**CSS & CSS3 Assignment**

1. **What are the benefits of using CSS?**

There are a number of benefits of CSS, including:

* 1) Faster Page Speed. More code means slower page speed. ...
* 2) Better User Experience. CSS not only makes web pages easy on the eye, it also allows for user-friendly formatting. ...
* 3) Quicker Development Time. ...
* 4) Easy Formatting Changes. ...
* 5) Compatibility Across Devices.

1. **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. ...
* There exists a scarcity of security.
* After making the changes we need to confirm the compatibility if they appear.

1. **What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**

>> CSS2, which was comprised of a single document, CSS3 has its specifications divided into many individual modules, which makes CSS3 a whole lot easier to handle. With CSS3, the designers can now use special fonts, like those available in Google Fonts and Typecast

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameters** | **CSS** | **CSS2** | **CSS3** |
| **Released In** | 1996 | 1998 | 1999 |
| **Specification** | Single Document | Single Document | Divided into individual modules |
| **Styling Option** | Limited | More than CSS | Large, along with the support for animations |
| **Fonts** | Web-safe fonts | Web-safe fonts | Special fonts analogous to Google Fonts and Typecast |
| **Selectors** | Simple selectors | Simple selectors | A sequence of simple selectors |
| **Rounded Borders** | No | No | Yes |
| **Split Text Feature** | No | No | Yes |
| **Grid System and Template Layout** | No | No | Yes |

1. **Name a few CSS style components**

>> 1)Selecter:HTML element name, id name, class name. 2)Property:It's like an attribute such as background color,font-size,position,text-align,color,border etc. 3)Values:which defines property or values allocate for properties.

1. **What do you understand by CSS opacity?**

>> The opacity property sets the opacity level for an element. The opacity-level describes the transparency-level, where 1 is not transparent at all, 0.5 is 50% see-through, and 0 is completely transparent. opacity 0.2. opacity 0.5.

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

>> To set the background color in HTML, use the style attribute. The style attribute specifies an inline style for an element. The attribute is used with the HTML <body> tag, with the CSS property background-color. HTML5 do not support the <body> tag bgcolor attribute, so the CSS style is used to add background color

1. **How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?**

>> To control the repetition of an image in the background, use the background-repeat property. You can use no-repeat value for the background-repeat property if you do not want to repeat an image, in this case, the image will display only once

1. **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.

1. **Which property controls the image scroll in the background?**

>> To set the scrolling of an image in the background, use the **background-attachment** property.

**(10) Why should background and color be used as separate properties?**

>> 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?**

>> By setting the properties margin-left and margin-right to auto and width to some explicit value:  
  
BODY {width: 30em; background: cyan;}  
P {width: 22em; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto}  
  
In this case, the left and right margins will each be four ems wide, since they equally split up the eight ems left over from (30em - 22em). Note that it was not necessary to set an explicit width for the BODY element; it was done here to keep the math clean.

**(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.

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

**(13) What are the ways to integrate CSS as a web page?**

>> There are **three** ways you can use to implement CSS into your HTML: internal, external, and inline styles

**(14) What is embedded style sheets?**

>> Embedded styles reside in the head of the document. They're encased in <style> tags and look much like external CSS files within that portion of the document. Embedded styles affect only the tags on the page they are embedded in. Once again, this approach negates one of the strengths of CSS.

**(15) What are the external style sheets?**

>> With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file! Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element, inside the head section.

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

**Advantages**

The style of a few documents can be controlled from the site by utilizing them.

Multiple HTML elements can have numerous documents, where classes can be made.

To assemble styles in complex circumstances, selector and grouping strategies are utilized.

**Disadvantages**  
  
**Your pages may not be rendered correctly until the external CSS is loaded**. Uploading or linking to multiple CSS files can increase your site's download time.

**(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?**

* 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?**

>> 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.

**(20) Create Layouts**

1. In the Project window, click the module in which you want to add a layout.
2. In the main menu, select File > New > XML > Layout XML File.
3. In the dialog that appears, provide the file name, the root layout tag, and the source set in which the layout belongs.
4. Click Finish to create the layout.