

Lecture Five

Cascading style sheets (CSS)

Discussion

1/What are the limitations of CSS ?

1. Browser Compatibility: CSS may render differently in various web browsers, which can require additional testing and adjustments to ensure consistent appearance.
2. Limited Layout Control: CSS is primarily designed for styling content, not complex page layouts. Achieving advanced layouts can be challenging without using additional techniques like flexbox or grid.
3. Lack of Variables: While CSS has introduced CSS variables (custom properties), they are relatively new and not as versatile as variables in programming languages.
4. No Inherent Logic: CSS doesn't include programming logic, so you can't create dynamic behavior or complex calculations within stylesheets.
5. Limited Control Over Print Styling: Styling for printed pages can be challenging, as CSS was origina

2/How many ways can a CSS be integrated as a web page?

1. Inline CSS: You can include CSS directly in an HTML document using the <style> tag within the document's <head> section or inline within specific HTML elements. For example:

```
Html /// <style> p { color: blue; } </style>
```

2. Internal/Embedded CSS: You can also include CSS in the <style> tag the html document's <head> section. This is useful when you want to apply styles to a specific page. For example:

```
Html/// / <head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
h1 { color: red;}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

3. External CSS: This is the most common method. You create a separate CSS file with a .css extension and link it to your HTML document using the <link> tag. For example:

```
Html///<head>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">
```

```
</head>
```