

Module CSS

Q-1) What are the benefits of using CSS?

- A-1)1) Faster page speed. More code means slower page speed.
2)Quicker Development time.
3)Easy formatting change.
4)Easier to maintain and update.
5)viewers
6)cascade, inheritance, and class /id usage.
7)Time-saving and faster loading times.

Q-2) What are the disadvantages of CSS?

- A-2)1) Learning Curve.
2)security concerns.
3)complex layouts and limited layout control
4)file size and performance impact.
5)maintenance challenges.

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

A-3)

CSS2	CSS3
Css splits different section of the code into modules.	Both css and html were put into a single file there was concept of modules before.
There is no backward compability with css2.	There is backward compability maintain css3.
Css2 only web safe fonts can be used.	Css3 special fonts can be used as those in google fonts and typecast.
Css2 doesn't support the border-box property.	Css3 support the border-box property.
Css2 the concept of simple selectors were present.	Css3 the selectors were called as a sequence of simple selectors.

Q-4) Name a few CSS style components

A-4) there are three types components of Css style.

- 1)**inline Css:**
inline css is to define single Element to a with the insert style sheets in an HTML document.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1 style="color: blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>

<p style="color: red;">A red paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

A Blue Heading

A red paragraph.

2)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, using <style>tag.

```

<style>
  .h1{
    background-color: red;
    color: white;
    display: flex;
    height: 50px;
    width: 100%;
    align-items: center;
    font-size: 20px;
  }
  .h2{
    text-align: center;
    padding-left: 20px;
  }
  .two{
    margin-left: 26px;
    /* padding-inline: 20px ; */
    text-align: center;
    justify-content: space-evenly;
    padding-left: 10px;
  }
</style>

```

3)external CSS:

External CSS is a form of CSS which is used to add styling to multiple HTML pages at a time. using .CSS Extention .

```
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="form2.css">
</head>
```

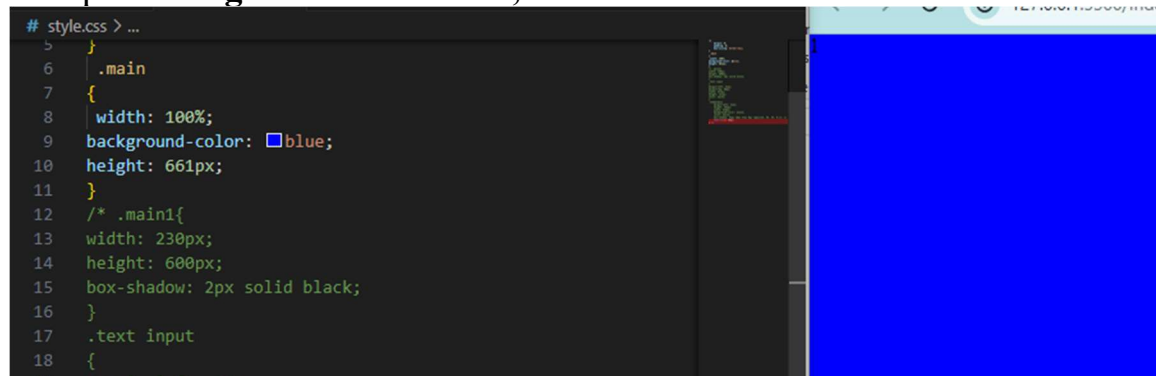
Q-5)What do you understand by CSS opacity?

A-5) The opacity CSS property sets the opacity of an element.
opacity is the opposite transparency.

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

A-6) To add background color in HTML, use the CSS background-color property.
to set style tag internal using html code.

example :**background-color: red;**



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

A-7) The repetition of an image in the background, use the background-repeat property.
The background-repeat property in CSS is used to repeat the background image both horizontally and vertically.

ex:

```
.container{
  background-image: url(service-item-bg.jpg);
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
```

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

A-8)The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image.

```
background-image: url(service-item-bg.jpg);
background-repeat: no-repeat;
height:283px;
width: 310px;
background-position: center;
```

ex

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

A-9) The **background-attachment** property sets whether a background image scrolls with the rest of the page, or is fixed.

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

A-10)Background and color are separate properties because they can be used for different purpose

The **background property** is used to set the background color or image of an an element while the **color property** is used to set the text color of that element.

ex.

```
container{
  background-image: url(service-iten
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  height:283px;
  width: 310px;
  background-position: center;
  background-size: cover;
  margin-top: 0px;
  margin-left: 30px;
  border-radius: 25px;
  color: ■ white;
```

Q-11)How to canter block elements using CSS1?

A-11) To centrally align the block elements, we can simply make use of the <center> tag.

```
c1{
  text-align: center;
  margin-bottom: 30px;
```

ex.

Q-12)How to maintain the CSS specifications?

A-12) The CSS specifications are maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).

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

A-13)The are three ways to integrate CSS as a web page.

a)inline b)internal c)external

1)inline :CSS code is placed directly into a html element within the <body>
<body>section of a web page. such as

```
<h1 style="color:■blue;text-align:center;">This is a placeholder of heading</h1>
```

2)Internal: CSS code is placed into a separate ,dedicated area within the<head> section of a webpage.

```
<style>
  .ball{
    height: 50px;
    width: 50px;
    border-radius: 50%;
    background-color: ■blue;
    border: 2px solid ■red;
    position: relative;
    animation: one 4s infinite alternate-reverse;
  }
```

3)External: CSS code is placed into a separate computer file and then linked to a web

page.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="temp.css"></link>
```

Q-14) What is embedded style sheets?

A-14) An embedded style sheet is declared within the <head> element of an XHTML document.

Q-15) What are the external style sheets?

A-15) An external style sheet is a separate CSS file that can be accessed by creating a link within the head section of the webpage.

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

A-16) **Advantages:**

- provide consistency between pages
- “single” point of maintain.
- Easier to share with other sites.

Disadvantages:

- slower page load time.

Q-17) What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

A-17) A CSS selector is the first part of a CSS Rule. CSS selectors are used to "find" the HTML elements you want to style.

there are five types of selectors:

1. Css attribute selectors. a [attribute value].
2. Css element selectors (div, p, table, h1 etc.)
3. Css id selectors (#).

```
# style.css > ...
1  *{
2      margin: 0;
3      padding: 0;
4      box-sizing: border-box;
5  }
6  .main
7  {
8      width: 100%;
9      background-color: blue;
10     height: 661px;
11 }
12 #main1{
13     width: 230px;
14     height: 600px;
15     box-shadow: 2px solid black;
16 }
17 div
18 {
19     margin-left: 31px;
20     margin-top: 98px;
21     width: 417px;
22     height: 121px;
23     color: white;
24 }
25
```

4. Css universal selectors (*)

5. Css class selectors(.)

Q-18) What are the media types allowed by CSS?

A-18) There are many media types allowed by CSS. they are different style CSS for different types available. Such as tv screen, mobile laptop, computer different size available and different types possible.

```
@media (min-width:320px) and (max-width:480px) {  
  * {  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 0;  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
  }  
  
  .head {  
    height: 100px;  
    background-color: aqua;  
  }  
  
  .main {  
    display: flex;  
    flex-wrap: wrap;  
  }  
  
  .one {  
    height: 100px;  
  }  
  
  #two1 {  
    width: 100%;  
    background-color: yellow;  
  }  
}
```

Q-19) What is the rule set?

A-19) A ruleset identifies, stores, and manages the set of rules that define an application or a significant portion of an application.

Example:

```
selectors-> p {  
  property name-> background-color: red <-property value  
  width:100%;  
}
```