Web Designing Assignment

Module (CSS and CSS 3)-2

1.What are the benefits of CSS?

Ans.CSS benefits:

1.Separation of content and style : It separates HTML structure from styling, making the code cleaner and easier to manage.

2.Consistent Design : Use the same styles on all pages to make the website look uniform and connected.

3.Responsive Layouts : Use media queries to adapt designs for various screen sizes and devices, enhancing usability on mobile and desktop.

4.Improved Performance : CSS files are cached by browsers, reducing load times and improving site speed.

5.Easy Maintenance :Update styles in one place rather than altering individual HTML elements, streamlining site-wide design changes.

6.Enhanced user Experience: Create engaging visual effects, animations, and transitions that make the site more interactive and enjoyable.

2.What are the disadvantages of CSS?

Ans. Disadvantages of CSS:

1.Browser compatibility. CSS can look different on various browsers causing design issues.

2.Learning curve & Cross Browser: Ensuring CSS works smoothly across different browsers is complex.

3.Limited layout control: Older CSS versions dont offer much flexibility for creating advanced layouts.

4.Performance impact : poorly optimized CSS files can slow down page loading times.

5.overriding styles: Sometimes, certain styles unintentionally override others, which can cause design issues.

3.What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

Ans. 1.Modularity:-

CSS2: Everything is combined in one large specification.

CSS3: Divided into separate modules, each handling different aspects of styling, such as layout, animations and colors.

2.Selectors:-

CSS2: Basic selectors like element, class and id.

CSS3: Adds advanced selectors and pseudo-classes for more detailed styling.

3.Layout and positioning:-

CSS2: Uses basic layout methods like float and position.

CSS3 : Brings in new tools like flexbox and grid, which make creating responsive and complex layouts easier.

4.Styling and Effects:-

CSS2 :- Only simple styling like borders and basic colors.

CSS3: Adds new features like rounded corners, shadows, gradients, and animations for better visual effects.

5.Responsive Design:-

CSS2 : Dont have built-in support for responsive design.

CSS3 : Introduces media queries, making it easier to design for different screen sizes and devices.

4.Name a few CSS style components.

Ans. Selector, properties, values, Units, pseudo-classes, Pseudo-elements, Media Queries, Flexbox, Grid Layout, Animation and Transitions.

5.What do you understand by CSS opacity?

Ans.the CSS opacity property controls how transparent an element is. If the opacity is set to 1, the element is fully visible. If it's set to 0, the element is completely invisible. You can use values between 0 and 1 to adjust how see-through the element is.

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

Ans. The background color of an element can be changed using the CSS background-color property.
Ex: element { background-color: blue; }

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

Ans. The repetition of a background image can be controlled using the background-repeat property in CSS. This property helps to set if the image should repeat across the page horizontally, vertically, or not repeat at all.
Syntax:- background-repeat:repeat/repeat-X/repeat-Y/no-repeat/

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

AnsThe background-position property in CSS is used to set where a background image appears inside an element..

Image Positioning:You can position the image using keywords like top, left, right, bottom, or center. You can also use exact values like pixels (e.g., 10px 20px) or percentages (e.g., 50% 50%) to place the image where you want it.

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

Ans: The background-attachment property in CSS controls how a background image behaves when the page is scrolled. It decides if the background image stays in place or moves with the content.

Fixed:The background image stays in the same spot even when you scroll the page.

.element {

background-image : url (‘image.png’);

background-attachment: fixed;

}

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

Ans. In CSS its better to use background and color as separate properties because they have different purposes and give more flexibility in styling:

Background: This property sets various background features, like the background color, image, repeat style, and position.

Color: This property sets the color of the text or content inside an element.

by keeping them separate you can more easily manage styles. For example, the background property can include images and gradients, while the color property focuses on text color. Also, making sure there's good contrast between the background and text color helps people with low vision read the content better.

11.How to center block elements using CSS1?

Ans. to center a block element like a horizontally, you can use margin: auto;. You also need to set a width for the element so it does not stretch to fill the entire container. This will make the element stay in the middle of the page.

12.How to maintain the CSS specifications?

Ans. CSS specifications are managed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).all browsers support CSS, they sometimes handle it differently. Some browsers even use their own versions of certain CSS features which may require special prefixes to work correctly.

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

Ans. CSS may be added to HTML in three different ways:

1.Inline CSS: To style a single HTML element on the page, use Inline CSS in a style attribute.

2.Internal CSS: By adding CSS to the head section of our HTML document, we can embed an internal stylesheet.

3.External CSS: We can also connect to an external stylesheet that separates our CSS from our HTML.

14.What is embedded style sheets?

Ans. An embedded style sheet is a block of CSS code placed inside the <head> section of an HTML document. It applies design rules to the whole page. It is also called an internal style sheet.

15.What are the external style sheets?

Ans. An external style sheet is a separate file that holds CSS rules and can be used on multiple web pages. It makes applying the same styles across different pages easier.

Benefits:

- Easy to maintain: The styles are kept in a separate file, making them easier to manage and reuse..
- Consistent look and feel: All linked pages will have the same design.
- Improved load times: The CSS file is downloaded once and applied to all pages.
- Easy navigation: You can quickly find and change styles in the CSS file instead of searching through the HTML.

To use external style sheet:

1. Add a link to the style sheet in the <head> section of your HTML.
2. Save the style sheet as a .css file and place it where your web pages can access it.

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

Ans. The advantages of using external style sheet are:

1.Separation of Content: HTML content is kept separate from styling, making the code cleaner and easier to manage.

2.Reusability: One CSS file can be used on multiple HTML pages, giving the entire website a consistent look without repeating code.

3.Easier Maintenance: Any changes made to the external stylesheet will apply to all linked pages, saving time on updates.

4.Improved Load Times: Browsers can store cache of the external CSS file, speeding up the loading process for returning visitors.

The disadvantages of using external style sheet are:

1.Intial Load Time: The browser needs to load the external CSS file separately, which can slow down the first visit to the website.

2.Dependency: If the CSS file fails to load (due to server issues or broken links), the page might not display properly.

3.Complexity in Debugging: Finding and fixing style problems can be harder because the CSS is in a different file from the HTML requiring you to switch between files.

4.Specificity Conflicts: In large projects managing which styles apply to which elements can become tricky when using multiple external stylesheets or frameworks.

17.What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

Ans. A CSS selector is the part of a CSS rule that tells the browser which HTML elements to style. It identifies the elements that the CSS styles should apply to.

CSS selector: Class selector, Id selector, Group selector, Universal selector, Psuedo selector.

18.What are the media types allowed by CSS?

Ans. In CSS, media types are used in media queries to apply styles based on the type of device displaying the content. The most common media types are:

All :- Applies to all devices. This is the default media type.

Print :- Used for printed materials or documents viewed in print preview mode (like PDFs). It optimizes styles for printing.

Screen :- Used for screens like computers, tablets, and smartphones. This is commonly used for styling web pages viewed on screens.

19.What is the rule set?

Ans. In CSS, a rule set is made up of a selector and a declaration block. The selector tells the browser which HTML elements to style, and the declaration block contains the style instructions:

Ex:

```
h1 {
 color: blue; font-size: 24px;
}
```

Selector: h1 this means the styles apply to all <h1> elements.
Declaration block: The part inside the curly braces { color: blue; font-size: 24px; }.
Style instructions: color: blue; and font-size: 24px; are the styles applied.

So a rule set shows how specific elements on a webpage should appear.

20.Creat Layouts: