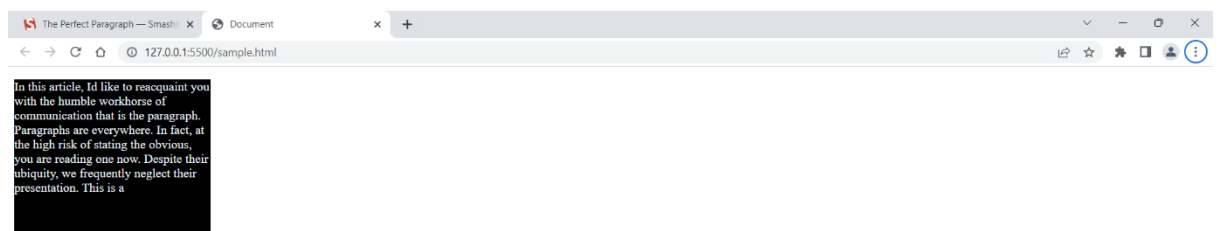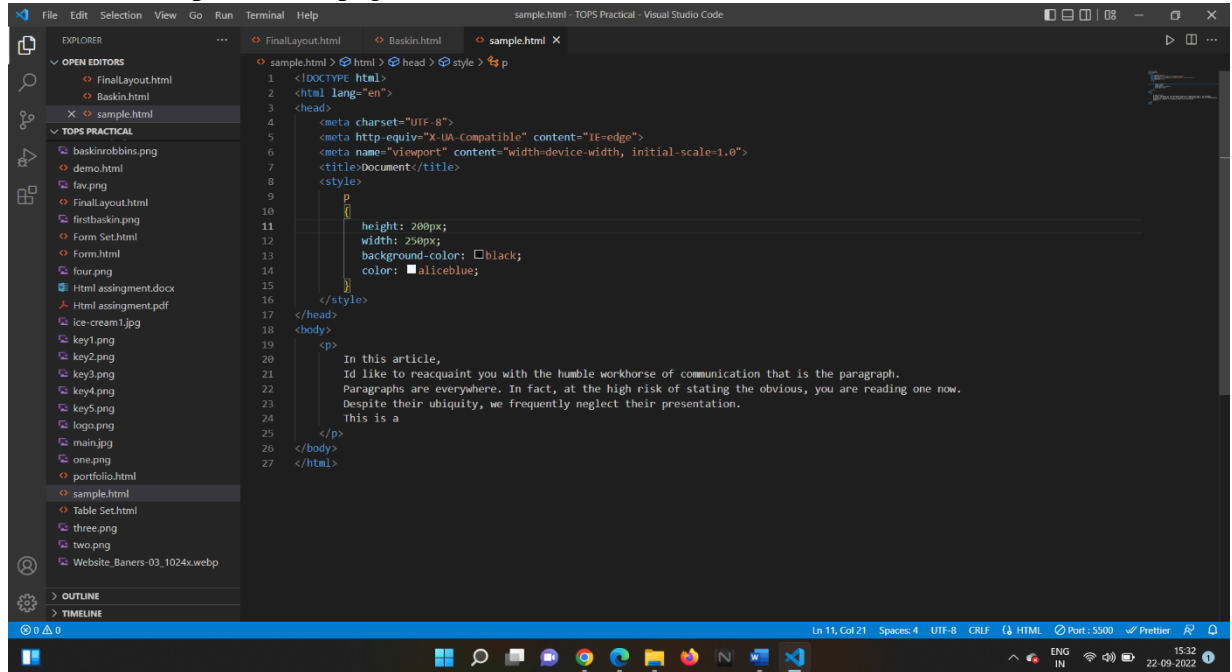# MODULE: 2 (CSS and CSS 3)

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 color 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.

2. **What are the disadvantages of CSS?**
   ANS:-

   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. The web developers need to test for compatibility, running the program across multiple browsers.
- There exists a scarcity of security.
- After making the changes we need to confirm the compatibility if they appear. The similar change affects on all the browsers.
- The programing language world is complicated for non-developers and beginners. Different levels of CSS i.e. CSS, CSS 2, CSS 3 are often quite confusing.
- Browser compatibility (some styles sheet are supported and some are not).
- CSS works differently on different browsers. IE and Opera supports CSS as different logic.
- There might be cross-browser issues while using CSS.
- There are multiple levels which creates confusion for non-developers and beginners.

3. **What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**
   Ans:-

CSS2	CSS3
1. Css splits up different section of the code into modules.	1. Both Css and HTML were put into a single file , there was no concept of module before.
2. There is no backwards combability with CSS2 .	2. There is backward compatibility maintained with CSS3.
3. With CSS2 only web safe fonts can be used.	3. With CSS3 special fonts can be used such as those in google fonts and Type cast.
4. CSS2 does not support the border box properties.	4. CSS3 support the border box properties.
5. CSS2 does not support rounded border.	5. CSS3 supports rounded border.
6. CSS2 released in 1998	6. CSS3 released in 1999

4. Name a few CSS style components ?

Ans:-

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

```html
<style>
    .para
    {
        height: 200px;
        width: 250px;
        background-color: black;
        color: aliceblue;
        text-align: center;
        border: 5px solid rgb(216, 12, 12);


    }
    #second
    {
        height: 200px;
        width: 250px;
        background-color: blueviolet;
        color: aliceblue;
        text-align: center;
        border: 5px solid rgb(216, 12, 12);
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <p class="para">
        In this article,
        Id like to reacquaint you with the humble workhorse of communication that is the paragraph.
        Paragraphs are everywhere. In fact, at the high risk of stating the obvious, you are reading one now.
        Despite their ubiquity, we frequently neglect their presentation.
        This is a
    </p>
    <p id="second">
        In this article,
        Id like to reacquaint you with the humble workhorse of communication that is the paragraph.
        Paragraphs are everywhere. In fact, at the high risk of stating the obvious, you are reading one now.
        Despite their ubiquity, we frequently neglect their presentation.
        This is a
    </p>
</body>
</html>
```

In this article, Id like to reacquaint you with the humble workhorse of communication that is the paragraph. Paragraphs are everywhere. In fact, at the high risk of stating the obvious, you are reading one now. Despite their ubiquity, we frequently neglect their presentation. This is a

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5. What do you understand by CSS opacity?

Ans:-

- 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.

```html
    <style>
        .main
        {
            display: flex;
        }
        .first
        {
            opacity: 0.2;
        }
        .second
        {
            opacity: 0.5;
        }
        .third
        {
            opacity: 1;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="main">
        <div class="first">
            <img src="download1.jpg">
        </div>

        <div class="second">
            <img src="download1.jpg" alt="">
        </div>
        <div class="third">
            <img src="download1.jpg" alt="">
        </div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

6. **How can the background color of an element be changed?**
   Ans:-

   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 color.

```
<style>
    div
    {
        height: 250px;
        width: 150px;
        background-color: blueviolet;
        color: aliceblue;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <div>
        <p>
            Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
            Dolores eligendi nesciunt quo vel in ad totam eveniet.
            Expedita maiores, modi eos nihil consequatur temporibus repellat quos eius voluptates quis quod.
        </p>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Dolores eligendi nesciunt quo vel in ad totam eveniet. Expedita maiores, modi eos nihil consequatur temporibus repellat quos eius voluptates quis quod.

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

- This task can be achieved by using 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
- **background-**repeat: repeat, repeat-x, repeat-y, no-repeat, initial, inherit;

```
<style>
    .abc
    {

        background-image: url("https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcROTGEiEO2Ak0Zf7127osl0341rVP_3wWOKaA&usqp=CAU");
        background-repeat: repeat-y;
        height: 500px;
        width: 250px;
    }
    h1
    {
        padding-top: 250px;
    vertical-align: middle;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="abc">

        <h1>
            Hello CSS
        </h1>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```
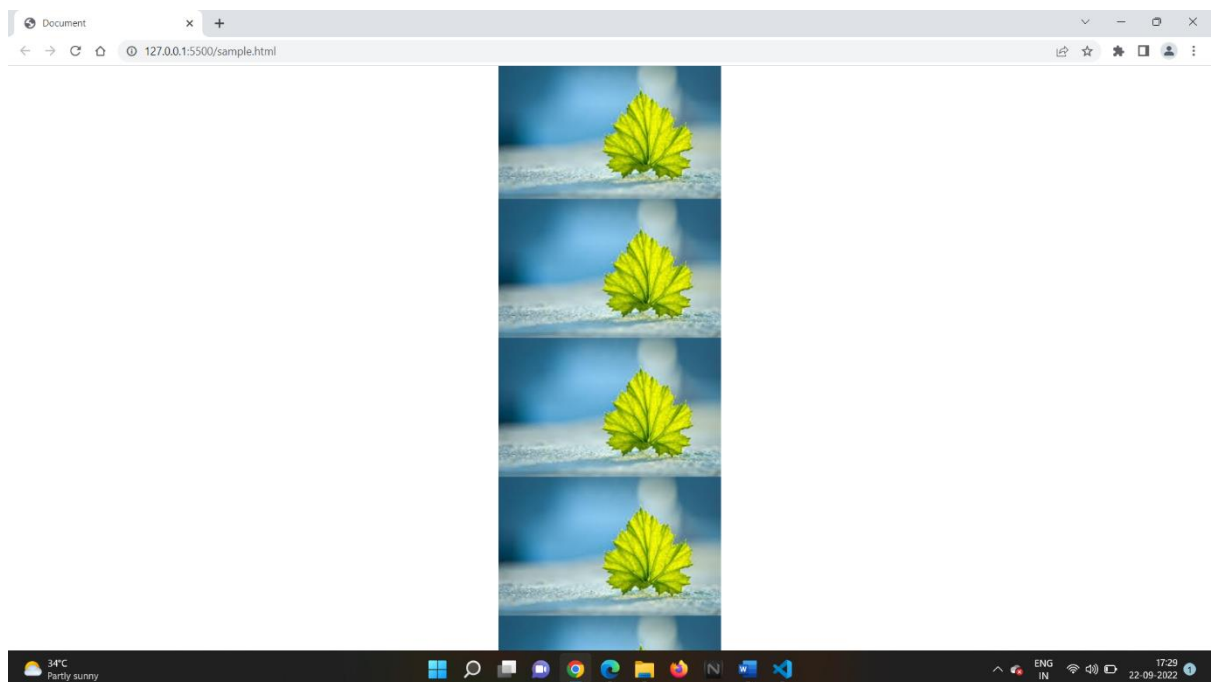
8. What is the use of the background-position property?
Ans:-

- The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image.
- The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image.
- By default, a background-image is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.

```html
<style>
    body
    {

        background-image: url("https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcROTGEiEO2Ak0Zf7127osl0341rVP_3wWOKaA&usqp=CAU");
        background-repeat: repeat-y;
        height: 500px;
        width: 250px;
        /* background-attachment: fixed; */
        background-position: center;
    }
    h1
    {
        padding-top: 250px;

    vertical-align: middle;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="abc">


    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

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

Ans:-

- The background-attachment property in CSS is used to specify the kind of attachment of the background image with respect to its container. It can be set to scroll or make it remain fixed. It can be applied to all HTML elements.

Value	Description
scroll	The background image will scroll with the page. This is default
fixed	The background image will not scroll with the page
local	The background image will scroll with the element's contents
initial	Sets this property to its default value. Read about *initial*
inherit	Inherits this property from its parent element. Read about *inherit*

- `background-attachment: scroll|fixed|local|initial|inherit`

```
<style>
    body
    {
        background-image: url('data:image/jpeg;base64,/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAQAAAQABAAD/2wCEAAkGBwgHBgkIBwgK
        background-repeat: no-repeat;
        background-attachment: fixed;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <p>HELLO HTML Version 5</p>
    <p>HELLO HTML Version 5</p>
    <p>HELLO HTML Version 5</p>
    <p>HELLO HTML Version 5</p>
    <p>HELLO HTML Version 5</p>
    <p>HELLO HTML Version 5</p>
    <p>HELLO HTML Version 5</p>
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    <p>HELLO HTML Version 5</p>
    <p>HELLO HTML Version 5</p>
    <p>HELLO HTML Version 5</p>
    <p>HELLO HTML Version 5</p>
```

HELLO HTML Version 5

HELLO HTML Version 5

HELLO HTML Version 5

HELLO HTML Version 5

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HELLO HTML Version 5

HELLO HTML Version 5

HELLO HTML Version 5

HELLO HTML Version 5

HELLO HTML Version 5

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

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 color, the complexity will further increase.
- Color is an inherited property while the background is not. So this can make confusion further.

11. How to center block elements using CSS1?
   Ans:-

- 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:-

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

- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to format the layout of a webpage.

- With CSS, you can control the color, font, the size of text, the spacing between elements, how elements are positioned and laid out, what background images or background colors are to be used, different displays for different devices and screen sizes, and much more

- 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

Inline CSS:-

- An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.

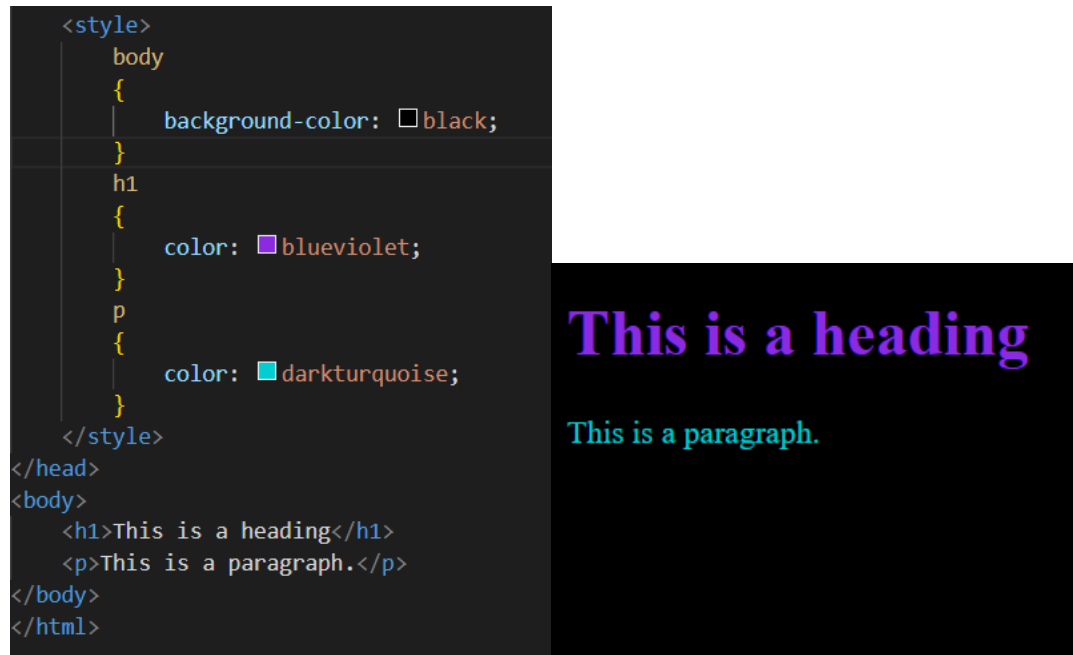- An inline CSS uses the **style** attribute of an HTML element.

Internal CSS:-

- An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

- An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element.


```
<style>
    body
    {
        background-color: ☐black;
    }
    h1
    {
        color: ☐blueviolet;
    }
    p
    {
        color: ☐darkturquoise;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

External CSS:-

- An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

- To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of each HTML page

```html
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

```css
body
{
    background-color: black;
}
h1
{
    color: violet;
}
p
{
    color: wheat;
}
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

14.What is embedded style sheets?

Ans:-
- 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.
- Embedded style sheets are particularly useful for HTML documents that have unique style requirements from the rest of the documents in your project.
- if the styles need to be applied across multiple documents, you should link to an external style sheet instead of using individual embedded style sheets.

```
<style>
    body
    {
        background-color: ▢black;
    }
    h1
    {
        color: ▮blueviolet;
    }
    p
    {
        color: ▮darkturquoise;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

15. .What are the external style sheets?

Ans:-

- 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?

Ans:- Embedded Style Sheets
Advantages

* Classes can be created for use on multiple tag types in the document
* Selector and grouping methods can be used to apply styles under complex contexts
* No additional downloads necessary to receive style information

Disadvantages

* This method can not control styles for multiple documents at once.

17. What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

Ans:-

- 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?

Ans:-

- 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?

Ans:-

- 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.