

q.1 what are the benefits of using css?

- css is a cascading style sheets
- css handles the look and feel part of a web page.
- css used to make beautiful webpages.
- Using, css you can control the color of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing between paragraph, how columns are sized and layout etc.
- css saves time you can write css once and then reuses the same sheet in multiple HTML pages.

q.2 what are the disadvantages of css?

- with css, what works one browser might not always work with another browser.
- There is existence of scarcity of security.
- There might be cross-browser issues while using css.
- There are multiple levels which create confusion for non-developer and beginners.
- css, css1 and css3 create confusion among various browsers.

q.3 what is different between css2 and css3?

- unlike css2, which was comprised of a single document, css3 has its specifications divided into many individual modules, which makes css3 a whole lot easier to handle.
- css3, the designers can now use special fonts, like those are available in.
- css3 came up with some key web design considerations like rounded borders that help in rounding up the borders without any hassle.
- css3 has the capability to split text sections into multiple columns so that it can be read like a newspaper. In css2, the developers had difficulty because the standard was not equipped with Automatically breaking the text so that it fits within a box.

q.4 Name a few CSS style components.

components of css style are: -

selector html: -element name, id name, class name

1 universal selector selector all element of the document .

```
example-#{color:yellow;}
```

2 Type selector select all element that have the given mode name.

```
Example-a{color:orange;}
```

3 class selector select all the element that have given class attribute.

```
Example-.class1{color:red;}
```

```
<pclass="text1">hii world</p>.
```

4 ID selector matches the element based on

the value of element name in id attribute.

```
Example:->#demo1{color:purple;}
```

```
-><p class="class1">text
```

5 Attribute selector matches element based on presence of the value given.

```
Example->p[title] {color: green;}/*<a>
```

elements with a title attribute */

```
a[href="https://example.org"]{
```

```
color: blue;}<a>elements with an href matching
```

```
"https://example.org"
```

```
a[href*="example"]{color:red}
```

```

/*<a>elements with an href containing "example"*/
a[href$=".org"]{color:mint green;}/*<a>
elements with an hrefending."org"*/
a[class~="logo"]{color:blue;}
<a>elements whose class attribute cointains the word

"logo"*/

```

2)property: It's like an attribute such as
background color, font-size, position, text-align, color, border etc.

3)values: which defines property or values allocate for properties.

q.5 What do you understand by css opacity?

opacity CSS property sets the opacity of the element. opacity is content behind an element is hidden, and is the opposite transparency.

EXAMPLE:->

```

. light {opacity:.02;/*Barely see the text over the background*/}
. medium {opacity :0.5;/*see the text more clearly over the background*/}
. heavy {opacity :0.9;/*see the text more clearly over the background*/}

```

q.6 how can the background color of the element can be change?

-->background color of element can be changed by style background color property

Example-><pp style="background-color=red">hi</p>

or

```

-><style>.bg{background-color:red;}</style>
<body><div class=".bg">text</div>

```

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

-->To control the repetition of an image in the back ground, use the background -repeat property. You can use no-repeat value for the value for the back ground-repeat property if you do not want to repeat an image, in this case, the image will display only once

```

Example->/*body {
background-image:url
(*css/images/css.jpg");
background-repeat:repeat;
}*/

```

```

for stop repetition->body{
background-image:url

```

```
(*/css/images/css.jpg");
background-repeat:no repeat;
}
```

q.8-what is the use of background position property?

-->The background position property sets the starting position of a background image.By default,a background image is placed t top-left corner of an element ,and repeated both vertically and horizontally Example=body{

```
background-image:url('pic.jpg')
```

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

To set image scroll background attachment property is used

background -attachment property sets whether a background image scroll with the rest of the page ,or is fixed.

value description

1[scroll] the background image will scroll with the page. this is default

2[fixed]the background image will not scroll with the page

3[local]the background image will scroll

with the element's contents

4[initial] sets this property to its default value.

5[inherit] Inherits this property from its parent element.

Example->body{background-attachment:fixed;}

q.10 why should background and color be used as seprate properties?

There are two reasons behind this:it enchances the legibility of stylesheets.The background property is a complex property in css , and if it is combined with color , the complexity will further increases.

q.11 How to center block elements using css1?

To horizontally center a block element (like <div>), use margin: auto; Setting the width of the element will prevent it from stretching out to the edges of its container.

set left margin and right margin to element is auto

Example->element{

```
width:200px;
```

```
margin:auto;
```

```
}
```

Example-><style>#box{text-align:center;

```
width:300px;margin:10 rem auto;{
```

```
<body><div id="box"><h2>hello
```

```
worl</h2>
</div></body>
```

q.12 How to maintain the css specifications?

It is maintained by the WORLD WIDE WEB CONSORTIUM (W3C). The rules created for css by w3c.

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

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 embaled style sheets?

Embedded stylesheet : It allows you to define styles for a particular HTML document as a whole in one place.This is done by embedding the<style></style> tags containing the css properties in the head of ypur document.

```
Example-><head><style>h1{color:yellow;}p
{color:blue;font-size:10pt;}
<body><h1>hello</h1><p>
```

q.15 What are the external style sheets?

External style sheet is a seprate file linked to an HTML web page.It comes with a css filename extension Example-><head><link rel="stylesheet"

```
type="text/css href="style.css"></head>
```

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

advantages:-

Style of a few documents can be controlled from the site by utilizing them.

HTML elements can have numerous documents,where classes can be made.

Styles in complex circumstances,se;ector an grouping strategies are utilized.

disadvantages:-

Additional download is expected to import documents having style information.

The documents,the outer template ought to be stacked.

not practical for small style definitions.

q.17 What is the meaning of the css selector?

css selector is the first part of a css rule.is a pattern of elements and other terms tell the browser which HTML elements should be selected to have the css property value inside the rule applied to them.

q.18 what are the media types allowed by css?

most imp feature of style sheet is that specify how a document is to be presented on different media :on the screen ,on paper, with a speech synthesizer, with a braille device, etc. we have currently two ways to specify media dependencies for style-sheets

specify the target medium from a style sheet with the @media or @import at-rules.

specify the target medium within the document language.

all-> suitable for all devices.

aural-> intended for speech synthesizers

braille->intended for braille tactile feedback devices.

embossed->intended for page brailleprinters.

handheld->intended for handheld devices

(typically small screen, monochrome ,limited

Example-><styletype="text/css">

```
@media print{
body{font-size:10pt
@media screen{
body{font-size:12pt}
@media screen, print{
body{line-height:1.2pt}
</style>
```

q.19 what is the rule set?

css rule set affirmations to various pieces or elements of the document. objective is apply of bunch of properties for certain distinct qualities to a solitary , or a particular arrangement of components in connected HTML PAGES

a.selector<body>

b.declaration block {

i declaration<style>

1-property color:

2- value black;

}

q.20 create layout

```
<!<doctype html>
```

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<meta http-equiv="x-ua-compatiable conten="ie=edge">
```

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

```
<title>layout</title>
```

```
<style>
```

```
.grid{
```

```
display:grid;
```

```
grid-template-columns:70%30%;
```

```
/*grid-column-gap:1em;
grid-row-gap:1em;
grid-gap:1em;*/
}
.grid>div{
background:#eee;
padding:1em;
}
.grid>div:nth-child(odd){
background:#ddd;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="grid">
<div>lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.natus hic commodi ipsum
dignissimos, velit inventore explicabo porro impedit cupiditate officiis vero quod
cuplvoluptatum velitaque debitis saepe.</div>

<div>lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.natus hic commodi ipsum
dignissimos, velit inventore explicabo porro impedit cupiditate officiis vero quod
cuplvoluptatum velitaque debitis saepe.</div>

<!--<div>text</div>-->

</div>

</body>

</html>
```