CSS Assignment

1) What are the Benefits of 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. ...
- Quicker Development Time. ...
- Easy Formatting Changes. ...
- Compatibility Across Devices.

2) What are the disadvantages of CSS?

Disadvantages of CSS are:

- Confusion due to many CSS levels. Beginners are more vulnerable to this issue. ...
- Cross-Browser Issues. Different browsers work differently. ...
- Security Issues. Security is important in today's world driven by technology and data.
- Extra Work for Developers.

3) What is the difference between CSS 2 and CSS3?

S.No.	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. CSS3 is backward compatible with CSS.
2	Responsive designing is not supported in CSS	CSS3 is the latest version, hence it supports responsive design.
3	CSS cannot be split into modules.	Whereas CSS3 can be breakdown into modules.
4	Using CSS, we cannot build 3D animation and transformation.	But in CSS3 we can perform all kinds of animation and transformations as it supports animation and 3D

		transformations.
5	**CSS is very slow as compared to CSS3**	**Whereas CSS3 is faster than CSS.**
6	**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.**
7	**In CSS we can only use single text blocks.**	**But in CSS3 we can use multi-column text blocks**
8	**CSS does not support media queries.**	**But CSS3 supports media queries**
9	**CSS codes are not supported by all types of modern browsers.**	**Being the latest version, CSS3 codes are supported by all modern browsers.**
10	**In CSS, designers have to manually develop rounded gradients and corners.**	**But CSS3 provides advanced codes for setting rounded gradients and corners**
11	**There is no special effect like shadowing text, text animation, etc. in CSS. The animation was coded in jQuery and JavaScript.**	**CSS3 has many advance features like text shadows, visual effects, and a wide range of font styles and colors.**
12	**In CSS, the user can add background colors to list items and lists, set images for the list items, etc.**	**Whereas CSS3 list has a special *display* property defined in it. Even list items also have counter reset properties.**
13	**CSS was developed in 1996.**	**CSS3 is the latest version of CSS and was released in 2005.**
14	**CSS is memory intensive.**	**CSS3 memory consumption is low as compared to CSS.**

4)   Name a few CSS style components?

The components of CSS style are:

- Selecter: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 CSSopacity?

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.

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.

HTML5 do not support the <body> tag bgcolor attribute, so the CSS style is used to add background color. The bgcolor attribute deprecated in HTML5.

We can change the background color by overriding the property with the other property.

Syntax

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

Example

Following is the example program to set background color in HTML.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

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

<h1>HTML Articles</h1>

</body>

</html>
```

We can change the background color by overriding the property with the other color.

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

This task can be achieved by using the background-repeat property that will help us to control the repetition of the image.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;

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

The background-position property in CSS is mainly used to sets the initial position for the background image ie., it is used to set an image at a certain position. The position that is relative to the positioning layer, can be set by using the background-origin property.

Syntax:

background-position: value.

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

The background-attachment property in CSS is used to specify the kind of attachment of the background image with respect to its container. It can be set to scroll or make it remain fixed. It can be applied to all HTML elements.

Syntax:

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

10) Why should background and color be used as separate properties.

Why background and color are the separate properties if they should always be set together? 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.

11) How to center block elements using CSS1?

Approach: There are two steps to center a block-level element –
Step 1: Define the external width – We need to define the external width. Block-level elements have the default width of 100% of the webpage, so for centering the block element, we need space around it. So for generating the space, we are giving it a 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. Margin is a property that tells how to align a remaining space. So for centering the element you must set left-margin to auto and right-margin to auto.

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

12) How to maintain the CSS specifications?

The Specification defines how CSS properties should be implemented by browser vendors along with detailed algorithms, code samples and tabular information.

The Specification also include:

- The syntax and data types of the language
- Detailed explanation on CSS Selectors
- How you can assign values to properties
- The Cascade (the "C" in CSS)
- How inheritance works
- The Box Model etc.
- The Specification also specify how stylesheets can be included in your web document and how to target specific media eg. print or screen.
- The CSS Specification prior to CSS3 was a single Specification, CSS3 on the other hand is divided into Modules which are Independent Specifications that can be worked on by different author(s) at different paces, that's why we have Selector Level 3 Specification, CSS Color 4, CSS Backgrounds and so on. Some of these modules are revisions of CSS2.1, and some are newly created, but all fall under the banner of CSS3.
- The Specification should be your guide if you need to understand how a specific property or feature works behind the scene and how it works with other CSS properties. And if you are comfortable reading algorithms you won't get bored reading the CSS Specification.

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

The most common way to add CSS, is to keep the styles in external CSS files. However, in this tutorial we will use inline and internal styles, because this is easier to demonstrate, and easier for you to try it yourself.

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.

The following example sets the text color of ALL the <h1> elements (on that page) to blue, and the text color of ALL the <p> elements to red. In addition, the page will be displayed with a "powderblue" background color:

External CSS -An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of each HTML page:

14) What is embedded style sheet in CSS?

Embedded Stylesheet: 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. Embedded style sheets are particularly useful for HTML documents that have unique style requirements from the rest of the documents in your project. However, if the styles need to be applied across multiple documents, you should link to an external style sheet instead of using individual embedded style sheets. Using embedded stylesheets holds a distinct advantage over inline styles which only allow you to address one HTML element at a time.

Syntax: The CSS syntax for embedded style sheets is exactly the same as other CSS code, apart from the fact that it is now wrapped within the <style></style> tags. The <style> tag takes the 'type' attribute that defines the type of style sheet being used (ie. text/CSS).

15) What are external style sheets?

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

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

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

The advantages of External Style Sheets are:

- Using them, the styles of multiple documents can be controlled from one file.
- Classes can be created for use on multiple HTML element types in many documents.

In complex situations, selector and grouping methods can be used to apply styles.

The disadvantages of External Style Sheets are:

- In order to import style information for each document, an extra download is needed.
- Until the external style sheet is loaded, it may not be possible to render the document.
- For small number of style definitions, it is not viable.

17) What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

A CSS selector selects the HTML element(s) for styling purpose. CSS selectors select HTML elements according to its id, class, type, attribute etc.
There are many basic different types of selectors.

- Element Selector
- Id Selector
- Class Selector
- Universal Selector
- Group Selector
- Attribute Selector
- Pseudo-Class Selector
- Pseudo-Element Selector

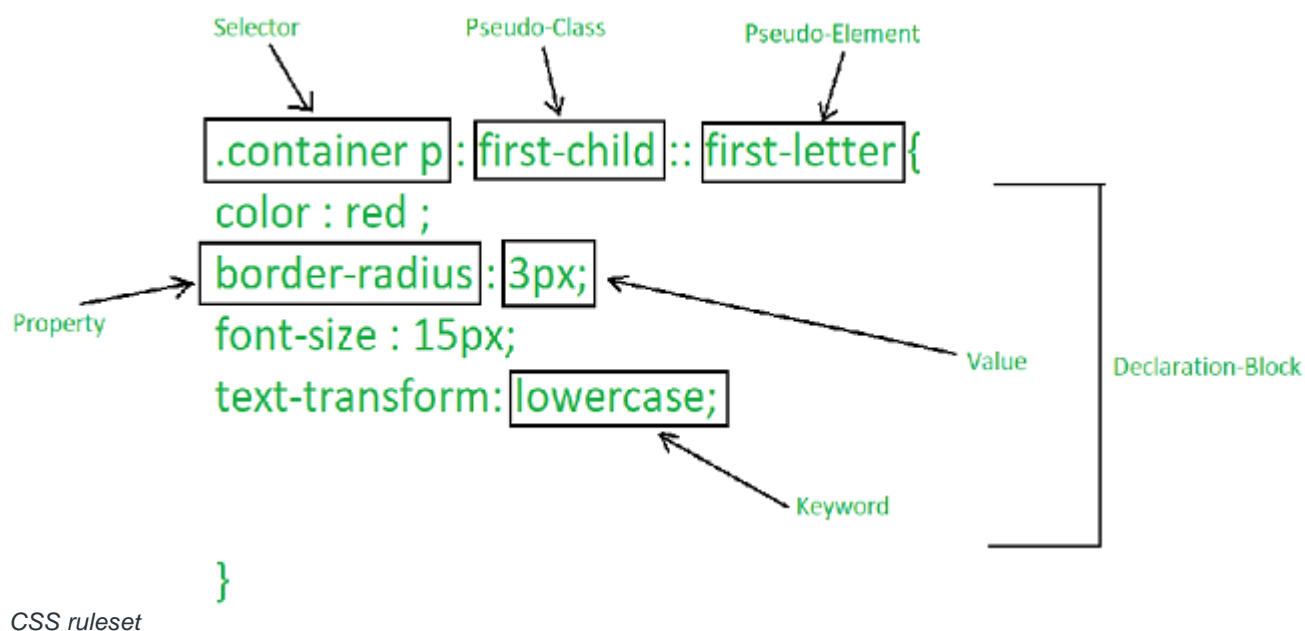## 18) What are the media types allowed by CSS?

CSS defines the following media groups:

- 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

19) What is the rule set in CSS?

- A CSS ruleset 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.

Visualization of CSS Ruleset :

CSS ruleset

The "." in the beginning indicates that the rule created will be a class, also "container" indicates the name of the selector. Similarly "first-child" indicates the pseudo-class, and elements inside curly brackets are elements of a declaration block, which contains some CSS properties and their corresponding values. The CSS ruleset will be applied when the selector name is called on the main HTML page.

CSS Ruleset is the main building block of the CSS stylesheet.