

## MODULE:2(CSS AND CSS3)

1) What are the benefits of using CSS?

ANS:

- Improved site maintainability
- Improved Accessibility
- Improved Download speed
- Saves the time
- Supports multiple browsers

2) What are the disadvantages of CSS?

ANS:

- Limited Security
- Extra work for developers
- Confusion due to many css version

3) What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

ANS:

- Responsive design is not supported in css but it supported in css3.
- Css does not support media query but css3 is supported.
- New features of css3:
  1. pseudo-elements= ::first-letter , ::first-line , ::after , ::before
  2. Border-style=border-radius , image source
  3. Background Style Properties = background-clip

4) Name a few CSS style components

ANS:

- Selector: element , id , class.
- Property : It's like background color,font-size,position,text-align,color,border,etc.

5) What do you understand by CSS opacity?

ANS:

The **opacity** property sets the opacity level for an element.

For example,

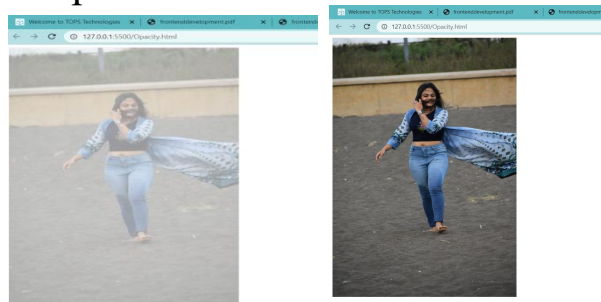
```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">
```

```

<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>
</head>
<style>
  img {
    opacity: 0.4
  }
</style>
<body>
  
</body>
</html>

```

Output:



Opacity=0.4

opacity=1

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

ANS:

We can use css property = background-color:red;

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

ANS:

Use repeat property

- background-repeat:repeat;
- background-repeat:repeat-x;

- **background-repeat:repeat-y;**
- **background-repeat:no repeat;**

8) What is the use of the **background-position** property?

ANS:

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

Property=**background-position:center;**

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

ANS:

**background-attachment: scroll;**

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

ANS:

- The **background-color** property sets the background color of an element.
- The **color** property specifies the color of text.

11) How to center block elements using CSS1?

ANS: **margin:auto;**

**Text-align:center;**

12) How to maintain the CSS specifications?

ANS: Specification specify how stylesheets can be included in your web document and how to target specific media.

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

ANS:

There are three ways:

- **INLINE** :by using the style attribute inside HTML elements.
- **INTERNAL**: by using the **<style>** element in the **<head>** section.
- **EXTERNAL**: by using a **<link>** element to link to external css file.

14) What is embedded style sheets?

ANS:

This is done by embedding the `<style></style>` tags containing the CSS properties in the head of your document.

15) What are the external style sheets?

ANS: External styles are defined within the `<link>` element, inside the `<head>` section of an HTML page:

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

ANS:

Advantages:

You can use .css file for multiple pages.

Disadvantage:

Uploading to multiple css files can increase your site's download time.

17) What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

ANS:

A CSS selector selects the HTML elements you want to style.

Example: class,id,universal grouping,generic,attribute

18) What are the media types allowed by CSS?

ANS:

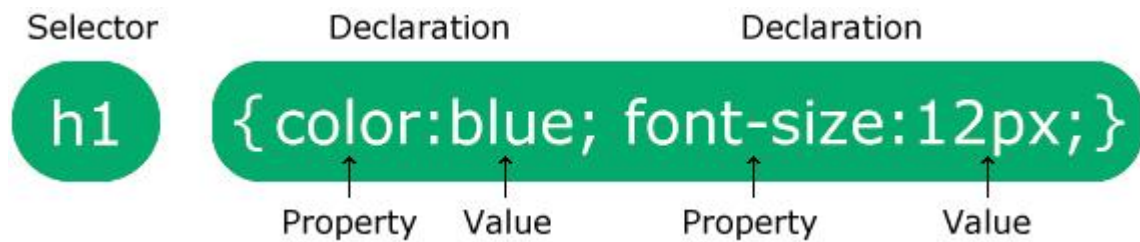
media types:

- all - suitable for all devices.
- Tv - intended for television-type devices.

19) What is the rule set?

ANS:

A CSS rule set **contains one or more selectors and one or more declarations.**



20) Create Layouts

Ans:

```
<!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>
</head>
<style>
  .border {
    border: 1px solid black;
    width: 1030px;
  }

  .container {
    display: flex;
    margin: auto;
    margin-top: 20px;
  }

  .container1 {
    height: 160px;
    width: 300px;
    background-color: grey;
    border: 1px solid black;
    color: aliceblue;
    line-height: 160px;
    font-size: 20px;
    text-align: center;
```

```
    margin-left: 30px;
}

.container2 {
    height: 160px;
    width: 300px;
    background-color: grey;
    border: 1px solid black;
    color: aliceblue;
    text-align: center;
    font-size: 20px;
    line-height: 160px;
    margin-left: 30px;
}

.container3 {
    height: 160px;
    width: 300px;
    background-color: grey;
    border: 1px solid black;
    color: aliceblue;
    line-height: 160px;
    text-align: center;
    font-size: 20px;
    margin-left: 30px;
}

table,
td {
    border: 1px solid black;
    border-collapse: collapse;
}

.box {
    display: flex;
    margin-bottom: 20px;
}
```

```
.box1 {  
  height: 140px;  
  width: 300px;  
  border: 1px solid black;  
  margin-left: 30px;  
}
```

```
.box1 p,  
table {  
  margin-left: 10px;  
}
```

```
.box2 p {  
  margin-left: 10px;  
}
```

```
.box3 p {  
  margin-left: 10px;  
}
```

```
.box2 {  
  height: 140px;  
  width: 300px;  
  border: 1px solid black;  
  margin-left: 30px;  
}
```

```
.box3 {  
  height: 140px;  
  width: 300px;  
  border: 1px solid black;  
  margin-left: 30px;  
}
```

```
.part2 {  
  margin-top: 10px;
```

```
}  
</style>
```

```
<body>  
  <div class="border">  
    <div class="part1">  
      <div class="container">  
        <div class="container1">  
          Thumbnail  
        </div>  
        <div class="container2">  
          Thumbnail  
        </div>  
        <div class="container3">  
          Thumbnail  
        </div>  
      </div>  
      <div class="box">  
        <div class="box1">  
          <p>This is the wider card with supporting text  
below as a natural lead into additional content. Thia content is  
little bit longer.</p>  
          <table>  
            <tr>  
              <td>view</td>  
              <td>edit</td>  
            </tr>  
          </table>  
        </div>  
        <div class="box2">  
          <p>This is the wider card with supporting text  
below as a natural lead into additional content. Thia content is  
little bit longer.</p>  
          <table>  
            <tr>  
              <td>view</td>  
              <td>edit</td>
```



```

        </tr>
      </table>
    </div>
    <div class="box3">
      <p>This is the wider card with supporting text
below as a natural lead into additional content. Thia content is
little bit longer.</p>
      <table>
        <tr>
          <td>view</td>
          <td>edit</td>
        </tr>
      </table>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
<div class="part2">
  <div class="container">
    <div class="container1">
      Thumbnail
    </div>
    <div class="container2">
      Thumbnail
    </div>
    <div class="container3">
      Thumbnail
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="box">
    <div class="box1">
      <p>This is the wider card with supporting text
below as a natural lead into additional content. Thia content is
little bit longer.</p>
      <table>
        <tr>
          <td>view</td>
          <td>edit</td>

```

```

        </tr>
      </table>
    </div>
    <div class="box2">
      <p>This is the wider card with supporting text
below as a natural lead into additional content. Thia content is
little bit longer.</p>
      <table>
        <tr>
          <td>view</td>
          <td>edit</td>
        </tr>
      </table>
    </div>
    <div class="box3">
      <p>This is the wider card with supporting text
below as a natural lead into additional content. Thia content is
little bit longer.</p>
      <table>
        <tr>
          <td>view</td>
          <td>edit</td>
        </tr>
      </table>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

Output:

