**ASSIGNMENT-2**

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

**Ans.** CSS plays an important role, by using CSS you simply got to specify a repeated style for element once & use it multiple times as because CSS will automatically apply the required styles.

The main advantage of CSS is that style is applied consistently across variety of sites. One instruction can control several areas which is advantageous.

1. **What are the disadvantages of CSS?**

**Ans.** CSS, CSS 1 up to CSS3, result in creating of confusion among web browsers. With CSS, what works with one browser might not always work with another. The web developers need to test for compatibility, running the program across multiple browsers. There exists a scarcity of security.

1. **What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**

**Ans.** The biggest difference between CSS2 and [CSS3](https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-css3-3466973) is that CSS3 has been split into different sections, called modules. Each of these modules is making its way through the W3C in various stages of the recommendation process. This process has made it much easier for various pieces of CSS3 to be accepted and implemented in the browser by different manufacturers.

1. **Name a few CSS style components?**

**Ans.** Styled components are becoming very popular these days. The majority of projects are built using react.js by using the library. Styled components have made working using CSS very easy and fun, even while using JavaScript.

1. **What do you understand by CSS opacity?**

**Ans.** 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.

**Example.** div {  
  opacity: 0.5;  
}

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

**Ans.** The background-color property sets the background color of an element. The background of an element is the total size of the element, including padding and border (but not the margin).

**Example.** body {background-color: coral;}

1. **How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?**

**Ans.** 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.

**Example.**

background-repeat: repeat|repeat-x|repeat-y|no-repeat|initial|inherit;

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

**Ans.** The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image.

**Example.** body {  
  background-image: url('w3css.gif');  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
  background-attachment: fixed;  
  background-position: center;

}

1. **Which property controls the image scroll in the background?**

**Ans.** The background-attachment property sets whether a background image scrolls with the rest of the page, or is fixed.

**Example.** body {  
  background-image: url("img\_tree.gif");  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
  background-attachment: fixed;  
}

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

**Ans.** The background property is a shorthand property for:

* [background-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-color.php)
* [background-image](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-image.php)
* [background-position](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-position.php)
* [background-size](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-size.php)
* [background-repeat](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-repeat.php)
* [background-origin](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-origin.php)
* [background-clip](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-clip.php)
* [background-attachment](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-attachment.php)

It does not matter if one of the values above are missing.

**Example.** background: #ff0000 URL (smiley.gif); is allowed.

1. **How to center block elements using CSS1?**

**Ans.** When centring things in html and CSS, we find two approaches - either applying on the element:

**Example.** display: block;

margin:0 auto;

**or using:**

display: inline-block;

text-align: center; (on the parent element)

1. **How to maintain the CSS specifications?**

**Ans.** The Specification defines how CSS properties should be implemented by browser vendors along with detailed algorithms, code samples and tabular information. The Specification also include:

* The syntax and data types of the language
* Detailed explanation on CSS Selectors
* How you can assign values to properties
* The Cascade (the "C" in CSS)
* How inheritance works
* The Box Model etc.

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

**Ans.** There are several ways to integrate CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) into a web page:

* **Inline CSS**: This involves writing CSS directly within the HTML element using the **style** attribute.

**For example:** <p style="color: red; font-size: 16px;">This is a paragraph</p>

* **Internal CSS**: In this method, CSS is written within the **<style>** element in the **<head>** section of the HTML document.

**For example:** <head>

<style>

p {

color: red;

font-size: 16px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>This is a paragraph</p>

</body>

* **External CSS**: This involves linking an external CSS file to the HTML document using the **<link>** element in the **<head>** section.

**For example:** <head>

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

</head>

Here, **styles.css** is the external CSS file containing the styles for the web page.

1. **What are embedded style sheets?**

**Ans.** Embedded style sheets, also known as internal style sheets, refer to CSS styles that are written directly within the HTML document, typically within the **<style>** element in the **<head>** section of the document. This approach allows you to define styles specific to that particular HTML document.

**Example:**

<style>

body {

font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

background-color: #f0f0f0;

}

h1 {

color: blue;

}

p {

font-size: 16px;

line-height: 1.5;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Welcome to my website</h1>

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

</body>

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

**Ans.** External style sheets are separate CSS files containing style rules that can be linked to multiple HTML documents. Instead of embedding the styles directly within the HTML document, you define the styles in an external CSS file, and then link that file to your HTML document using the **<link>** element in the **<head>** section.

**Example:**

<head>

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

</head>

<body>

<h1>Welcome to my website</h1>

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

</body>

</html>

1. **What are the advantages and disadvantages 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.

1. **What is the meaning of the CSS selector?**

**Ans.** In CSS (Cascading Style Sheets), a selector is a pattern used to select one or more elements on an HTML document to which a set of style rules will be applied. Selectors target specific elements based on their tag names, IDs, classes, attributes, or hierarchical relationships with other elements. The selector is followed by a set of curly braces **{}** containing the style declarations that define how the selected elements should be styled.

1. **What are the media types allowed by CSS?**

**Ans.** CSS allows you to define stylesheets tailored for different media types, enabling you to create layouts optimized for various devices and contexts.

1. **What is the rule set?**

**Ans.** A CSS ruleset is various affirmations to various pieces or elements of the document. The objective is to apply a bunch of properties for certain distinct qualities to a solitary, or a particular arrangement of components in the connected HTML page.