1. What are the benefits of using CSS?

Ans: CSS handles the look and feet part of web page. It decorates the HTML codes. Batter experience. It allows user friendly formatting.

1. What are the disadvantages of CSS?

Ans: Confusions due to many CSS levels. Security Issue. Extra Work for developer. Adding CSS rules to every HTML code Is time consuming.

1. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

Ans : CSS 2 Does not support Border-Box property but CSS 3 can support.

Using CSS 2 for rounded borders, coding the CSS style were complex, but in CSS 3 there is provision for automatically assigning rounded borders to objects21.

CSS 2 does not having 3D animation concept but CSS 3 can support 3D animation.

1. Name a few CSS style components.

Ans: font-size, width, height, background colour, border, colour etc….

1. What do you understand by CSS opacity?

Ans: The opacity CSS property sets the opacity of an element. Opacity is the degree to which content behind an element is hidden and the opposite of transparency. Its value always remains between 0 to 1 only.

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

Ans: to add or change color in HTML, using the CSS background color property. Set it to the color name or code you want and place it inside style attribute. Then add this style attribute to an HTML element, like table, heading, div or span tag.

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

Ans: To control the repetition of an image in the background, use background-repeat property. Like – background-repeat : repeat or background-repeat: no repeat.

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

Ans: The background-position property sets the starting position of the background image. By default it is set as a top-left corner of an element.

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.

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

Ans: There are two reasons behind this: It enhance the legibility of style sheet. The background property is a complex property in CSS, and if it is combined with color, the complexity will further increase.

1. How to center block elements using CSS1?

Ans: To center block elements using CSS1 with margin property. One of the values of margin is auto and by setting auto on the left and right margin our block level element will center itself.

1. How to maintain the CSS specifications?

Ans: The CSS specifications are Maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium(W3C).

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

Ans: CSS may added to HTML in three different ways. To style a single HTML element on the page, Using Inline CSS in a style attribute.

By adding CSS to the head section of our HTML document, we can embed an internal stylesheet.

We can also connect to an external stylesheet that separates our CSS from our HTML

1. What is embedded style sheets?

Ans: An Embedded stylesheet is declare within the <head> element of an XHTML document. It applies to the hall document, rather than just one element. Each style declaration or CSS rule gets applied to everything in the document that matches that rule.

1. What are the external style sheets?

Ans: An external stylesheet is separate CSS file that can be accessed by creating a link within the head section of the webpage. Multiple web page can use the same link to access the stylesheet. The Link to an external stylesheet is placed within the head section of the page.

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

Ans : Advantages :-

* Using external stylesheet, the style of multiple documents can be controlled from one file
* Classes can be created for use of multiple HTML element types in the many documents.
* In complex situation, selector and grouping methods can be used to apply styles.

Disadvantages :-

* 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 visible.

1. What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

Ans: A CSS selector is the first part of a CSS rule. It is pattern of element and other terms that tells the browser which HTML element should be selected to have the CSS property values inside the rule applied to them.

1. What are the media types allowed by CSS?

Ans: List of CSS media types are: All, Print, Screen and speech.

Deprecated Media Types : tty, tv, projection, handled, braille, embossed, aural.

1. What is the rule set?

Ans: A CSS rule set contains one or more selectors and one or more declarations. The selectors, which in this example is h1, point to an HTML element. The declarations which in this example are color: blue and text-align: center style the element with a property and value.

1. Create Layouts

Ans:

HTML CODE:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Document</title>

    <style>

        \* {                 /\*To Set margin padding of body\*/

            margin: 0;

            padding: 0;

            box-sizing: border-box;

        }

        body {      /\*To Set display view of body\*/

            display: flex;

            justify-content: space-between;

            flex-wrap: wrap;

        }

 .box {      /\*To create main box\*/

            background-color: aqua;

            width: 25%;

            height: 230px;

            margin: 50px;

            margin-top: 20px;

        }

        .box1 {     /\*To devide main box for first part\*/

            background-color: rgb(106, 103, 103);

            width: 100%;

            height: 150px;

            color: white;

            padding: 65px 110px;

        }

        .box2 {     /\*To devide main box for second part\*/

            background-color: rgb(214, 210, 210);

            height: 80px;

            width: 100%;

        }

    </style>

</head>

<body>

    <div class="box">

        <div class="box1"><b>Thumbnail</b></div>        <!--Set content on Upper box box-->

        <div class="box2">

            Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Jayprakash Prajapati <br><br>      <!--Set content on lower box-->

            <input type="button" value="View"><input type="button" value="&nbsp;Edit&nbsp;">    <!--Set button on lower box in last-->

        </div>

    </div>

    <div class="box">

        <div class="box1"><b>Thumbnail</b></div>

        <div class="box2">

            Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Jayprakash Prajapati <br><br>

            <input type="button" value="View"><input type="button" value="&nbsp;Edit&nbsp;">

        </div>

    </div>

    <div class="box">

        <div class="box1"><b>Thumbnail</b></div>

        <div class="box2">

            Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Jayprakash Prajapati <br><br>

            <input type="button" value="View"><input type="button" value="&nbsp;Edit&nbsp;">

        </div>

    </div>

    <div class="box">

        <div class="box1"><b>Thumbnail</b></div>

        <div class="box2">

            Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Jayprakash Prajapati <br><br>

            <input type="button" value="View"><input type="button" value="&nbsp;Edit&nbsp;">

        </div>

    </div>

    <div class="box">

        <div class="box1"><b>Thumbnail</b></div>

        <div class="box2">

            Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Jayprakash Prajapati <br><br>

            <input type="button" value="View"><input type="button" value="&nbsp;Edit&nbsp;">

        </div>

    </div>

    <div class="box">

        <div class="box1"><b>Thumbnail</b></div>

        <div class="box2">

            Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Jayprakash Prajapati <br><br>

            <input type="button" value="View"><input type="button" value="&nbsp;Edit&nbsp;">

        </div>

    </div>

    </div>

</body>

</html>

Output :

