Assignment [Module (CSS and CSS 3) -2]

1. What are the benefits of using CSS?

- Easier to maintain and update
- Responsive Design
- More formatting options
- ♣ Time-Saving
- Better Website Speed
- **♣** Search engine optimization benefits
- ♣ Greater Control Over Design
- Improved Accessibility

2. What are the disadvantages of CSS?

- CSS, CSS 1 up to CSS3, result in creating of confusion among web browsers.
- With CSS, what works with one browser might not always work with another
- One of the major disadvantages of CSS is that it has limited security.
- After making the changes we need to confirm the compatibility if they appear.

3. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

- ♣ The selectors in CSS3 has increased while CSS1 and CSS2 only had simple selectors. CSS1 AND CSS2 didn't have provision to specifically design the web layout.

4. Name a few CSS style components

- 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?

 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. Set it to the color name or code you want and place it inside a style attribute. Then add this style attribute to an HTML element, like a table, heading, div, or span tag.

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

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

♣ The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image. Tip: 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 can either be set to scroll or fixed.

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.

11. How to center block elements using CSS1?

♣ To centrally align the block elements, we can simply make use of the <center> tag. All the elements within the <center> tag will be centrally aligned.

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. Some browsers even have their own implementation of the specification and have proprietary (vendor) prefixes.

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

- **4 3 ways** to integrate CSS as a web page
- External CSS.
- Internal CSS.
- ♣ Inline CSS.

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?

- ♣ One change to the style sheet will change all linked pages.
- ≠ You can create classes of styles that can then be used on many different HTML elements.
- Consistent look and feel across multiple web pages.

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?

\rm all

Matches all devices.

print

Matches printers, and devices intended to reproduce a printed display, such as a web browser showing a document in "Print Preview".

screen

Matches all devices that aren't matched by print or speech.

speech

Matches screen readers and other devices that read out the content of a page.

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.