

Module (CSS and CSS 3) -2

1. What are the benefits of using CSS?

=> By using the CSS, styling the html elements like changing the color, font-size of text, the spacing between elements, how elements are positioned, background color of text, apply the background image and media query according to screen sizes.

2. What are the disadvantages of CSS?

=> There might be cross-browser issues while using CSS. There are multiple levels of CSS which creates confusion. Browser compatibility (some styles sheets are supported and some are not).

3. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

=>

| CSS2 | CSS3 |
|---|--|
| 1. It does not support responsive design. | 1. It support the responsive design. |
| 2. It provides unique color schemas and standard color. | 2. It supports HSL RGBA, HSLA and the gradient colors. |
| 3. It cannot produce 3D animation and transformation. | 3. It can produce 3D animation and transformation. |
| 4. It had no special effects such as shadowing text, text animation, etc. | 4. In CSS3, text-shadows are added for styling the element easily and effective. |

4. Name a few CSS style components

=> There are 3 components of CSS style:

1. Selector: - class name, id name or element name that is targeted.
2. Property: - name of the property which want to style for example border, color, background, position etc.
3. Value: - value that will be assigned to property.

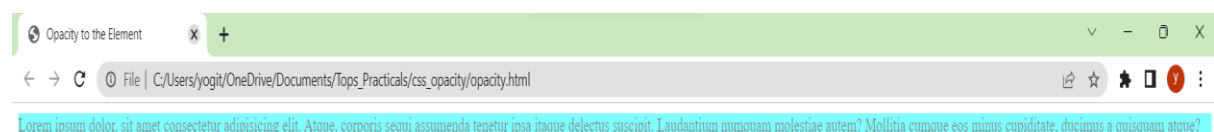
5. What do you understand by CSS opacity?

=> The CSS opacity property is used to specify the transparency of an element. It's value is between 0 to 1.

Code: -

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Opacity to the Element</title>
  <style>
    div{
      background-color: aqua;
      opacity: 0.5;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Atque,
  corporis sequi assumenda tenetur ipsa itaque delectus suscipit. Laudantium
  numquam molestiae autem? Mollitia cumque eos minus cupiditate, ducimus a
  quisquam atque?</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Output: -



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

=> Background color of an element can be changed with the background-color property of CSS with it's value of any color

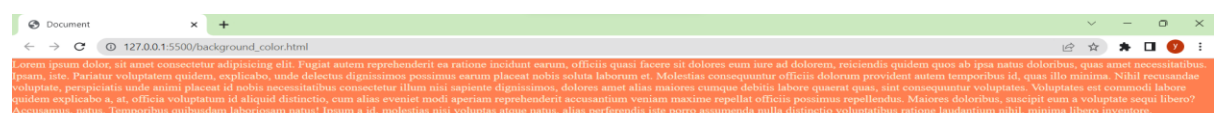
Code: -

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
  <style>
    *{
      margin: 0;
      padding: 0;
      box-sizing: border-box;
    }
    p{
      background-color: coral;
      color: antiquewhite
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Fugiat autem
reprehenderit ea ratione incidunt earum, officiis quasi facere sit dolores eum
iure ad dolorem, reiciendis quidem quos ab ipsa natus doloribus, quas amet
necessitatibus. Ipsam, iste. Pariatur voluptatem quidem, explicabo, unde
delectus dignissimos possimus earum placeat nobis soluta laborum et. Molestias
consequuntur officiis dolorum provident autem temporibus id, quas illo minima.
Nihil recusandae voluptate, perspiciatis unde animi placeat id nobis
necessitatibus consectetur illum nisi sapiente dignissimos, dolores amet alias
maiores cumque debitis labore quaerat quas, sint consequuntur voluptates.
Voluptates est commodi labore quidem explicabo a, at, officia voluptatum id
aliquid distinctio, cum alias eveniet modi aperiam reprehenderit accusantium
veniam maxime repellat officiis possimus repellendus. Maiores doloribus,
suscipit eum a voluptate sequi libero? Accusamus, natus. Temporibus quibusdam
laboriosam natus! Ipsum a id, molestias nisi voluptas atque natus, alias
perferendis iste porro assumenda nulla distinctio voluptatibus ratione
laudantium nihil, minima libero inventore.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

Output: -



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

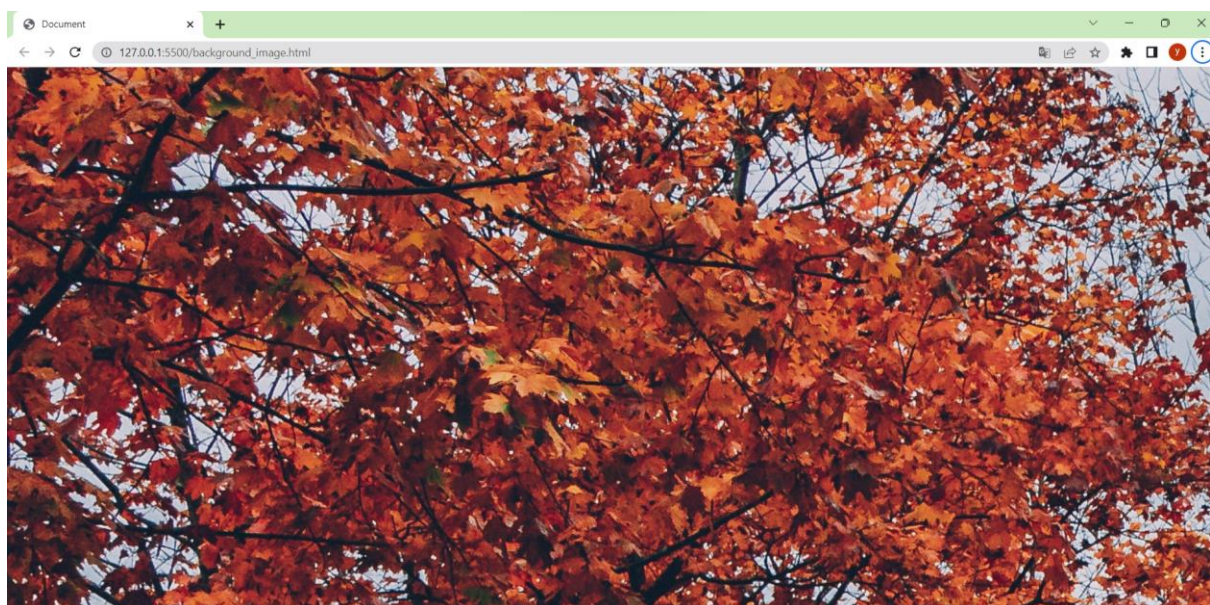
=> Image repetition of the background can be controlled with the CSS property of background-repetition with the value of no-repeat.

Code: -

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
  <style>
    *{
      margin: 0;
      padding: 0;
      box-sizing: border-box;
      background-image: url(image.jpg);
      background-repeat: no-repeat;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

Output: -



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

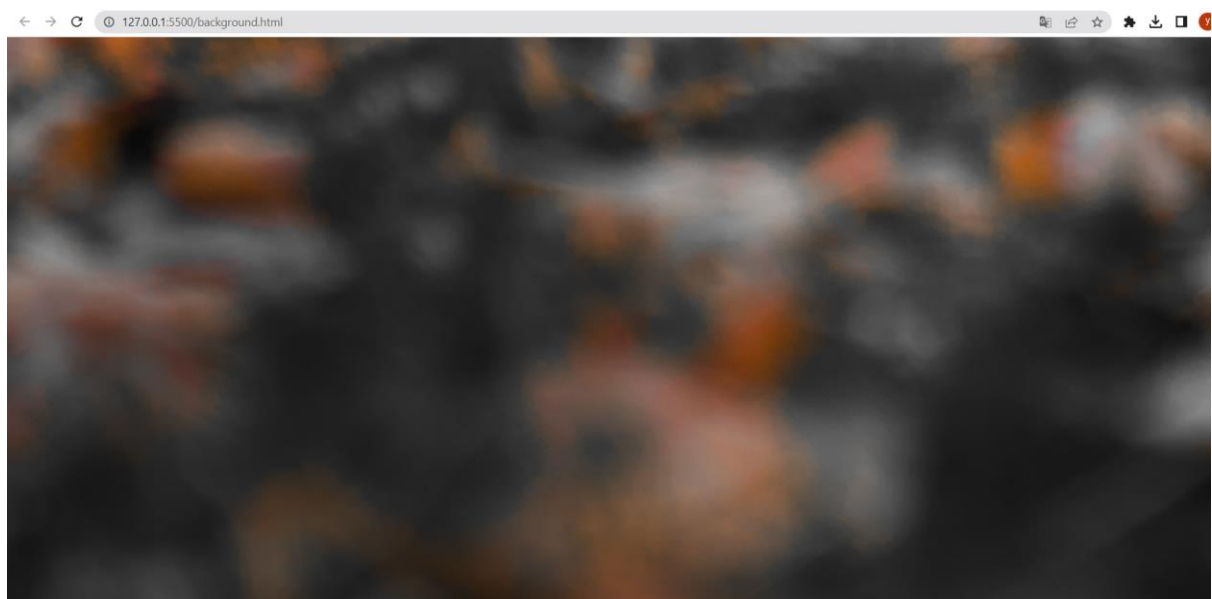
=> This property of CSS is used to sets the initial position for each background image.

Code: -

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
  <style>
    *{
      margin: 0;
      padding: 0;
      box-sizing: border-box;
      background-image: url(image.jpg);
      background-position: 25% 75%;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

Output: -



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

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

```
*{
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    box-sizing: border-box;
    background-image: url(image.jpg);
    background-attachment: scroll;
}
```

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

=> There are two reasons behind this:

- 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.
- Color is an inherited property while the background is not. So this can make confusion further.

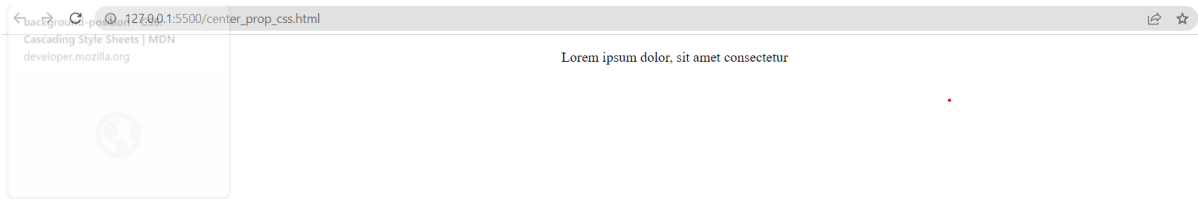
11. How to center block elements using CSS1?

=> The block elements can be center using a center tag of CSS1

Code: -

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <center><p>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur </p></center>
</body>
</html>
```

Output: -



12. How to maintain the CSS specifications?

=> The CSS specifications are maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Even though every browser supports CSS, there are many inconsistencies in the supported specification version.

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

=> In three ways CSS can be integrated as a web page: -

1. Inline CSS: - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements.
2. Internal CSS: - by using a <style> element in the <head> section.
3. External CSS: - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file.

*External CSS: - HTML File Code

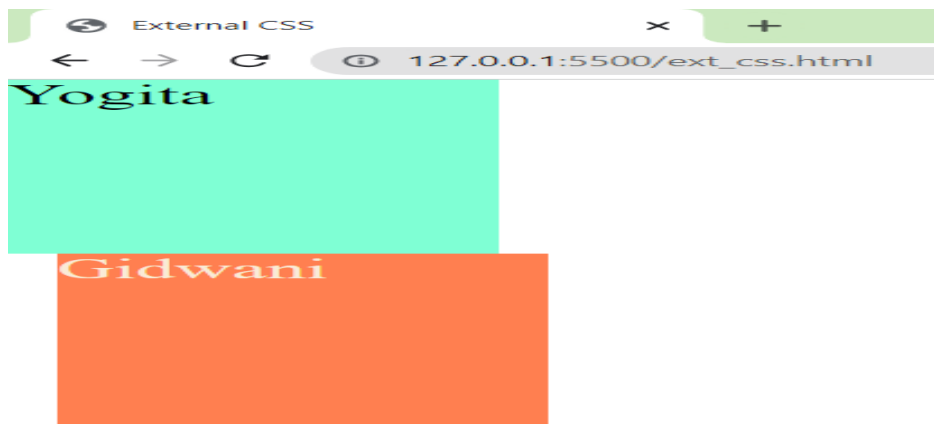
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>External CSS</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <div class="one">Yogita</div>
  <div class="two">Gidwani</div>
</body>
</html>
```

*External CSS: - CSS File Code

```
*{
  margin: 0;
```

```
padding: 0;
box-sizing: border-box;
}
div{
width: 100px;
height: 100px;
}
.one{
background-color: aquamarine;
color: black;
}
.two{
background-color: coral;
color: antiquewhite;
margin-left: 10px;
}
```

Output: -

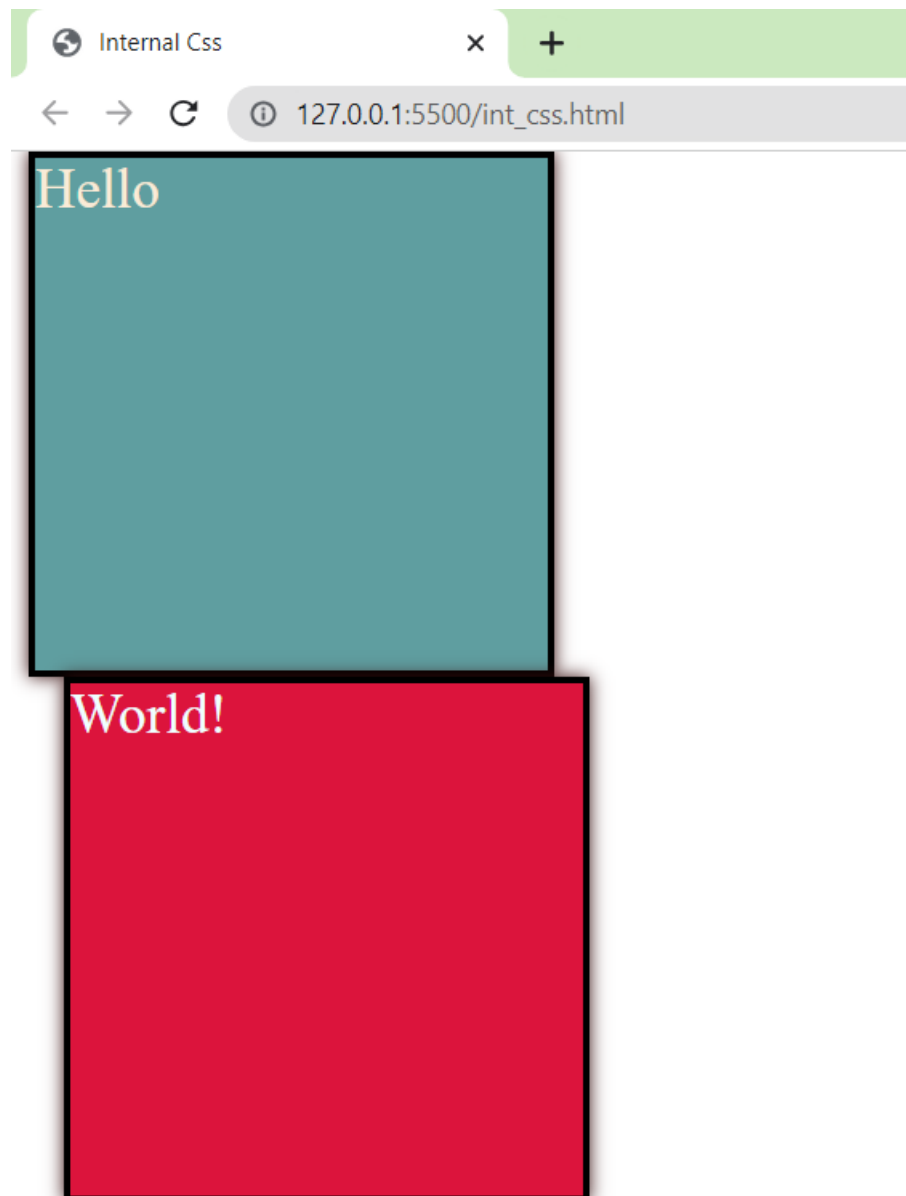


*Internal CSS: -Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Internal Css</title>
  <style>
    *{
      margin: 0;
```



```
        padding: 0;
        box-sizing: border-box;
    }
    div{
        width: 150px;
        height: 150px;
        border: 2px solid black;
        box-shadow: 0 0 5px rgb(55, 13, 13);
    }
    .one{
        background-color: cadetblue;
        color: antiquewhite;
        margin-left: 5px;
    }
    .two{
        background-color: crimson;
        color: azure;
        margin-left: 15px;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="one">Hello</div>
    <div class="two">World!</div>
</body>
</html>
```



Output: -

*Inline CSS: -Code

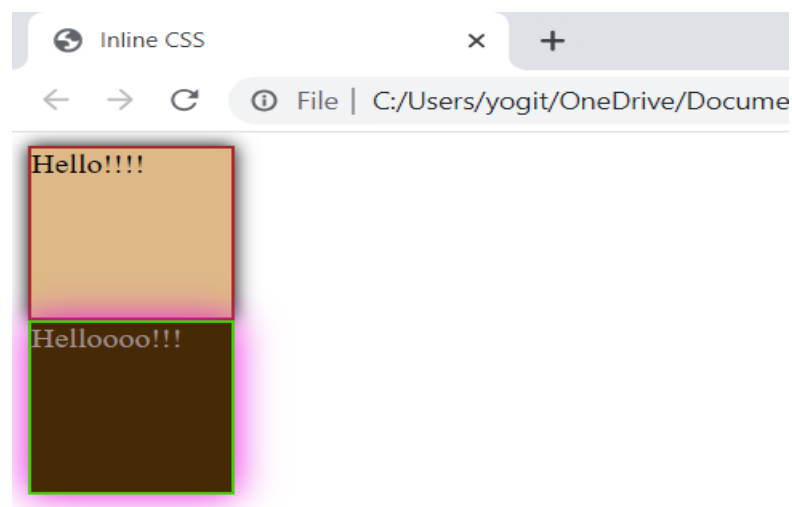
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Inline CSS</title>
</head>
<body>
```

```

<div class="one" style="height: 100px; width: 100px; background-color:
burlywood; color: black; border: 2px solid brown; box-shadow: 0 0 10px
black;">Hello!!!!</div>
<div class="two" style="height: 100px; width: 100px; background-color:
rgb(70, 42, 5); color: rgb(160, 146, 146); border: 2px solid rgb(73, 206, 11);
box-shadow: 0 0 20px rgb(232, 15, 225);">Helloooo!!!</div>
</body>
</html>

```

Output: -



14. What is embedded style sheets?

=> Embedded style sheets allow you to define styles for the whole HTML document in one page itself.

e.g: Inline CSS and Internal CSS

15. What are the external style sheets?

=> External style sheets linked with the HTML document using a link tag and make a bridge.

e.g:- <link rel = “stylesheet” href= “style.css”>

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

=> Advantage:

- 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.

Disadvantage:

- It has less priority compare to inline CSS.

17. What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

=> These are the CSS selector:

1. Universal selector:

e.g:- *{
}

2. Class selector:

e.g:- .one{
}

3. Id selector:

e.g:- #one{
}

4. Element selector:

e.g:- h1,h2{
}

18. What are the media types allowed by CSS?

=> It is for responsive of the website

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Media_Query</title>
  <style>
    .header{
```

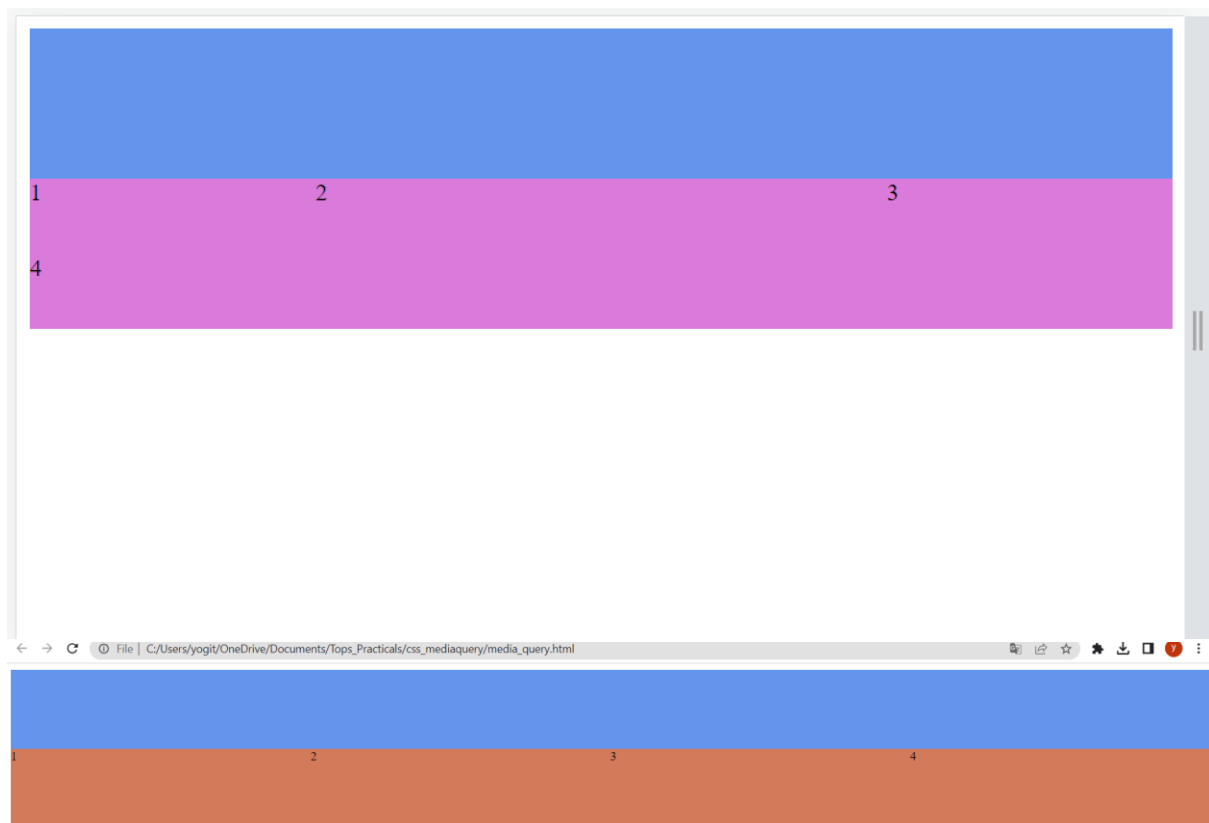
```
        height: 100px;
        background-color: cornflowerblue;
    }
    .main{
        height: 100px;
        display: flex;
        background-color: rgb(159, 115, 189);
    }
    #two_1{
        width: 25%;
    }
    #two_2{
        width: 25%;
    }
    #two_3{
        width: 25%;
    }
    #two_4{
        width: 25%;
    }
    @media screen and (max-width:480px) {
        .main{
            height: 100px;
            display: flex;
            flex-wrap: wrap;
            background-color: rgb(203, 203, 73);
        }
        #two_1{
            width: 100%;
        }
        #two_2{
            width: 100%;
        }
        #two_3{
            width: 100%;
        }
        #two_4{
            width: 100%;
        }
    }
    @media (min-width:480px) and (max-width:768px) {
        .main{
            height: 100px;
            display: flex;
            flex-wrap: wrap;
            background-color: rgb(99, 237, 127);
        }
        #two_1{
```

```
        width: 50%;
    }
    #two_2{
        width: 50%;
    }
    #two_3{
        width: 50%;
    }
    #two_4{
        width: 50%;
    }
}
@media (min-width:769px) and (max-width:1024px) {
    .main{
        height: 100px;
        display: flex;
        flex-wrap: wrap;
        background-color: rgb(218, 122, 218);
    }
    #two_1{
        width: 25%;
    }
    #two_2{
        width: 50%;
    }
    #two_3{
        width: 25%;
    }
    #two_4{
        width: 100%;
    }
}
@media screen and (min-width:1025px) {
    .main{
        height: 100px;
        display: flex;
        flex-wrap: wrap;
        background-color: rgb(211, 122, 90);
    }
    #two_1{
        width: 25%;
    }
    #two_2{
        width: 25%;
    }
    #two_3{
        width: 25%;
    }
}
```

```

        #two_4{
            width: 25%;
        }
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="header"></div>
    <div class="main">
        <div class="one" id="two_1">1</div>
        <div class="one" id="two_2">2</div>
        <div class="one" id="two_3">3</div>
        <div class="one" id="two_4">4</div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>

```





19. What is the rule set?

=> The CSS ruleset contains mainly two parts. One is a CSS selector, and another is a declaration block.

The CSS selector is used to select HTML elements, and the declaration block contains the CSS properties in the key-value format to apply to the HTML element.

e.g:- selector {

/* declaration block */

}

20. Create Layouts


```
=> <!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
  <style>
    *{
      margin: 0;
      padding: 0;
      box-sizing: border-box;
    }
    .one{
      height: 600px;
      background-color: rgb(179, 173, 173);
      display: flex;
      flex-wrap: wrap;
    }
    .two{
      height: 200px;
      width: 30%;
      background-color: black;
      margin-left: 30px;
    }
    .three{
      height: 200px;
      width: 30%;
      background-color: black;
      margin-left: 30px;
    }
    .four{
      height: 200px;
      width: 30%;
      background-color: black;
      margin-left: 30px;
    }
    .five{
      height: 200px;
      width: 30%;
      background-color: black;
      margin-left: 30px;
    }
    .six{
      height: 200px;
      width: 30%;
      background-color: black;
      margin-left: 30px;
    }
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="one">
    <div class="two"></div>
    <div class="three"></div>
    <div class="four"></div>
    <div class="five"></div>
    <div class="six"></div>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

```
        .seven{
            height: 200px;
            width: 30%;
            background-color: black;
            margin-left: 30px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="one">
        <div class="two"></div>
        <div class="three"></div>
        <div class="four"></div>
        <div class="five"></div>
        <div class="six"></div>
        <div class="seven"></div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

