

Module-2 CSS and CSS 3

Assignment

(1) What are the benefits of using CSS?

Ans.

CSS brings several benefits to web development like:

- Multiple Device Compatibility
- Better than HTML Styling
- Time Saving
- Easy Maintenance
- Separation of Concerns
- Efficiency
- Responsive Designs
- Accessibility
- Performance
- Animations and Effects

- Scalability and many more things.

(2) What are the disadvantages of CSS?

Ans.

CSS also has some limitations and disadvantages:

- Browser Compatibility
- CSS can become complex, especially in large-scale projects
- Limited Layout Control
- Limited Dynamic Styling
- Unexpected Behaviours
- Lack of Interactivity
- Security Vulnerabilities etc.

(3) What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

Ans.

Here are some Difference between CSS2 and CSS3:





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CSS2

CSS splits up different sections of the code into modules,

There are new ways you can write CSS rules with a bunch of CSS selectors

There is no backward compatibility with CSS2

With CSS2 only web safe fonts can be used

With CSS2 the concept of simple selectors were present

Using CSS2, for rounded borders, coding the css styles were complex

CSS 2, splitting text into multiple columns required complex coding because the standard was not equipped enough to break the text into columns so that it would fit into a box

CSS 2 Doesn't support the Border-Box property

CSS3

Both CSS and HTML were put into a single file, there was no concept of modules before.

There were no new ways of writing the CSS rules.

There is backward compatibility maintained with CSS 3

With CSS3 special fonts can be used such as those in Google Fonts and TypeCast

With CSS3 the selectors were called as a sequence of simple selectors.

With CSS3, there is provision for automatically assigning rounded borders to objects.

CSS3 has the capability to split text into various columns so that each text block appears as a layout of the newspaper.

CSS3 supports the Border-Box property

(4) Name a few CSS style components.

Ans.

Here are some CSS style components commonly used in web development:

- Layout
- Colors
- Box Model
- Animations and Transitions
- Forms
- Images
- Navigation
- Responsive Designs
- Typography etc.

(5) What do you understand by CSS opacity?

Ans.

Opacity in CSS is a property that controls the transparency of an element. It ranges from 0 to 1, where 0 is completely transparent (invisible) and 1 is completely opaque (fully visible).

opacity: 1.0

opacity: 0.7

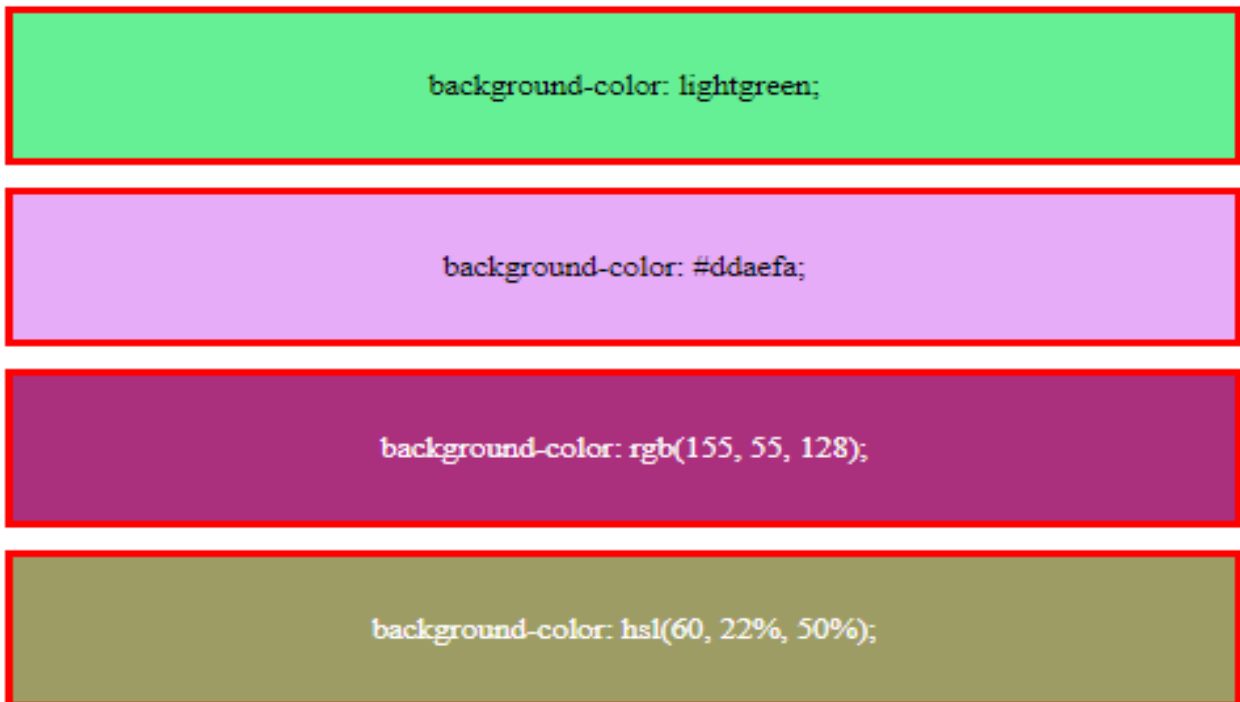
opacity: 0.3

opacity: 0.1

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

Ans.

To change the background color of an element using CSS, we can use the **background-color** property.



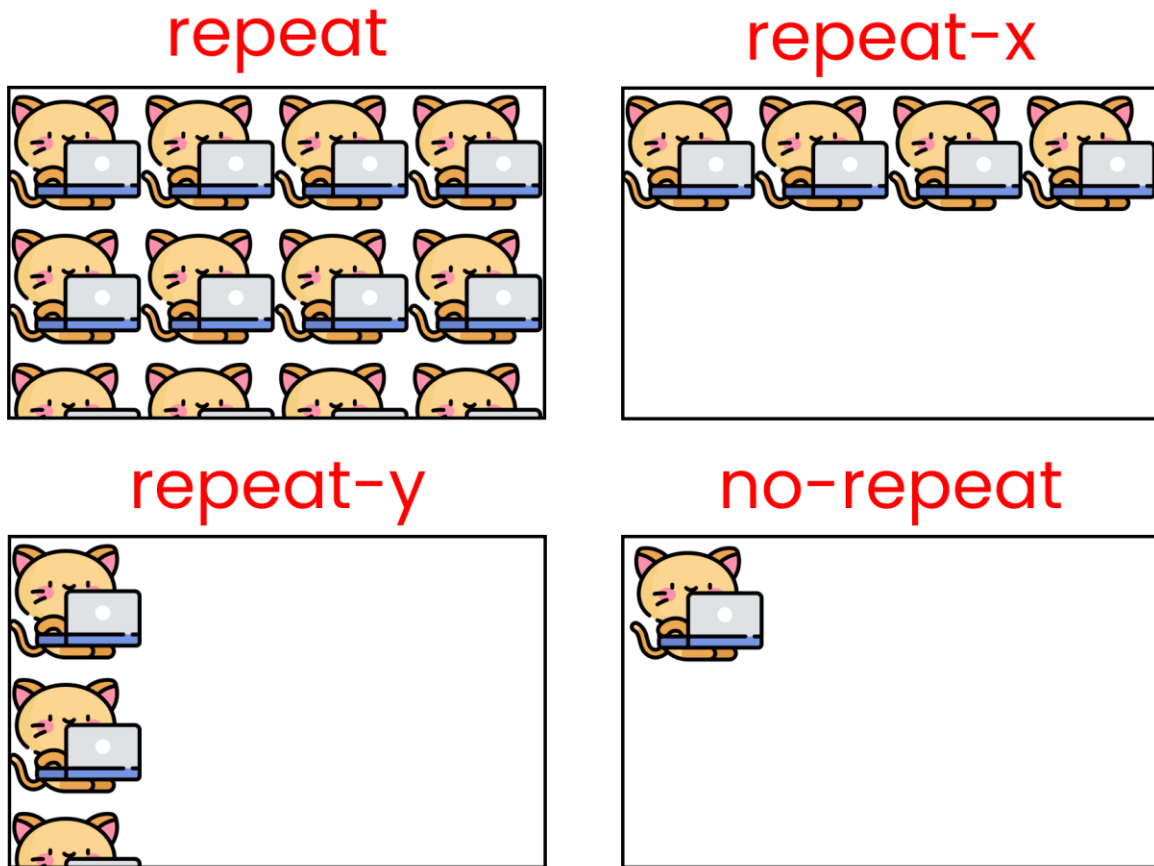
(7) How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?

Ans.

We can control the repetition of a background image using the **background-repeat** property. Here are Example with property's values:

1. repeat
2. repeat-x
3. repeat-y

4. no-repeat



(8) What is the use of the background-position property?

Ans.

Background-position property in CSS is used to control the initial position of a background image within its containing element. Here are Example with property's values:

- top
- bottom
- right
- left

- center
- Also we can use length units like pixels (px), percentages (%), or any other length unit.



(9) Which property controls the image scroll in the background?

Ans.

background-attachment is the property that controls the scrolling behavior of a background image. Here are values of this property:

- Scroll
- Fixed
- Local

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

Ans.

Separating the background and color properties in CSS provides flexibility and clarity in styling elements. Separate both allows for more modular and maintainable code. Sometimes its more helpful while we only wants to override background or text color without affecting other background-related properties.

(11) How to center block elements using CSS1?

Ans.

In CSS1, which is the initial version of CSS, the ability to center block elements is limited compared to modern CSS versions. However, we can still achieve this by using **left** and **right** margins to auto.

(12) How to maintain the CSS specifications?

Ans.

Here are some things, which we should keep in mind for maintain CSS specifications:

- **Follow Naming Conventions:** Adopt consistent naming conventions for classes, IDs, and other selectors in stylesheets.
- **Modularize Stylesheets:** Break down stylesheets into smaller, modular files based on components or sections of website to easily manage, update, and maintain codebase.

- **Test Across Browsers:** Test CSS stylesheets across different web browsers and devices to ensure compatibility and consistent rendering.
- **Document Your Code:** Document your CSS code using comments to provide context, explanations, and usage instructions.
- **Stay Updated:** Regularly check for updates and revisions to CSS specifications from the W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) and browser vendors.

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

Ans.

Here are basically 4 ways to integrate CSS into a web page:

1. External Stylesheet
2. Internal Stylesheet
3. Inline Styles
4. Importing Stylesheets

(14) What is embedded style sheets?

Ans.

Embedded stylesheets, also known as internal stylesheets, are CSS styles that are defined directly within the HTML document using the `<style>` element. Embedded stylesheets are written within the `<style>` element in the `<head>` section of the HTML document.

(15) What are the externalstyle sheets?

Ans.

External stylesheets are CSS files that are stored separately from the HTML documents and linked to them using the <link> element within the <head> section of the HTML document.

(16) What are the advantages and disadvantages of using externalstyle sheets?

Ans.

Advantages:

- Modularity and Maintainability
- Reusability
- Easier to share with other sites

Disadvantages:

- Additional HTTP Requests
- Slower page load time

(17) What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

Ans.

selector is a pattern used to select one or more HTML elements to which a set of CSS rules will be applied. Selectors target specific elements within an HTML document based on various criteria such as element type, class, ID, attributes, and their hierarchical relationships.

(18) What are the media types allowed by CSS?

Ans.

CSS allows specifying different media types to apply styles based on the type of device or media being used to display the content. Here are the media types allowed by CSS:

1. all
2. screen
3. print
4. speech
5. projection
6. handheld
7. braille
8. tty
9. tv

(19) What is the rule set?

Ans.

In CSS, a rule set consists of one or more selectors and a declaration block. The selector identifies the HTML elements to which the styles within the declaration block will apply. Each declaration consists of a property and a value.

(20) Create Layout.

Ans.

https://github.com/vishwadipsinh/Tops_18Dec_SE_Batch/blob/main/Assignment/WD%20CSS/CSS_M2_20_Layout.html