

Module (CSS and CSS 3) -2

Q-1 What are the benefits of using CSS?

Ans:

- CSS saves time
- Pages load faster
- Easy maintenance
- Global web standard
- Offline browsing
- Platform independence

Q-2 What are the disadvantages of CSS?

Ans:

- Limited security
- Cross browser issue
- Confusion due to many version of css
- Extra work for developer

Q-3 What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

Ans:

Sr. No	CSS2	CSS3
1	Responsive designing is not supported in CSS2	CSS3 is the latest version, hence it supports responsive design
2	CSS2 cannot be split into modules.	Whereas CSS3 can be breakdown into modules.
3	CSS2 is very slow as compared to CSS3	Whereas CSS3 is faster than CSS.
4	In CSS2 we can only use single text blocks.	But in CSS3 we can use multi-column text blocks
5	CSS2 does not support media queries.	But CSS3 supports media queries
6	CSS2 codes are not supported by all types of modern browsers	Being the latest version, CSS3 codes are supported by all modern browsers.

Q-4 Name a few CSS style components.

Ans :

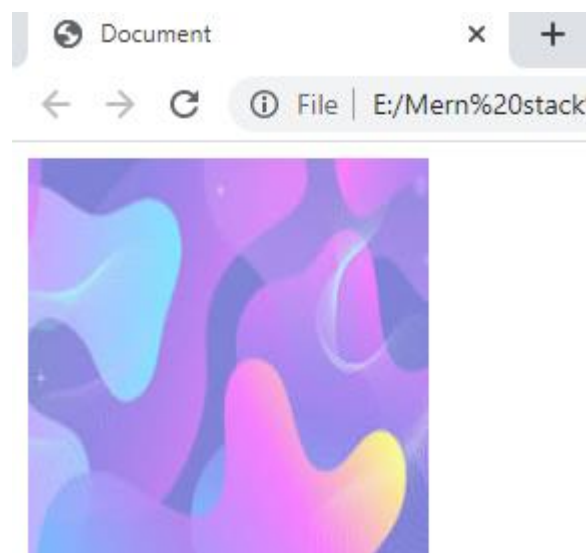
- **Selector:** class name, id name or element name that is target
- **Attribute:** name of the attribute you want to style for example border, colour, background, position etc.
- **Value of Property:** value that will be assigned to attribute.

Q- 5 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.

Exp :

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5   <meta charset="UTF-8">
6   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
7   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8   <title>Document</title>
9 </head>
10 <style>
11   img {
12     opacity: 0.5;
13   }
14 </style>
15 </head>
16
17 <body>
18   
19
20
21 </body>
22
23 </html>
```



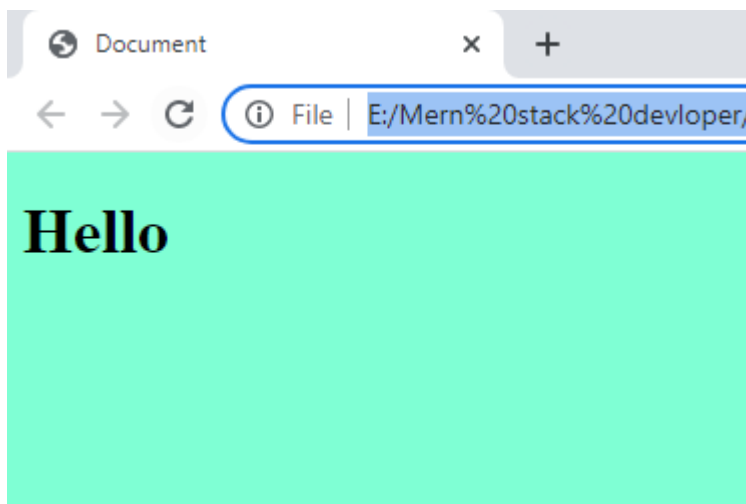
Q-6 How can the background colour of an element be changed?

Ans: The background-colour property is used to specify the background colour of an element. The background of an element covers the total size, including the padding and border and excluding margin.

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3
4  <head>
5      <meta charset="UTF-8">
6      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
7      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8      <title>Document</title>
9  </head>
10 <!-- <style>
11     img {
12         opacity: 0.5;
13     }
14 </style> -->
15 </head>
16
17 <body>
18
19     <!--  -->
20     <h1>Hello</h1>
21     <body style="background-color: aquamarine;"></body>
22
23 </body>
24
25 </html>

```



Q-7 How can image repetition of the backup be 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.

Q-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.

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. Like left, top, center ,right.

Q-9 Which property controls the image scroll in the background?

Ans: The background-attachment property is used to specify that the background image is fixed or scroll with the rest of the page in the browser window.

This property has three values scroll, fixed, and local.

Its default value is scroll, which causes the element to not scroll with its content. The local value of this property causes the element to scroll with the content. If we set the value to fixed, the background image will not move during scrolling in the browser.

Q-10 Why should background and colour be used as separate properties?

- The background property is a complex property in CSS, and if it is combined with colour, the complexity will further increase.
- Colour is an inherited property while the background is not. So this can make confusion further.

Q-11 How to center block elements using CSS?

Ans : Specify the width of the element manually. This is because the default width of block elements is 100% of the whole screen. Then, specify the margin for aligning the remaining space around the block element.

Q – 12 How to maintain the CSS specifications?

Ans : The CSS specifications are maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium. Even though every browser supports CSS, there are many inconsistencies in the supported specification version.

- Some browsers even have their own implementation of the specification and have proprietary prefixes.

Q -13 What are the ways 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.

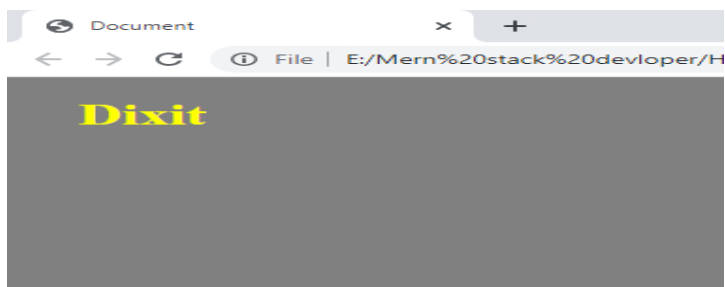
Q -14 What is embedded style sheets?

Ans : Place your CSS rules into an HTML document using the <style> element that is called embedded CSS. This tag is placed inside <head>...</head> tags. Rules defined using this syntax will be applied to all the elements available in the document.

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3
4  <head>
5      <meta charset="UTF-8">
6      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
7      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8      <title>Document</title>
9
10     <head>
11         <style media="all">
12             body {
13                 background-color: grey;
14             }
15
16             h1 {
17                 color: yellow;
18                 margin-left: 30px;
19             }
20         </style>
21     </head>
22
23 <body>
24     <h1>Dixit</h1>
25
26 </body>
27
28 </html>

```



Q – 15 What are the external style sheets?

Ans : The external style sheet is generally used when you want to make changes on multiple pages. It is ideal for this condition because it facilitates you to change the look of the entire web site by changing just one file.

It uses the <link> tag on every pages and the <link> tag should be put inside the head section.

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

Ans: The advantages of External Style Sheets are as follows:

- With the help of External Style Sheets, the styles of numerous documents can be organized from one single file.
- In External Style Sheets, Classes can be made for use on numerous HTML element types in many forms of the site.

- In complex contexts, Methods like selector and grouping can be implemented to apply styles.

The disadvantages of External Style Sheets are as follows:

- An extra download is essential to import style information for each file.
- The execution of the file may be deferred till the external style sheet is loaded.
- While implementing style sheets, we need to test Web pages with multiple browsers in order to check compatibility issues.

Q-17.What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

Ans : CSS selector are used to “find” HTML elements based on their element name,Id, class, attribute and more.There are several different types of selectors:

1. The element selector
2. The id selector
3. The universal selectors
4. The descendant selectors
5. The child selectors
6. The class selector

Q – 18 What are the media types allowed by CSS?

Ans : CSS media types are used in media queries which allow you to apply different Styles depending on the output device.*CSS media types allow* you to format your documents to be presented correctly on various *types of media* such as screen, print, an aural browser, etc.

Q -19 What is the rule set?

Ans : A CSS rule is a grouping of one or more CSS properties which are to be applied to one or more target HTML elements.

A CSS rule consists of a CSS selector and a set of CSS properties. The CSS selector determines what HTML elements to target with the CSS rule. The CSS properties specifies what to style of the targeted HTML elements.

Q – 20 Create Layouts

Ans :

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3
4  <head>
5      <meta charset="UTF-8">
6      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
7      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8      <title>Document</title>
9      <style>
10         * {
11             margin: 0%;
12             padding: 0%;
13             box-sizing: border-box;
14             /* background-color: aqua; */
15         }
16
17         /* .div {
18             height: 500px;
19             width: 500px;
20             border: 2px solid black;
21         } */
22
23         #a {
24             height: 250px;
25             width: 400px;
26             border: 1px solid □black;
27             position: absolute;
28             top: 50px;
29             left: 50px;
30
31         }
32
33         #a1 {
34             height: 150px;
35             width: 400px;
36             border-bottom: 1px solid □black;
37             background-color: □#333;
38             text-align: center;
39             padding-top: 70px;
40
```

```
#a1 {
  height: 150px;
  width: 400px;
  border-bottom: 1px solid black;
  background-color: #333;
  text-align: center;
  padding-top: 70px;
  font-size: x-large;
  color: white;
}

#a2 {
  padding-left: 5px;
  font-size: medium;
}

#b {
  height: 250px;
  width: 400px;
  border: 1px solid black;
  position: absolute;
  top: 50px;
  left: 500px;
}

#b1 {
  height: 150px;
  width: 400px;
  border-bottom: 1px solid black;
  background-color: #333;
  text-align: center;
  padding-top: 70px;
  font-size: x-large;
  color: white;
}
```


tml > templates.html > html > head > style > #c

```
61     #b1 {
62         height: 150px;
63         width: 400px;
64         border-bottom: 1px solid black;
65         background-color: #333;
66         text-align: center;
67         padding-top: 70px;
68         font-size: x-large;
69         color: white;
70     }
71
72     #b2 {
73         padding-left: 5px;
74         font-size: medium;
75     }
76
77     #c {
78         height: 250px;
79         width: 400px;
80         border: 1px solid black;
81         position: absolute;
82         top: 50px;
83         left: 950px;
84
85     }
86
87
88     #c1 {
89         height: 150px;
90         width: 400px;
91         border-bottom: 1px solid black;
92         background-color: #333;
93         text-align: center;
94         padding-top: 70px;
95         font-size: x-large;
96         color: white;
97     }
98
99     #c2 {
```

```
#c2 {
  padding-left: 5px;
  font-size: medium;
}

#d {
  height: 250px;
  width: 400px;
  border: 1px solid black;
  position: absolute;
  top: 350px;
  left: 50px;
}

#d1 {
  height: 150px;
  width: 400px;
  border-bottom: 1px solid black;
  background-color: #333;
  text-align: center;
  padding-top: 70px;
  font-size: x-large;
  color: white;
}

#d2 {
  padding-left: 5px;
  font-size: medium;
}

#e {
  height: 250px;
  width: 400px;
  border: 1px solid black;
  position: absolute;
  top: 350px;
  left: 50px;
```

```

        <button>View</button>
        <button>Edit</button>
    </div>
</div>
<div id="c">
    <div id="c1">Thumbnail</div>
    <div id="c2">
        <p>dixit</p>
        <button>View</button>
        <button>Edit</button>
    </div>
</div>
<div id="d">
    <div id="d1">Thumbnail</div>
    <div id="d2">
        <p>dixit</p>
        <button>View</button>
        <button>Edit</button>
    </div>
</div>
<div id="e">
    <div id="e1">Thumbnail</div>
    <div id="e2">
        <p>dixit</p>
        <button>View</button>
        <button>Edit</button>
    </div>
</div>
<div id="f">
    <div id="f1">Thumbnail</div>
    <div id="f2">
        <p>dixit</p>
        <button>View</button>
        <button>Edit</button>
    </div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
body>
html>
```

