

### **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

->different 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 supporting 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(property),box shadow,hover,p(selector )etc.-

->here p is selector,selectors are written inside body.

->here Border radius is property name and it's property value in px.

->There are many styling components which are written inside in style for giving styling.e.x. border, border radius,height,width,margin,padding etc.

e.x.

<body>

<p>this is p tag</p>

```
</body>
<style>
height:300px;
width:300px;
border:3px;
margin:10px;
padding:20px;
border radius:20%;
box shadow: 5px 10px 10px ;
</style>
```

```
<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.

opacity's value in between 0 and 1.

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 repetition can be happened with background image and it's in x,y direction.

->or can be said horizontal,vertical direction of imge.

->if noo repeat write by user then image isn't repeat.

->user have to write repeat direction in html,css program.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
```

```

    body {
        background-image: url("https://images.pexels.com/photos/851555/pexels-
photo-851555.jpeg?auto=compress&cs=tinysrgb&w=600");
        /* background-repeat: repeat; */
        background-repeat: no-repeat;
        background-repeat: repeat-x;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <h2>sahajraj,jay,viral</h2>
    <p>all 3 are developers</p>
    <p3>all 3 are work in different companies</p3>
</body>
</html>

```

## 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 meaning 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 maintained by world wide web consortium(w3c).

->browser compatibility have to check for this.

### **question 13.what are the ways to integrate 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.->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.

->embedded style means internal css.

e.x.-><head>

<style>

</style>

</head>

### **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)

```
<!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.pseudo class selectors(particular state)

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

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

```

<!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.

-> screen is used for tablet, mobile phone, laptop, computer screens etc.

-> print is used for printing.

-> all is used for all type of media type devices (mobile, desktop, iphone, tablet) etc.

-> here example is shown for all media types (mobile, tablet, laptop, iphone).

-> here screen's example is written in iphone's screen media query it is applied with particular screen size.

-> print media query is used for article, book etc.

-> example is written after media query of all, screen etc.

```
<style>
/* For Desktop View */
@media screen and (min-width: 1024px) {
  .jay8 {
    background-color: #63c971;
    color: #fff;
  }
}

/* For Tablet View */
@media screen and (min-device-width: 768px)
and (max-device-width: 1024px) {
  .jay9 {
    width: 50%;
    height: 50%;
    color: black;
  }
}
```

```

    }
}

/* For mobile Portrait View */
@media screen and (max-device-width: 480px)
and (orientation: portrait) {
    .jay2{
        width: 80%;
        height: 80%;
        color: #fffff;
    }
}

/* For mobile Landscape View */
@media screen and (max-device-width: 640px)
and (orientation: landscape) {
    .jay1 {
        width: 60%;
        height: 60%;
        background-color: cyan;
    }
}

/* For mobile Phones Portrait or Landscape View */
@media screen
and (max-device-width: 640px) {
    .jay6 {
        width: 300px;
        height: 300px;
        background-color: chartreuse;
    }
}

/* For iPhone 4 Portrait or Landscape View */
@media screen and (min-device-width: 320px)
{
    .jay10 {
        width: 360px;
        height: 360px;
        background-color: brown;
        color: blue;
    }
}

/* For iPhone 5 Portrait or Landscape View */
@media (device-height: 568px)
and (device-width: 320px)
{

```

```

.jay3 {
    width: 370px;
    height: 370px;
    background-color: cornflowerblue;
    color: blueviolet;
}
}

/* For iPhone 6 and 6 plus Portrait or Landscape View */
@media (min-device-height: 667px)
and (min-device-width: 375px)
{
    .jay4 {
        width: 380px;
        height: 380px;
        color: black;
    }
};
</style>

<style>
@media print{
    header,footer,aside,form{
        display:hidden;
    }
    book{
        page:2cm;
        width:100%;
    }
}
}
</style>

```

## 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.