" CSS and CSS3 Assignments"

1. What are the benefits of using CSS?

- **CSS saves time** :

  You can write css once and then reuse the same sheet in multiple HTML pages.

- **Easy Maintenance** :

  To make a global change, simply change the style, and all elements in all the web pages will be updated automatically.

- **Compatibility Across Devices** :

  Responsive web design matters. In today's day and age, web pages must be fully visible and easily navigable on all devices. Whether mobile or tablet, desktop, or even smart TV, CSS combines with HTML to make responsive design possible.

2. What are the disadvantages of CSS?

- **Confusion due to many CSS levels** :

  Beginners are more vulnerable 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.

3. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

CSS2	CSS3
CSS splits up different sections of the code into modules.	Both CSS and HTML were put into a single file, there was no concept of modules before.
There are new ways you can write CSS rules with a bunch of CSS selectors.	There were no new ways of writing the CSS rules.
There is no backward compatibility with CSS2.	There is backward compatibility maintained with CSS3.
CSS2 doesn't support the border-box property.	CSS3 supports the border-box property.

4. Name a few CSS style components.

The components of CSS style are:

- Selector :

  Class name, id name or element name that is target.

- Attribute :

  Name of the attribute you want to style for example: border, color, background, position etc.

- Value of property :

  Value that will be assigned to attribute.

5. What do you understand by 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.

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

- To add background color in HTML, use the CSS background-color property.

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.

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 is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.

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.

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

- There are two reasons,

- 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.

12. How to maintain the CSS specifications?

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

- Even though every browser supports CSS, there are many inconsistencies in the supported specification version.

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

- CSS added to HTML in three different Ways,

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

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

- We can also connect to an external stylesheet that separates our CSS from our HTML.

14. What is embedded style sheets?

- An embedded style sheet is declared within the <head> element of an XHTML document.

- It applies to the whole document, rather than just one element.

- Each style declaration (or CSS rule) gets applied to everything in the document that matches that rule.

15. 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.

16. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using 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 is the first part of a CSS Rule.

- It is a pattern of elements and other terms that tell the browser which HTML elements should be selected to have the CSS property values inside the rule applied to them.

18. What are the media types allowed by CSS?

- The @media rule :

The @media rule specifies the target media types of a set of rules.

- The Document Language :

In HTML 4.0, the *media* attribute on the LINK element specifies the target media of an external style sheet.

- Recognized Media Types :

The names chosen for CSS media types reflect target devices for which the relevant properties make sense.

- 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, limited bandwidth).

- print = 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 it's called
rule set.

20. Create Layouts.

Index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```html
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible"
content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="Style.css">
</head>

<body>
    <div class="container">
        <div class="up">
            <div class="x">
                <div class="top"><span>Thumbnail</span></div>
                <div class="bottom">
                    <p>This is a wider card with supporting
text<br>below as a natural lead in to
additional<br>content.This content is a little bit longer.</p>
                    <div class="btn-group">
                        <button>View</button>
                        <button>Edit</button>
                    </div>
                </div>
            </div>

            <div class="x">
                <div class="top"><span>Thumbnail</span></div>
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    </div>
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            <div class="btn-group">
              <button>View</button>
              <button>Edit</button>
            </div>
          </div>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
 </body>
</html>
```

```css
*{
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    font-family:Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
}

.container{
    padding: 100px 180px;
}

.up{
    display: flex;
    justify-content: space-between;
}
.down{
    display: flex;
    justify-content: space-between;
    padding-top: 30px;
}
.x .top{
    height: 140px;
    width: 330px;
    background: rgb(97, 97, 97);
    color: #fff;
}

.x .bottom{
    height: 120px;
    width: 330px;
    background:rgb(240, 240, 240);
```

```css
        color: rgb(97, 97, 97);
        padding: 10px 28px;
        box-sizing: border-box;
}

.x span{
        display: flex;
        justify-content: center;
        line-height: 150px;
        font-size: 24px;
        font-weight: bold;
        letter-spacing: 1px;
}

.x p{
        padding-top: 7px;
        text-align: left;
        font-size: 14px;
        line-height: 18px;
}

.btn-group :last-child {
        border-left: none;
        border-top-left-radius: 0;
        border-bottom-left-radius: 0;
 }

.btn-group :first-child{
        border-top-right-radius: 0;
        border-bottom-right-radius: 0;
}
.btn-group button{
        color: rgb(97, 97, 97);
```

```
    border: 2px solid rgb(97, 97, 97);
    float: left;
    margin-top: 10px;
    padding: 1px 8px;
    border-radius: 2px;
    font-size: 14px;
}
```