**CSS & CSS 3 Assignment**

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

-Easier to maintain and update

-Greater consistency in design

-More formatting option

-Lightweight code

-Faster download times

-Better user experience

-Easy Formatting Changes

**2) What are the disadvantages of CSS?**

* Confusion due to many CSS levels

Beginners are more vulnerable to this issue. They might get confused while opting to learn CSS as there are many levels of CSS such as CSS2, CSS3, etc.

### **Cross-Browser Issues**

Different browsers work differently. So, you have to check that changes implemented in the website via CSS codes are reflected properly among all browsers.

### **Security Issues**

Security is important in today’s world driven by technology and data. One of the major disadvantages of CSS is that it has limited security.

### **Extra Work for Developers**

Design services are required to consider and test all CSS codes across different browsers for compatibility. Due to developers testing compatibility for different browsers, their workload increases.

**3) What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**

* CSS 2 was released in 1998 with added styles for other media types so that it can be used for page layout designing.
* CSS3 was released in 1999 and presentation-style properties were added in it allows you to build a presentation from documents.
* CSS2, designers could only use "web-safe-fonts" for being 100% sure to use fonts that would always display the same on every machine.
* CSS3, the designers can now use special fonts,  like those available in Google Fonts and Typecast.
* CSS2, which was comprised of a single document.
* CSS3 has its specifications divided into many modules, which makes CSS3 a whole lot easier to handle.
* CSS2 had 'simple selectors', CSS3 calls the components as 'a sequence of simple selectors'.
* CSS3 has the capability to split text sections into multiple columns so that it can be read like a newspaper
* CSS2, the developers had difficulty because the standard was not equipped with automatically breaking the text so that it fits within a box.

**4) Name a few CSS style components?**

* The components of css style are:
* Selector: HTML element name, id name, class name.
* Property: It’s like an attribute such as background color, font-

Size, position,text-align,color,border etc.

* Values: which defines property or values allocate for properties.

**5) What do you understand by CSS opacity?**

* The opacity property sets the opacity level for an element.
* 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.

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

* Setting the background color of a web page or an element on the web page, enable us to create unique layouts for the web page.
* To set the background color in HTML, use the style attribute, with the CSS property background-color inside the body tag of the HTML document.
* the CSS style is used to add background color.

## **Syntax**

<body style="background-color: aquamarine ;">

**Example:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body style="background-color:aquamarine;">

<h1>HTML</h1>

</body>

</html>

**7) 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.

**Syntax:**

<style>

Div {

Background-image:url(“css/images/img1.jpg”)

Background-repeat : no-repeat;

}

</style>

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

* The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image.
* By default, a [background-image](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-image.php) is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.
* Syntax:-

background-position: *value*;

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

* The background-attachment property sets whether a background image scrolls with the rest of the page, or is fixed.
* **Syntax:-**

Background-attachment: scroll|fixed|local|initial|inherit;

**10) 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.

**11) How to center block elements using CSS1?**

* The way to do that is to set the margins to 'auto'. This is normally used with a block of fixed width, because if the block itself is flexible, it will simply take up all the available width.
* Here is an example: P.blocktext { margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; width: 8em }

**12) How to maintain the CSS specifications?**

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

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

* + CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:
* **Inline** - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements
* **Internal** - by using a <style> element in the <head> section
* **External** - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file

## **Inline CSS:-**

* An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.
* An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

## **Internal CSS:-**

* An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.
* An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element.

## **External CSS:-**

* An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

**14) What is embedded style sheets?**

* Embedded style sheets refer to when you embed style sheet information into an HTML document using the [<style>](https://www.quackit.com/html/tags/html_style_tag.cfm) element.
* You do this by embedding the style sheet information within [<style></style>](https://www.quackit.com/html/tags/html_style_tag.cfm) tags in the head of your document.

## **Syntax:-**

* The CSS syntax for embedded style sheets is exactly the same as other CSS code.

**15) What are the external style sheets?**

* The external style sheet is generally used when you want to make changes on multiple pages.
* It is ideal for this condition because it facilitates you to change the look of the entire web site by changing just one file.
* It uses the <link> tag on every pages and the <link> tag should be put inside the head section.
* Example:-

<head>

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

</head>

* The external style sheet may be written in any text editor but must be saved with a .css extension. This file should not contain HTML elements.

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

**Advantages:-**

* The style of several documents can be controlled from 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.

**Disadvantages:-**

* Extra download is needed to import documents having style information.
* To render the document, the external style sheet should be loaded.
* Not practical for small style definitions.

**17) What is the meaning of the CSS selector?**

* A CSS selector selects the HTML element(s) you want to style.
* 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](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_combinators.asp) (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)
* [Pseudo-class selectors](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_classes.asp) (select elements based on a certain state)
* [Pseudo-elements selectors](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_elements.asp) (select and style a part of an element)
* [Attribute selectors](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_attribute_selectors.asp) (select elements based on an attribute or attribute value)

**18) What are the media types allowed by CSS?**

* + **All -** Suitable for all devices.
  + **Aural** - Intended for speech synthesizers.
  + **Braille** - Intended for braille tactile feedback devices.
  + **Embossed** - Intended for paged braille printers.
  + **Handheld** -Intended for handheld devices (typically small screen, monochrome, and limited bandwidth).
  + **Print**- Intended for paged, opaque material and for documents viewed on screen in print preview mode. Please consult the section on paged media.
  + **Projection** - Intended for projected presentations, for example projectors or print to transparencies. Please consult the section on paged media.
  + **Screen** - Intended primarily for color computer screens.
  + **Tty-Intended** for media using a fixed-pitch character grid, such as teletypes, terminals, or portable devices with limited display capabilities.
  + **Tv-Intended** for television-type devices.

**19) What is the rule set?**

* + A table of instructions used by a controlled interface to determine what data is allowable and how the data is handled between interconnected systems.
  + A collection of rules or signatures that network traffic or system activity is compared against to determine an action to take—such as forwarding or rejecting a packet, creating an alert, or allowing a system event.