question 1. what are the benefits using css?

ans.advantages/benefits.

->css is a way to define how to communicate with documents,images or you can say user give best styling to image,document in program with the help of css.

->css give instructions to html to show better styling,formatting in website at user's end.

->without css styling,designning isn't showing good in website.

question 2. what are the disadvantages of css?

ans.->different browser has showing different styling,formatting for css

e.x.chrome,edge

->differnt styling in different browsers may make confusion for user, program might have errors or not?

->browser compatibility isn't good(means all browsers are not supportting all styles,formattings).

question 3.what is the difference between css2 and css3?

->in css3 user can use many font with the help of google fonts(arial,bold,italic)

while in css2 only few fonts are used in while making codes with htnml,css.

->css3 may offer more compatibility,stylings, formatting is easier compared to css2.

->css3 offer many features as compare to css2 listed as under

1.advanced animations,transitions

2.opacity

3.selectors

4.mutiple background

5.multiple column layouts

6.word wrapping

7.text shadowing

8.mutiple corner

9.font flexibility

10.gradient

->css3's 10 features aren't available in css2.

->css2 didn't use more fonts for html code,program(limited fonts are available for css2).

question 4.Name a few css style components

ans->height,width,border,margin,padding,border radius,box shadow,hover etc.

e.x.height:300px;

weight:300px;

border:3px;

margin:10px;

padding:20px;

border radius:20%;

box shadow: 5px 10px 10px ;

```
<style>

box:hover

{

background color:red;

}

</style>
```

question 5.what do you understand by css opacity?

ans->opacity rely on entire code and sometimes opacity have to given to particular element for change it's opacity.

by defult opacity is 0.

user have to change opacity by 1.

e.x.:0=transparent.

1=full opac.

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

ans->first have to check where to change background color in element.

->then background color is change for a particular element.

e.x.

```
<style>

{

background color:red;
```

}

</style>

question 7. how can image repetition of the backup can be controlled?

ans.->image repettion can be controll by it's direction in with background repeat.

->background repeat is off then noo repettion of image done in output of html code,program.

<style>

{

background repeat:off;

background repeat:repeat; }

</style>

question 8. what is the use of background position property?

ans.background position property is change image's position change in background(left top, left corner,left bottom,right top,right corner,right bottom,center top, %,%, %,px

<style>

{

background position:left top;

background position:left bottom;

background position:left corner;

background position:right top;

background position:right corner;

background position:right bottom;

background position:center top;

background position:% %;

background position:% px;

}

</style>

question 9. which property controls the image scroll in background?

ans.-> Background attachment property controls image scroll in background.

->default value is scroll for image scroll in background.

->if background attachment is fixed then image scroll isn't scroll in background.

e.x.<style>

{

background attachment:scroll;

background attachment:fixed;

}

</style>

question 10. why should background and color used as a separate properties?

ans-> background color changing all content's color in background of image,card etc.

->and color is changed for particular for e.x. box's color in css,button color,card's color etc.

->both properties are used for different purposes and meanning of both properties are different.

e.x.<style>

{

background color:red;

}

</style>

<style>

{

color:blue;

}

</style>

question 11. how to center block elements in css1?

ans.-> block elements are come in center using text align property

->user have to write text align in program when block elements aren't come center in html code,program.

->e.x.text align:center.

e.x.<style>

{

text align:center;

}

</style>

question 12.how to maintain the css specifications?

->user can follow css specifications of w3c.

->css specifications are mainatain by world wide web consortium(w3c).

->browser compatibility have to check for this.

question 13.what are the ways to integrete a web page?

ans.there are 3 ways to integrate web page explain as under

1.external css

2.internal css

3.inline css

external css

->in this type of css user have to give link to html code to give styling in html file.

e.x.-><link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

->without link this type of css styling not working.

internal css

->internal css are written inside head of html code

e.x.-><head>

<style>

</style>

</head>

inline css

->this type of css styling are applied in html code particular line 1 or more lines.

e.x.-><p style="color:white;"> this is paragraph</p>

question 14.what is embedded style sheets?

ans.internal

->embedded style sheets allows you to define style for particular html document in one place.

->embedded style sheets are used for unique style requirements from the rest of the document in project,program.

->this may allow you to address one html element at a time.

->

question 15.what are the external style sheets?

ans->external style sheets is use for giving styling of html code to the another file, it may give styling to 1 or more html codes in another file.

->user have to give link for external style sheets in html code then user can give styling to html code.

->e.x.<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

question 16. what are the advantages,disadvantages using external css?

Ans:

advantages

->external css more useful as compared to other type of css.

->because not only external, this type of style are in another html file for css styling.

-> large html file styling needed then this type of css styling is used.

disadvantages

->browser compatibility is big disadvantages for this type of css.

->different browsers are show different output for external css at output.(e.x. chrome,edge browsers)

->may not compatible for small html file styling.

question 17.what is the meanning of css selector?

ans.css selectotrs are using for giving style in html code.

->it will search html program line in which user have to give style.

->css selectors are used for give styling in html file.

->There are five type of selectors listed as under

1.simple selectors(class,id selector)

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
    <head>
        <title>CSS Selectors</title>
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" />
    </head>
    <style>
      #div-container{
        color: blue;
        background-color: aqua;
      }
    </style>

    <body>
        <div id="div-container">
            This is a div with id div-container
        </div>
        <p class="paragraph-class">
            This is a paragraph with class paragraph-class
        </p>
    </body>
</html>
```

2.psuedo class selectors(particular state)

3.psuedo element selector(element's part for style)

4.attribute selector(based on element and element's value)

```html
<!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>
<style>
/* //Psuedo class// */
    h2:hover{
        color:red ;
    }
    /* //psuedo element// */
    p::first-line{
        color: blue;
```

```
    }
    /* //attribute selector// */
    h2{
        background-color: aqua;
        color: red;
        font-size: 1rem;
        font-family: arial;
    }
</style>
<body>
    <h2>this is something</h2>
    <p>this is apple</p>
</body>
</html>
```

5.universal selector(*)

*{margin:0;

padding:0;

}

6.combinator selectors(combine,relation between two elements)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <title>selectors</title>
  </head>
  <style>
    /* //general sibling selector// */
    div ~ p {
      background-color: #000;
    }
    /* //child selector// */
    div > p {
      background-color: red;
    }
    /* //adjacent sibling selector// */
    div + p {
      background-color: blue;
```

```
    }
    /* //descendent selector// */
    div p {
      background-color: aqua;
    }
  </style>
  <body>
    <div class="jay"></div>
    <p>this is p tag</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

question 18. what are the media types allowed by css?

-> screen,print,all etc.

question 19.what is rule set?

ans->css ruleset is main part of style stylesheet.

All rule set are inside the declaration block.

Rule set may contains selectors,pseudo class,pseudo element,one property,keyword.

e.x.

.container p:first child::first element{

color:red;

border radius:3px;

font size:10px;

text-transform:lowercase;

}

here ->.container p is selector.

        :first child is pseudo class.

::first element is pseudo selector.

color to text transform are in declaration box.

Lowercase is keyword.

border radius is property.

3px is property value.