll in the background?**

- The image scroll in the background is controlled by the "background-attachment" property.

❖ **Why should background and colour be used as separate properties?**

- When we put the background property then it'll change the whole background colour, but when we put only the colour property then it'll change only the colour of text/content.

❖ **How to centre block elements using CSS1?**

- By using the margin property we can change the position of the block level elements or any elements in CSS1.

- By default margin takes the value for all the sides [Top, Bottom, Left, Right], but for individual use we can use different properties like 'margin-left', 'margin-right', 'margin-top', 'margin-bottom'.
- You can also use 'auto' as a margin property.

❖ **How to maintain the CSS specifications?**

- The CSS specifications are maintained by the **World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)**.
- We can maintain the CSS specifications by using correct and needed property in our programming.

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

- There are three possible ways to integrate CSS into a web page.
 - ❖ **Inline CSS** ... which we can put into a tag [<_____>] by using style attributes in HTML elements.
 - ❖ **Internal CSS** ... which we can put into a web page in the HEAD section by using style elements.
 - ❖ **External CSS** ... which we can put by either linking the external CSS file via <link> element or we can use @import to import the CSS file.

❖ **What are embedded style sheets?**

- Embedded styles reside in the head of the document. They're encased in <style> tags and look much like external CSS files within that portion of the document. Embedded styles affect only the tags on the page they are embedded in. Once again, this approach negates one of the strengths of CSS.

❖ **What are the external style sheets?**

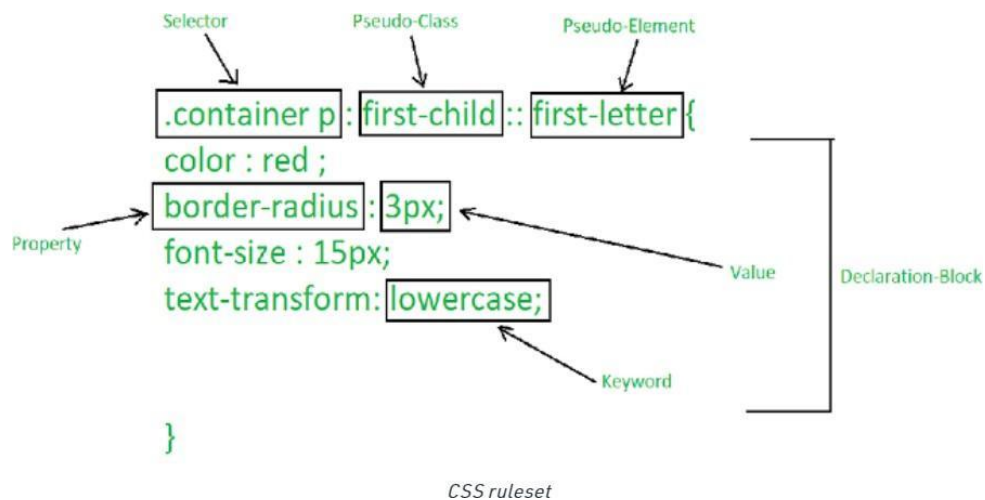
- An external style sheet is a separate CSS file that can be accessed by creating a link within the head section of the webpage. Multiple webpages can use the same link to access the stylesheet. The link to an external style sheet is placed within the head section of the page.

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

- The advantages of External Style Sheets are as follows :
 - ❖ With the help of External Style Sheets, the styles of numerous documents can be organised 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.
- The disadvantages of External Style Sheets are as follows :
 - ❖ 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.
- ❖ **What is the meaning of the CSS selector?**
- CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.
- We can divide CSS selectors into five categories:
 - ❖ Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)
 - ❖ Combinator selectors (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)
 - ❖ Pseudo-class selectors (select elements based on a certain state)
 - ❖ Pseudo-elements selectors (select and style a part of an element)
 - ❖ Attribute selectors (select elements based on an attribute or attribute value)
- ❖ **What are the media types allowed by CSS?**
- The following media groups are allowed by CSS:
 - ❖ Continuous or paged.
 - ❖ Visual, audio, speech, or tactile.
 - ❖ Grid (for character grid devices), or bitmap.
 - ❖ Interactive (for devices that allow user interaction), or static (for those that do not).
 - ❖ All (includes all media types)
- ❖ **What is the rule set?**
- A CSS rule set is various affirmations to various pieces or elements of the document.

- The objective is to apply a bunch of properties for certain distinct qualities to a solitary, or a particular arrangement of components in the connected HTML page.



❖ What are the new tags added in HTML5?

- There are so many tags added by HTML5, which are ...
 - ❖ Header, Footer, Section, Aside, Nav, Article
 - ❖ Audio, Video, Canvas
 - ❖ Time, mark, figure, embed

❖ How to embed audio and video in a webpage?

- We can add Audio to HTML5 by Using the <audio> Tag.
- To embed video in HTML, we use the <video> tag.
- It contains one or more audio/video sources at a time using <source> tag.
- It supports MP3, MP4, WebM, and Ogg in all modern browsers.

❖ Semantic element in HTML5?

- A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.
 - <article>, <aside>, <details>, <figcaption>, <figure>, <footer>, <header>, <main>, <mark>, <nav>, <section>, <summary>, <time>.

❖ Canvas and SVG tags

Raster based (composed of pixel)	Vector based (composed of shapes)
Canvas has poor scalability. Hence it is not suitable for printing at higher resolution.	SVG has better scalability. So it can be printed with high quality at any resolution.
Canvas gives better performance with a smaller surface or larger number of objects.	SVG gives better performance with smaller number of objects or larger surface.
Canvas can be modified through script only.	SVG can be modified through script and CSS.
Single element similar to <code></code> in behaviour. Canvas diagrams can be saved to PNG or JPG format.	Multiple graphical elements, which become the part of the page's DOM tree.

❖ Create Layouts

