Module (CSS and CSS 3) -2

Q-1. **What are the benefits of using CSS?**

Ans-1. **Some of the benefits of using CSS are:**

- ➢ **Easier to maintain and update.**
- ➢ **Greater consistency in design.**
- ➢ **More formatting options.**
- ➢ **Lightweight code.**
- ➢ **Faster download times.**
- ➢ **Search engine optimization benefits.**
- ➢ **Easy of presenting different styles to different viewers.**
- ➢ **Greater accessibility.**

Q-2. **What are the disadvantages of CSS?**

Ans-2. **The disadvantages of Css are:**

1. Confusion due to many CSS levels:-

Beginners are more vulnerable to this issue. They might get confused while opting to learn CSS as there are many levels of CSS such as CSS2, CSS3, etc.

2. Cross-Browser Issues:-

Different browsers work differently. So, you have to check that changes implemented in the website via CSS codes are reflected properly among all browsers.

3. Security Issues:-

Security is important in today's world driven by technology and data. One of the major disadvantages of CSS is that it has limited security.

4. Extra Work for Developers:-

Design services are required to consider and test all CSS codes across different browsers for compatibility. Due to developers testing compatibility for different browsers, their workload increases.

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

Ans-3.The difference between CSS2 and CSS3 are:

- ➢ **CSS3 is split into many various documents known as Modules. each module adds new capability or extends options outlined in CSS2 over conserving backward compatibility.**

- ➢ **Work on CSS3 started around the time of publication of the initial CSS2 recommendation.**

- ➢ **The CSS3 version supports more browsers than CSS2.**

- ➢ **Using CSS2, for rounded borders, coding the css styles were complex.**

- ➢ **With CSS3, there is provision for automatically assigning rounded borders to objects**

- ➢ **CSS2 Doesn't support the Border-box property and CSS3 supports the Border-box**

  Property.

Q-4. Name a few CSS style components.

Ans-4.The CSS style components below:

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

A typical CSS style will be like

p{

color: red;

position: relative;

text-align: left;

}

p is selector, following style rules will be applied to all paragraph.

color is attribute and value is red.
position is another attribute with value relative.
text-align is last attribute with value left.

Q-5. What do you understand by CSS opacity?
Ans-5. The opacity property sets the opacity level for an element.
The opacity-level describes the transparency-level, where 1 is not transparent at all,
0.5 is 50% see-through, and 0 is completely transparent.

For example:

```html
<!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>
        div img{
            height: 100px;
            width: 100px;
            opacity: 0.5;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div>
        <img src="./image/ford.JPG" alt="">
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

Opacity 0.5

Q-6. How can the background color of an element be changed?
Ans-6.The background color change of an HTML element using the background-
color CSS Property
And giving it a value of a color.

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>
    <style>
        p{
            background-color: ☐aqua;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Culpa deserunt a molestias quia explicabo dolore
    dolor. Sed possimus unde, error quibusdam inventore vel illum, quo similique voluptatem mollitia recusandae
    illo!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Culpa deserunt a molestias quia explicabo dolore dolor. Sed possimus unde, error quibusdam inventore vel illum, quo similique voluptatem mollitia recusandae illo!

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

Ans-7. The background-repeat property that will help us to control the repetition of the image.
The background-repeat property in CSS is used to repeat the background image both horizontally and vertically.
It also decides whether the background image will be repeated or not.
You can set this property to repeat,repeat-x,repeat-y or no-repeat.

Q-8. What is the use of the background-position property?
Ans-8.The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image.
The background-position set this property to top left/center/right, center left/center/right, bottom left/center/right right top/center/bottom, left top/center/bottom, x% y% ,x-position y-position.

Q-9. Which property controls the image scroll in the background?
Ans-9. To set the scrolling of an image in the background, use the *background-attachment* property.
For example:

```html
<!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>
        body{
            background-image: url(https://cdn.pixabay.com/photo/2020/07/03/10/28/waterfall-5365926__340.jpg )
            background-repeat: no-repeat;
            background-size: cover;
            background-attachment: fixed;
        }
        h1{
            color: ■brown;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>hello</h1>
    <h1>hello</h1>
    <h1>hello</h1>
    <h1>hello</h1>
    <h1>hello</h1>
    <h1>hello</h1>
    <h1>hello</h1>
    <h1>hello</h1>
    <h1>hello</h1>
    <h1>hello</h1>
    <h1>hello</h1>
    <h1>hello</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

Q-10. Why should background and color be used as separate properties?
Ans-10. Background and color are separate properties because they can be used for different purposes. The background property is used to set the background color or image of an element, while the color property is used to set the text color of that element.

Q-11. How to center block elements using CSS1?
Ans-11. There are two steps to center a block-level element.
   ➢ **Define the external width.**
   Syntax:
   Element{

Width:200px;

Margin:auto;

}

➤ **Set the left-margin and the right-margin of the element to auto.**

Q-12. How to maintain the CSS specifications?

Ans-12. 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. Some browsers even have their own implementation of the specification and have proprietary (vendor) prefixes.

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

Ans-13.there are three ways to integrate CSS into a web page.

1.) Inline: HTML element may have CSS applied to them with the style attribute.

2.) Embedded: by placing the code in a style element within the head element.

3.) Linked/imported: place the CSS in an external file and link it with a link element.

Q-14.What is embedded style sheets?

Ans-14. 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 your document.

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>
    <style>
        p{
            background-color: aqua;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p>HELLO</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Q-15. **What are the external style sheets?**

Ans-15.The external style sheet file inside the <link> element. The <link> element

Goes inside the <head> section.

The style sheet file must be saved with a.css extension.

```
<!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>SLIDERSHOW</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="IMAGE.CSS">
</head>
<body>
    <div class="slider-box">slider-box</div>
</body>
</html>
```

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

Ans-16. **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-17.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-18.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-19. A CSS rule set contains one or more selectors and one or more declarations. The selector(s), which in this example is h1 , points to an HTML element. The declaration(s), which in this example are color: blue and text-align: center style the element with a property and value.

Q-20. Create Layouts

Ans-20.

```html
<!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>
        * {
```

```css
        margin: 0%;
        padding: 0%;
        box-sizing: border-box;

}

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


}

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

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

#two {
    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: gray;
```

```css
        text-align: center;
        padding-top: 70px;
        font-size: x-large;
        color: white;
    }

#b2 {
        padding-left: 5px;
        font-size: medium;
    }

#three {
        height: 250px;
        width: 400px;
        border: 1px solid black;
        position: absolute;
        top: 50px;
        left: 950px;


    }

#c1 {
        height: 150px;
        width: 400px;
        border-bottom: 1px solid black;
        background-color: gray;
        text-align: center;
        padding-top: 70px;
        font-size: x-large;
        color: white;
    }

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

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


    }
```

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

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

#five {
    height: 250px;
    width: 400px;
    border: 1px solid black;
    position: absolute;
    top: 350px;
    left: 500px;


}

#e1 {
    height: 150px;
    width: 400px;
    border-bottom: 1px solid black;
    background-color: gray;
    text-align: center;
    padding-top: 70px;
    font-size: x-large;
    color: white;
}

#e2 {
    padding-left: 5px;
    font-size: medium;
}

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

```css
            left: 950px;


        }

        #f1 {
            height: 150px;
            width: 400px;
            border-bottom: 1px solid black;
            background-color: gray;
            text-align: center;
            padding-top: 70px;
            font-size: x-large;
            color: white;
        }

        #f2 {
            padding-left: 5px;
            font-size: medium;
        }

        button {
            font-size: medium;
            font-family: cursive;
            margin-left: 2px;
            margin-top: 5px;
            padding-left: px;
            padding-right: 2px;
        }
    </style>
</head>

<body>
    <div>

        <div id="one">
            <div id="a1">Thumbnail </div>
            <div id="a2">
                <p>This is a winder card with supporting text
                    below as a natural lead in to additional
                    content. This content is a little bit longer.
                </p>
                <button>View</button>
                <button>Edit</button>
            </div>
        </div>
    </div>
    <div id="two">
        <div id="b1">Thumbnail</div>
```

```html
    <div id="b2">
        <p>This is a winder card with supporting text
            below as a natural lead in to additional
            content. This content is a little bit longer.
        </p>
        <button>View</button>
        <button>Edit</button>
    </div>
</div>
<div id="three">
    <div id="c1">Thumbnail</div>
    <div id="c2">
        <p>This is a winder card with supporting text
            below as a natural lead in to additional
            content. This content is a little bit longer.
        </p>
        <button>View</button>
        <button>Edit</button>
    </div>
</div>
<div id="four">
    <div id="d1">Thumbnail</div>
    <div id="d2">
        <p>This is a winder card with supporting text
            below as a natural lead in to additional
            content. This content is a little bit longer.
        </p>
        <button>View</button>
        <button>Edit</button>
    </div>
</div>
<div id="five">
    <div id="e1">Thumbnail</div>
    <div id="e2">
        <p>This is a winder card with supporting text
            below as a natural lead in to additional
            content. This content is a little bit longer.
        </p>
        <button>View</button>
        <button>Edit</button>
    </div>
</div>
<div id="six">
    <div id="f1">Thumbnail</div>
    <div id="f2">
        <p>This is a winder card with supporting text
            below as a natural lead in to additional
            content. This content is a little bit longer.
```

```
        </p>
        <button>View</button>
        <button>Edit</button>
      </div>
    </div>
    </div>
</body>

</html>
```

Output: