

# 1. What are the benefits of using CSS?

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—CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.

—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?

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—Extra Work for Developers.

—some older browsers may not support all of the latest CSS features, which can limit the design options available to developers.

# 3. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

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—CSS2 and CSS3 are both versions of the Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) language used for styling and formatting web pages. The main difference between the two is that CSS3 includes many new features and improvements that were not available in CSS2.

—CSS3 introduced new selectors, such as attribute selectors and pseudo-elements, which allow for more precise targeting of specific elements on a page

—Another major improvement in CSS3 is the introduction of media queries, which allow developers to create responsive designs that adapt to different screen sizes and devices.

# 4. Name a few CSS style components

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—selectors, declaration, inheritance

## 5. What do you understand by CSS opacity?

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—Css opacity is a property that allows you to adjust the transparency of an element on a web page. It is a value between 0 and 1, where 0 is completely transparent (invisible) and 1 is completely opaque (not transparent).

—The opacity property can be applied to any HTML element, including text, images, and backgrounds

## 6. How can the background color of an element be changed?

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—The background color of an element can be changed using CSS.

—<style>

```
/* Select the element you want to change the background color of */
```

```
body {
```

```
/* Set the background color property to the desired color */
```

```
background-color: #f2f2f2;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

## 7. How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?

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—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.

8. What is the use of the background-position property?

—The background-position property takes two values: the horizontal position and the vertical position. These values can be specified in different units, such as pixels, percentages, or keywords like "top", "bottom", "left", and "right".

—The background-position property in CSS is mainly used to sets the initial position for the background image.

## 8. Which property controls the image scroll in the background?

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—The "background-attachment" property can take two values: "scroll" and "fixed".

—body {

background-image: url('image.jpg');

background-attachment: fixed;

}

9

— Background and color are separate properties because they can be used for different purposes.

—the background property is used to set the background color or image of an element, while the color property is used to set the text color of the element.

## 10. How to center block elements using CSS?

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—.block {

width: 50%;

margin: 0 auto;

text-align: center;

}

## 11. How to maintain the CSS specifications?

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## 12. What are the ways to integrate CSS as a web page?

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– Three ways to integrate css as a web page

- Inline css
- Internal css
- External css

## 13. What are embedded style sheets?

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– An embedded style sheet is declared within the <head> element of an XHTML document. It applies to the whole document, rather than just one element. Each style declaration (or CSS rule) gets applied to everything in the document that matches that rule.

## 14. What are the external style sheets?

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–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 style sheet. The link to an external style sheet is placed within the head section of the page.

## 15. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using external style sheets?

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– Advantages.

-With the help of External Style Sheets, the styles of numerous documents can be organized from one single file.

-In External Style Sheets, Classes can be made for use on numerous HTML element types in many forms of the site.

-In complex contexts, Methods like selector and grouping can be implemented to apply styles.

– Disadvantages.

-An extra download is essential to import style information for each file.

-The execution of the file may be deferred till the external style sheet is loaded.

-While implementing style sheets, we need to test Web pages with multiple browsers in order to check compatibility issues.

## 16. What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

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–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.

## 17. What are the media types allowed by CSS?

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–All- Used for all media type devices

–Print- Used for printers

–Screen- Used for computer screens, tablets, smart-phones etc.

–Speech- Used for screen readers that "reads" the page out layout.

## 18. What is the rule set?

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—A CSS rule set contains one or more selectors and one or more declarations. The selector(s), which in this example is `h1`, points to an HTML element. The declaration(s), which in this example are `color: blue` and `text-align: center` style the element with a property and value.

## 19.Create Layouts?

```
<!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>
    /* .main{
      height: 500px;
      background: red;
    } */
    .first-table{
      width: 60rem;
      background: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.2);
      margin: auto;
      display: flex;
    }
    .box{
      width: 400px;
      height: 270px;
      background: white;
      margin: 20px;
    }
    .black-box{
      height: 150px;
      background: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.6);
      color: white;
      font-size: 25px;
      text-align: center;
      line-height: 150px;
    }
    .box p{
      margin: 15px 0 0 10px;
    }
    .box ul{
      list-style-type: none;
      display: flex;
      padding-left: 15px;
      box-sizing: border-box;
    }
    .box ul li{
      height: 25px;
      width: 45px;
      text-align: center;
      border: 2px solid black;
      line-height: 25px;
    }
    a{
      text-decoration: none;
      color: black;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="main">

    <div class="first-table">

      <div class="box">
```

```
<div class="black-box">
    Thumbnail
</div>
<p>
    This is a wider card with supporting text
    below as a natural lead in to additional
    content. This content is a little bit longer.
</p>
<ul>
    <li>
        <a href=""> View </a>
    </li>
    <li>
        <a href=""> Edit </a>
    </li>
</ul>
</div>

<div class="box">
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</div>

</div>

<div class="first-table">

    <div class="box">
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  </ul>
</div>

</div>

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