

Assignment-3 (css & css3)

1.What are the benefits of using CSS?

- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.Faster Page Speed.
- Better User Experience. CSS not only makes web pages easy on the eye, it also allows for user-friendly formatting.
- CSS is easy to maintain due to less maintenance time. This is because a single line code change affects the entire web page. Also, if improvements are required, then less effort is required to affect changes in the webpage code.

2.What are the disadvantages of CSS?

- There exists a scarcity of security.
- There might be cross-browser issues while using CSS.
- CSS, CSS 1 up to CSS3, result in creating of confusion among web browsers.
- After making the changes we need to confirm the compatibility if they appear. The similar change affects on all the browsers.

3.What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

- The CSS3 version supports more browsers than CSS2.
- CSS3 is an updated and improved version of CSS2, with many new features and improvements. Some of the key differences between CSS2 and CSS3 are:
- Selectors: CSS3 has introduced many new selectors that allow for more specific targeting of HTML elements, including attribute selectors, structural pseudo-classes, and negation pseudo-class.
- Box model: CSS3 includes several new properties that allow for more precise control of the box model, including border-radius, box-shadow, and box-sizing.
- Typography: CSS3 has added several new properties to control typography,

including font-face, text-shadow, and text-overflow.

- Layout: CSS3 has introduced new layout modules, such as Flexbox and Grid, which allow for more flexible and responsive layouts.
- Animations and transitions: CSS3 includes new properties for creating animations and transitions, such as animation, transition, and transform.
- Media queries: CSS3 includes media queries, which allow for more flexible and responsive designs based on the size and orientation of the viewport.

4.Name a few CSS style components.

- Selector
- Attribute
- Value of property

5.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.

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

- To add background color of element 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.

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

- by using the background-repeat property that will help us to control the repetition of the image. The background-repeat property in CSS is used to repeat the background image both horizontally and vertically. It also decides whether the background image will be repeated or not.

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 behind this: 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). The W3C is an international standards organization that works to develop and promote web standards. The CSS specifications are a set of standards that define how CSS should be used to style HTML documents.

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

- External CSS.
- Internal CSS.
- Inline CSS.

14. What is embedded style sheets?

- Place your CSS rules into an HTML document using the <style> element that is called embedded CSS. This tag is placed inside <head>...</head> tags.

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.
- An external style sheet can be written in any text editor, and must be saved with a .css extension.
- The external .css file should not contain any HTML tags.

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

A. Advantage:

- The primary advantage of using external styles is that you can change that one external file, and have that change reflected on every page of your site that links to the external CSS file.
- Since the CSS code is in a separate document, your HTML files will have a cleaner structure and are smaller in size.
- You can use the same .css file for multiple pages.

B. Disadvantage

- 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?

- CSS selectors are used to select the HTML elements you want to style.
- We can divide CSS selectors into five categories:
- Simple selectors (id, class)
- Pseudo-class selectors
- Pseudo-elements selectors
- Attribute selectors

18.What are the media types allowed by CSS?

- width and height of the viewport

- width and height of the device
- orientation
- resolution

19.What is the rule set?

- A CSS rule set contains one or more selectors and one or more declarations. The selector(s), which in this example is h1 , points to an HTML element. The declaration(s), which in this example are color: blue and text-align: center style the element with a property and value.