

Web Designing

MODULE: 2 (CSS and CSS 3)

1. What are the benefits of using CSS ?

Ans : **CSS has many advantages that enable developers to design a website. Some of these advantages are:**

- Better Website Speed
- Easier to Maintain
- Consistent Design
- Time-Saving
- Better Device Compatibility
- Positioning of Design Elements

2. What are the disadvantage of CSS ?

Ans : **Disadvantages of CSS :**

- Confusion due to many CSS levels. Beginners are more vulnerable to this issue. ...
- Cross-Browser Issues. Different browsers work differently. ...
- Security Issues. Security is important in today's world driven by technology and data. ...
- Extra Work for Developers.

3. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

Ans : CSS2 is capable of positioning texts and objects. On the other hand, CSS3 is capable of making the web page more attractive and takes less time to create. CSS3 is backward compatible with CSS. CSS3 is the latest version, hence it supports responsive design.

- CSS2 has a single document, but in case of CSS3, it has many individual modules. For this, CSS3 became very easier to handle.
- CSS3 has the capability to split text sections into multiple columns so that it can be read like a newspaper. In CSS2, the developers had

difficulty because the standard was not equipped with automatically breaking of the text so that it fits within a box.

4 . Name a few CSS style components

Ans : The major components of a CSS style are as follows:

- **Selector:** HTML element name, id name, class name.
- **Property:** It's like an attribute such as background-color , font-size , position , text-align , color , border etc.
- **Values:** Which defines property or values allocate for properties.

5. What do you understand by CSS opacity?

Ans : The opacity in CSS is the property of an element that describes the transparency of the element. It is the opposite of transparency & represents the degree to which the content will be hidden behind an element. We can apply the opacity with different styling properties to the elements. In simple word, you can say that it specifies the clarity of the image. In technical terms, Opacity is defined as degree in which light is allowed to travel through an object.

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

Ans : 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.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```

<title>BackGround Color</title>
</head>
<body>
  <table border="1px">
    <colgroup>
      <col span="3" style="background-color: red;">
    </colgroup>

    <tr>
      <td>No</td>
      <td>Name</td>
      <td>City</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>1</td>
      <td>Sanjay</td>
      <td>Ahmedabad</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>2</td>
      <td>Pratik</td>
      <td>Jaipur</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>3</td>
      <td>Sachin</td>
      <td>Somnath</td>
    </tr>

  </table>
</body>
</html>

```

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

Ans : The background-repeat property is used to control the repetition of the image in the background. You can use a no-repeat value for the background-repeat property if you don't want an image to repeat, in which case the image will be displayed only once.

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

Ans. The background-position property sets the initial position of the background image. Tip: By default, a background-image is placed at the top-left corner of the element, and repeats both vertically and horizontally.

9. Which property controls the image scroll in the background?

Ans.

Ex.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
  <style>
    body {
      background-image: url('/css/images/css.jpg');
      background-repeat: no-repeat;
      background-attachment: fixed;
      background-attachment: scroll;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
  <p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
  <p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
  <p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
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  <p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
  <p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

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

Ans. 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.

11. How to center block elements using CSS1?

Ans.

The properties margin-left and margin-right can be set to auto and width to some specified 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 divide the remaining eight ems from (30em - 22em). Note that it is not necessary to set an explicit width for the BODY element; It was done here to keep the math clean.

Another example:

```
table { margin-left : auto ; margin-right: auto; width: 400px;}
```

In most legacy browsers, the width of a table is determined by default by its content. In CSS-compliant browsers, the full width of any element (including tables) defaults to the full width of its parent element's content area. As browsers become more compatible, authors will need to be aware of the potential impact on their design.

12. How to maintain the CSS specifications?

Ans. If there are two or more CSS rules that point to the same element, the selector with the highest specificity value will "win", and its style declaration will be applied to that HTML element.

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

Ans. CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

- ❖ Inline - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements.
- ❖ Internal - by using a <style> element in the <head> section.

Ex.

Inline css

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
```

```

<p style="background-color: black; color:red">
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Nostrum
    assumenda labore harum porro eum! Dolores libero sapiente repudiandae nemo
    ducimus, molestias vero beatae, facere accusantium illum, officiis distinctio
    quos alias.
</p>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius:10px; padding: 10px;">
    Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Reprehenderit,
    sed. Pariatur quod adipisci laboriosam impedit molestias ut, dolore mollitia
    totam error. Laborum iure laboriosam voluptatum ratione vitae dolor fuga
    adipisci!
</div>
<h1 style="background-color: blue;">
Happy navratri &#128512;
</h1>

</body>
</html>

```

Internal css

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        p
        {
            background-color:aqua;
            color:darksalmon;
            font-size: 30px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quis quos
    dolore aperiam molestias fugit velit temporibus voluptatum, hic suscipit
    pariatur similique sequi perferendis repellat sunt maxime. Eligendi eveniet
    eius corporis.</p>
    <h1>Happy Navratri &#128514;</h1>
</body>
</html>

```

External css

```

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

```

```

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

</head>
<body>
  <h2> Lorem insum dolor sit</h2>
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Sequi
quibusdam minima placeat molestiae. Laudantium, eius ad laborum incidunt
deserunt ratione consectetur ipsam magnam voluptatibus, tenetur, officiis rem
vitae soluta aspernatur?</p>
</body>
</html>

```

Style.css file

```

p{
  background-color:rgb(0, 255, 4);
  color:darksalmon;
  font-size: 30px;
}

```

14. What is embedded style sheets?

Ans. Embedded Stylesheet: It allows you to define styles for a particular HTML document as a whole in one place. This is done by embedding the <style></style> tags containing the CSS properties in the head of your document.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>page title</title>
  <!-- Embedded stylesheet -->
  <style>
    h2 {
      font-size: 1.5rem;
      color: #2f8d46;
      text-align: center;
    }

    p {
      font-variant: italic;
    }
  </style>

```

```

    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h2>WELCOME TO YMCA CLUB</h2>
    <p>This document is using an embedded stylesheet!</p>
    <p>This is a paragraph</p>
    <p>This is another paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>

```

15. What are the external style sheets?

Ans. 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.

EX.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>css tutorial</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
    <h2> Lorem ipsum dolor sit</h2>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Sequi quibusdam minima placeat molestiae. Laudantium, eius ad laborum incidunt deserunt ratione consectetur ipsam magnam voluptatibus, tenetur, officiis rem vitae soluta aspernatur?</p>
</body>
</html>

```

External File

```

p{
    background-color:rgb(0, 255, 4);
    color:darksalmon;
    font-size: 30px;
}

```


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

Ans. External style sheets have the following advantages over internal and inline styles:

- ☐ 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?

Ans. A CSS selector is the first part of a CSS rule. It is combined with elements and other word patterns. which indicates to the browser which HTML elements are selected to have CSS property values applied to them.

18. What are the media types allowed by CSS?

Ans. CSS 2. defines the following media groups:

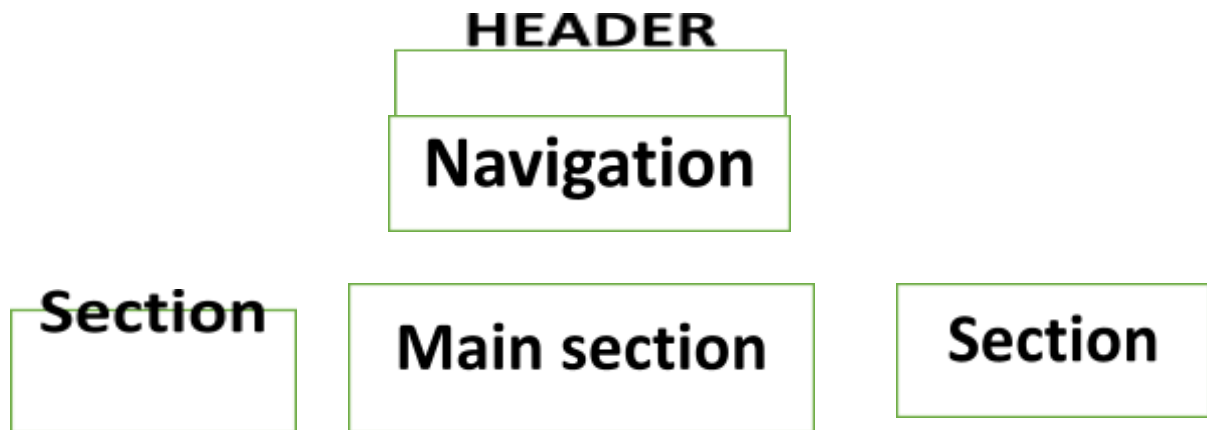
- ❖ grid (for character grid devices), or bitmap.
- ❖ visual, auditory, speech, or tactile. interactive (for devices that allow user interaction), or static (for those that do not).
- ❖ All (includes all media types)
- ❖ Continuous or paginated.

19. What is the rule set?

Ans. To store rules or signatures against which network traffic or system activity is compared to determine actions - such as forwarding or rejecting a packet, generating an alert, or allowing a system event.

20. Create Layouts

Ans. A website is often divided into headers, me



There are tons of different layout designs to choose from. However, The structure above, is one of the most common, and we will take a closer look at it in tutorial.

