**FRONTEND ASSIGNMENT**

**WEB DESIGNING**

**MODULE: 2 (CSS and CSS 3)**

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

ANS : CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page. Using CSS, you can control the color of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized and laid out, etc. CSS saves time − You can write CSS once and then reuse the same sheet in multiple HTML pages. .

**2. What are the disadvantage of CSS ?**

ANS :Browser Issue: After designing a webpage it is not sure that the page is going to work similarly in every browser thus it can show different results in different browsers.

Can be Confusing: The different levels of CSS like CSS1, CSS2, and CSS3 are confusing for many beginners but they can be understood easily after.

Security: There will be always security concerns while working in CSS because it is an open program that can easily affect the display by anyone if they try to disturb it.

Fixing Problems For Beginners: If there is an issue in the programming then for beginners it can be a little difficult as they have to make changes in the HTML coding also including the CSS part

**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 style components.**

ANS : The components of css style are:

* Selecter: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.

Styled-components is a library built for React and React Native developers. It allows you to use component-level styles in your applications. Styled-components leverage a mixture of JavaScript and CSS using a technique called CSS-in-JS.

**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 : Given an HTML document containing a list of items and the task is to change the background color of list of items when the item is active. The state of list of items can be changed by changing the background-color CSS property. Syntax: background-color: color | transparent; Property Values: color: It specifies the background color of element.

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

ANS : 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.

Example

<html>

<head>

<style>

body {

background-image: url("/css/images/css.jpg");

background-repeat: repeat;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>Tutorials Point</p>

</body>

</html>

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

ANS: The background-position property in CSS is mainly used to sets the initial position for the background image ie., it is used to set an image at a certain position. The position that is relative to the positioning layer, can be set by using the background-origin property.

<html>

<head>

<title> CSS | background-position Property </title>

<style>

body {

background-image: url();

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-attachment: fixed;

background-position: left top;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**9. Which property control the image scroll in the background ?**

ANS : To set the scrolling of an image in the background, use the background-attachment property. You can try to run the following code to learn how to work with the background-attachment property.

<html>

<head>

<style>

body {

background-image: url('/css/images/css.jpg');

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-attachment: fixed;

background-attachment:scroll;

}.

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

ANS : So the background property can be used as a convenient short-hand that can apply multiple declarations in one line, and save you many lines of code. Declaration = CSS property + value. The background-color property, on the other hand, can only set the background color of an element. It’s like a subset (a part) of the bigger background property.

**11. How to center block element using CSS1 ?**

ANS : Approach: There are two steps to center a block-level element –

Step 1: Define the external width – We need to define the external width. Block-level elements have the default width of 100% of the webpage, so for centering the block element, we need space around it. So for generating the space, we are giving it a width.

Step 2: Set the left-margin and the right-margin of the element to auto – Since we produced a remaining space by providing external width so now we need to align that space properly that’s why we should use margin property. Margin is a property that tells how to align a remaining space. So for centering the element you must set left-margin to auto and right-margin to auto.

**12. How to maintain the CSS Specifications ?**

ANS : CSS invented by Håkon Wium Lie on October 10, 1994, and maintained by a group of people within the W3C called the CSS Working Group. The CSS Working Group creates documents called specifications. When a specification has been discussed and officially ratified by W3C members, it becomes a recommendation.

These ratified specifications are called recommendations because the W3C has no control over the actual implementation of the language. Independent companies and organizations create that software.

**13. What are the way 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
* External - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file

The most common way to add CSS, is to keep the styles in external CSS files.

Inline CSS

An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.

An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

Example

<html>

<body>

<h1 style="color:blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>

<p style="color:red;">A red paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

Internal CSS

An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element.

Example

<html>

<head>

<style>

body {background-color: powderblue;}

h1 {color: blue;}

p {color: red;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

External CSS

An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

Example

<html>

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

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

Here is what the "styles.css" file looks like:

"styles.css":

body {

background-color: powderblue;

}

h1 {

color: blue;

}

p {

color: red;

}

**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. Embedded style sheets are particularly useful for HTML documents that have unique style requirements from the rest of the documents in your project. However, if the styles need to be applied across multiple documents, you should link to an external style sheet instead of using individual embedded style sheets. Using embedded stylesheets holds a distinct advantage over inline styles which only allow you to address one HTML element at a time.

**15.What are the external style sheets ?**

ANS : An external style sheet is a separate file linked to an HTML web page. It comes with a .css filename extension. All the styles that need to be used on a website can be declared in the external style sheet. External style sheets are an important tool from the webmaster’s perspective.

<head><link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css"></head>

body { background-color: ghostwhite;}

h1 { color: blue; font-size: 20px; font-family: verdana; font-style:italic;}

**16. What are the advantage and disadvantage of using external style sheets ?**

ANS : The advantages of External Style Sheets are:

- Using them, the styles of multiple documents can be controlled from one file.

- Classes can be created for use on multiple HTML element types in many documents.

- In complex situations, selector and grouping methods can be used to apply styles.

The disadvantages of External Style Sheets are:

- In order to import style information for each document, an extra download is needed.

- Until the external style sheet is loaded, it may not be possible to render the document.

- For small number of style definitions, it is not viable.

17. What is the meaning of the CSS selector ?

ANS : CSS Selectors

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.

We can divide CSS selectors into five categories:

* Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)
* Combinator selectors (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)
* Pseudo-class selectors (select elements based on a certain state)
* Pseudo-elements selectors (select and style a part of an element)
* Attribute selectors (select elements based on an attribute or attribute value)

**18. What are the media type allow by CSS ?**

ANS : CSS - Media Types. One of the most important features of style sheets is that they specify how a document is to be presented on different media: on the screen, on paper, with a speech synthesizer, with a braille device.

1.All

Suitable for all devices.

2.aural

Intended for speech synthesizers.

3.braille

Intended for braille tactile feedback devices.

4.embossed

Intended for paged braille printers.

5.handheld

Intended for handheld devices (typically small screen, monochrome, limited bandwidth).

6.print

Intended for paged, opaque material and for documents viewed on screen in print preview mode. Please consult the section on paged media.

7.projection

for projected presentations, for example projectors or print to transparencies. Please consult the section on paged media.

8.screen

Intended primarily for color computer screens.

9.tty

Intended for media using a fixed-pitch character grid, such as teletypes, , or portable devices with limited display capabilities.

10.tv

Intended for television-type devices.

19. What is the rule set ?

ANS : 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. The rule set is the main building block of a CSS sheet.

A collection of rules or signatures that network traffic or system activity is compared against to determine an action to take such as forwarding or rejecting a packet, creating an alert, or allowing a system event.

h1 {

color: blue;

text-align: center;

}

20. Create layouts

ANS : A website is often divided into headers, menus, content and a footer:

Header

Navigation

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **section** | **Main section** | **section** |

**Footerss**

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 this tutorial.

• <header> - Defines a header for a document or a section

• <nav> - Defines a set of navigation links

• <section> - Defines a section in a document

• <footer> - Defines a footer for a document or a section