FUNDAMENTALS OF WEB DESINGING

ASSINGMENT-4

Ques.1:- What is CSS? Explain any one type of CSS in detail.

Ans:- Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) is used to set the style in web pages that contain HTML elements. It sets the background color, front-size, font-family, color,….etc property of elements on a web page. There are three types of CSS . One of them is Inline CSS.

Inline CSS: Inline CSS contains the CSS property in the body section attached with element is known as Inline CSS .

Ques.2:- What are the advantages of CSS?

Ans:- The advantages of CSS are:-

a)- Better website speed.For a website to function efficiently, it should have a faster load time…

b) - Easier to maintain……

c) - Consistent Design….

d) – Time-saving……

e)- Better device Compatibility……

and many more……….

Ques.3:- What is the latest version of CSS?

Ans:- CSS was released in 2017. The latest version is W3.CSS 4.15 December 2020.

Ques.4:- Write down five differences between HTML and CSS?

Ans:- Five differences between HTML and CSS are:-

HTML

1. HTML is used to define a structure of a web page.

2. It consists of tags inside which text is enclosed.

3. HTML doesn’t have further types.

4. We cannot use HTML inside a CSS sheet.

CSS

1. CSS is used to style the web pages by using different styling features.

2. It consists of selectors and declaration blocks.

3. CSS can be internal or external depending upon the requirement.

4. We can use CSS inside a HTML document.

5. CSS is used for presentation and visualization.

Ques.5:- What do you understand about CSS selectors?

Ans:- 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.

Ques.6:- What are the different types of CSS selectors? Explain with the help of an example.

Ans:-

Selector Example

Class selector .box { }

Id selector #unique { }

Attribute selector a[title] { }

Pseudo- class selector p:first-child { }

Pseudo-element p: :first-line { }

Selectors

Descendant combinatory article p

Child combinatory article > p

Adjacent sibling h1 + p

Combinator

General sibling combinatory h1 ~ p