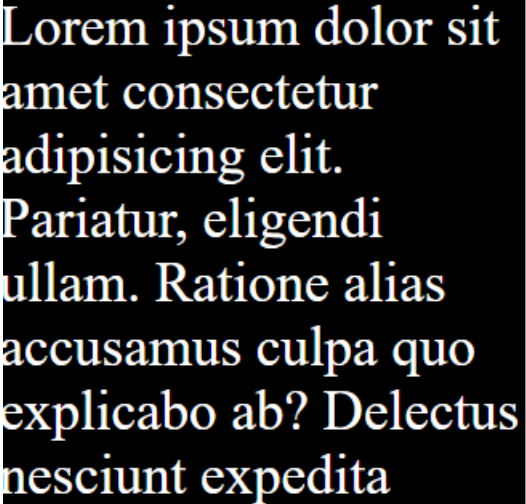


Module (CSS and CSS 3)-2-

1. What are the benefits of using CSS?

Ans. CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page. Using CSS, you can control the colour of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized and laid out, etc.

CSS saves time – You can write CSS once and then reuse the same sheet in multiple HTML pages. →



Lorem ipsum dolor sit
amet consectetur
adipiscing elit.
Pariatur, eligendi
nullam. Ratione alias
accusamus culpa quo
explicabo ab? Delectus
nesciunt expedita

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7      <title>Document</title>
8      <style>
9          p {
10             background-color: black;
11             color: white;
12             height: 150px;
13             width: 150px;
14          }
15      </style>
16 </head>
17 <body>
18     <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Pariatur, eligendi ullam. Ratione alias accusamus culpa quo explicabo ab?
19 </body>
20 </html>

```

2. What are the disadvantages of CSS?

- CSS, CSS 1 up to CSS3, result in creating of confusion among web browsers.
- With CSS, what works with one browser might not always work with another. ...
- There exists a scarcity of security.
- After making the changes we need to confirm the compatibility if they appear.

3. What is the difference 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.

4. Name a few Css style components

→ The components of CSS style are:-

- Selector: HTML element name, id name, class name.
- Property: It's like an attribute such as background colour, fontsize, position, text-align, colour, border etc.
- Values: which defines property or values allocate for properties.

```

3  <head>
4    <meta charset="UTF-8">
5    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7    <title>Document</title>
8    <style>
9      .p1{
10        background-color: black;
11        color: white;
12        height: 150px;
13        width: 150px;
14        display: inline-flex;
15      }
16      #p1{
17        background-color: aqua;
18        color: black;
19        height: 150px;
20        width: 150px;
21        display: inline-flex;
22      }
23    </style>
24  </head>
25  <body>
26    <p class="p1">Lorem ipsum do, doloribus, sint, officiis odit accusamus omnis laudantium. Vero modi blanditiis sint?</p>
27    <p id="p1"> Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Qui dolorem soluta nobis veniam odio cum tenetur, </p>
28  </body>
29  </html>

```

Lorem ipsum do,
 doloribus, sint, officiis
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 laudantium. Vero modi
 blanditiis sint?

Lorem ipsum dolor sit,
 amet consectetur
 adipisicing elit. Qui
 dolorem soluta nobis
 veniam odio cum
 tenetur,

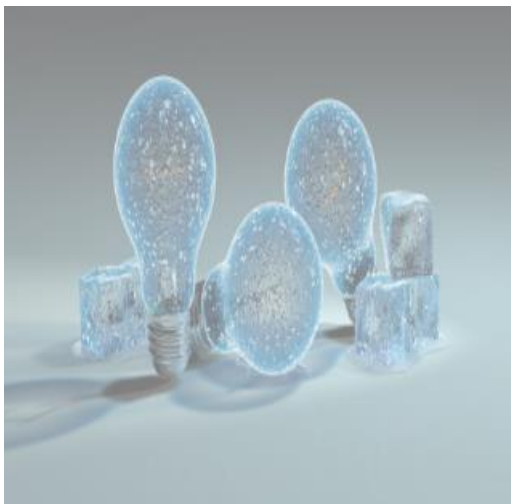
5. What do you understand by CSS opacity?

→ The opacity CSS property sets the opacity of an element. Opacity is the degree to which content behind an element is hidden, and is the opposite of transparency.

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7      <title>Document</title>
8      <style>
9
10     img{
11         height: 150px;
12         width: 150px;
13         opacity: 0.5;
14     }
15
16     </style>
17 </head>
18 <body>
19     
20 </body>
21 </html>

```

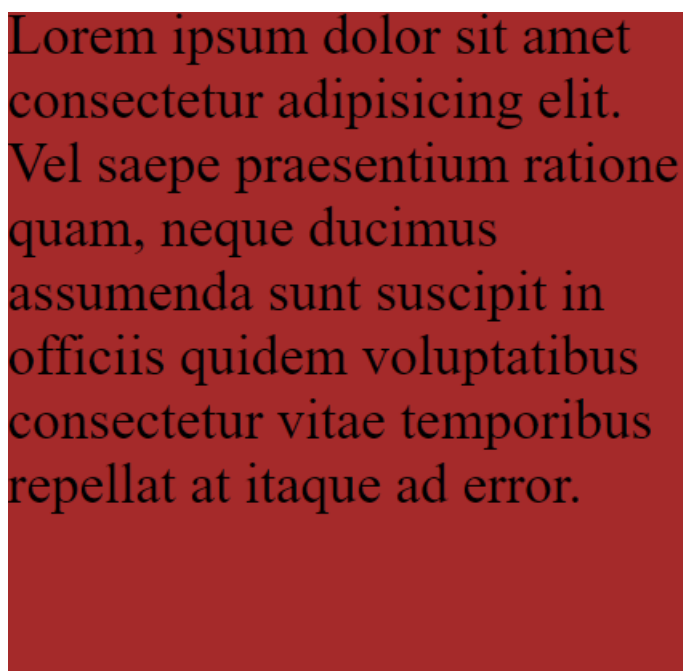


6. How can the background color of an element be changed?

→ How to Change a div Background Color:-

- Add a CSS class to the div you'd like to change. First, find the div in your HTML code and add a class to the opening tag. ...
- Add the new class selector to your CSS code. Next, head over to your CSS code and add your new class selector. ...
- Choose a new background colour.

```
bg color.html X
bg color.html > html > head > style > .header
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8   <style>
9     .header{
10       height: 200px;
11       width: 200px;
12       background-color: brown;
13     }
14   </style>
15 </head>
16 <body>
17   <div class="header">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Vel saepe praesentium ratione quam, neque ducimus
    assumenda sunt suscipit in officiis quidem voluptatibus consectetur vitae temporibus repellat at itaque ad error.</div>
18
19 </body>
20 </html>
```



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

→ 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.

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

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

→ Tip: By default, a background-image is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.

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

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

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

→ There are two reasons behind this: It enhances the legibility of style sheets. The background property is a complex property in CSS, and if it is combined with colour, the complexity will further increase.

11. How to center block elements using CSS1?

→ With CSS the way to center anything that's a block level element is with the 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.

12. How to maintain the CSS specifications?

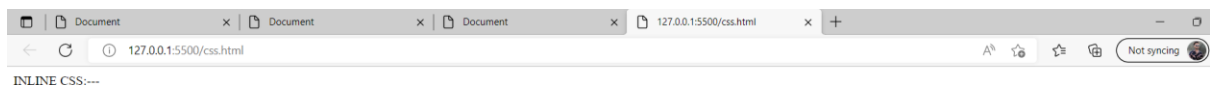
Ans. by using media queries

Media Queries is an enhancement of the @media rules of CSS and the "media" attribute in HTML. It adds parameters such as size of display, color depth and aspect ratio. This is because within a class of media (such as TV sets) there can still be important variations. It is related to the work on CC/PP, but is a much more light-weight and limited solution.

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 section.
- External - by using a element to link to an external CSS file.



CSS:- Cascading Style sheet

INLINE CSS:---

>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Accusantium recusandae, eos nulla repellat aperiam dolores ut illum explicabo aut, fugiat non labore sequi omnis quo earum, perferendis minima doloremque saepe?

INTERNAL CSS:---

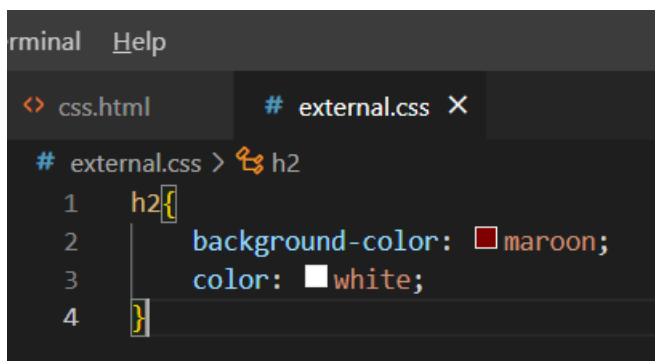
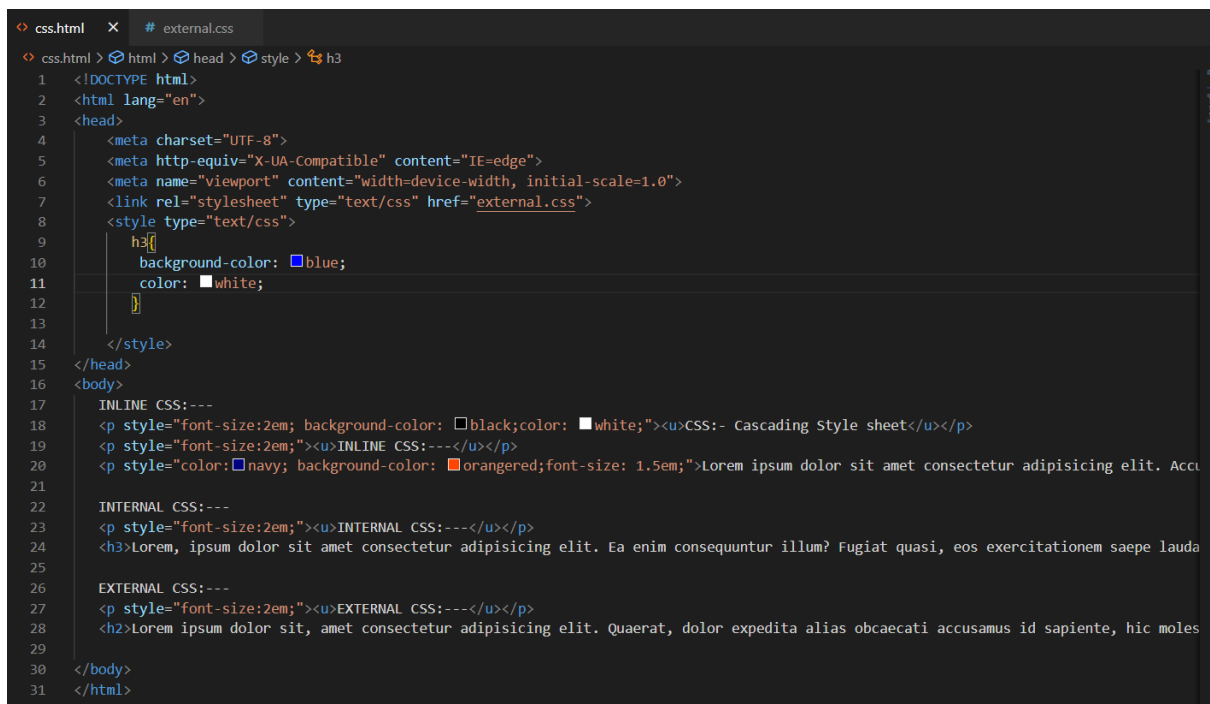
INTERNAL CSS:---

>Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Ea enim consequuntur illum? Fugiat quasi, eos exercitationem saepe laudantium provident sapiente dolores omnis nam, veniam accusantium quis dicta iste quas corporis?

EXTERNAL CSS:---

EXTERNAL CSS:---

>Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quaerat, dolor expedita alias obcaecati accusamus id sapiente, hic molestiae ad debitis corporis ut magni deserunt unde eaque fuga, vitae atque magnam!



14.What is embedded 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 tags containing the CSS properties in the head of your document.

15.What are the external style sheets?

→ An external style sheet is a separate CSS file that can be accessed by creating a link within the head section of the webpage. Multiple webpages can use the same link to access the stylesheet. The link to an external style sheet is placed within the head section of the page.

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

→ External style sheets have the following advantages over internal and inline style-

- one change to the style sheet will change all linked pages.
- you can create classes of styles that can then be used on many different HTML elements.
- consistent look and feel across multiple web pages.

17.What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

→ A CSS selector is the first part of a CSS Rule. It is a pattern of elements and other terms that tell the browser which HTML elements should be selected to have the CSS property values inside the rule applied to them.

18.What are the media types allowed by CSS?

→ continuous or paged.

→ visual, audio, speech, or tactile.

→ grid (for character grid devices), or bitmap.

→ interactive (for devices that allow user interaction), or static (for those that do not).

→ all (includes all media types)

19.What is the rule set?

→ A collection of rules or signatures that network traffic or system activity is compared against to determine an action to take—such as forwarding or rejecting a packet, creating an alert, or allowing a system event.