

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.

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

e.x.

<p>this is p tag</p>

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.

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 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.->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>
/* //Pseudo 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.

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.