(1)What are the benefits of using CSS?

(Ans) 1) Faster Page Speed. More code means slower page speed.

2) Better User Experience. CSS not only makes web pages easy on the eye, it also allows for user-friendly formatting.

3) Quicker Development Time.

4) Easy Formatting Changes.

5) Compatibility Across Devices.

(2) What are the disadvantages of CSS?

(Ans)(1) Confusion due to many CSS levels. Beginners are more vulnerable to this issue.

(2)Cross-Browser Issues. Different browsers work differently.

(3)Security Issues. Security is important in today's world driven by technology and data.

(4)Extra Work for Developers.

(3) What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

(Ans) css3 has compatibility with external font styles through google fonts and typecast. It was not possible with earlier css1 and css2. The selectors in css3 has increased while css1 and css2 only had simple selectors. Css1 ad css2 didn’t have provision to specifically design the web layout.

(4) Name a few CSS style components?

(Ans)(1) Selecter: HTML element name, id name, class name.

(2)Property: It's like an attribute such as background color,font-size,position,text-align,color,border etc.

(3)Values: Which defines property or values allocate for properties.

(5) What do you understand by CSS opacity?

(Ans)the opacity css property sets the opacity of the element. Opacity is the degree to which the content behind an element is hidden, and is the opposite of transparency.

<!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>

        \*{

            margin: 0;

            padding: 0;

            box-sizing: border-box;

        }

        .one{

            position: relative;

        }

        #one1{

            position: absolute;

            height: 300px;

            width: 900px;

            background-color: coral;

            bottom: 100px;

            filter: opacity(.5);

        }

    </style>

</head>

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

(Ans) the background – color property of the css is used to set the background of the element. We can set the background color by selecting the element by it’s class name of id name and then apply the background – color property on it to set the background color.

<!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>

        \*{

            margin: 0;

            padding: 0;

            box-sizing: border-box;

        }

        .main{

            display: flex;

            flex-wrap: wrap;

        }

        .m1{

            height: 739px;

            width:850px;

            background-color: black;

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

(Ans)This task can be achieved by using the background – repeat property that will help us to control the repetition of the image. 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.

<!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>

        div {

            height: 300px;

            width: 300px;

            background-image: url(image/ganpati.jfif);

            /\* background-repeat: round;

            background-size: contain; \*/

            background-size: contain;

            background-repeat: no-repeat;

            border: 2px solid black;

            overflow: auto;

        }

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

(Ans)The background position property sets the starting position of a background image. By default, a background image is placed at the top – left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.

div {

    height: 200px;

    width: 200px;

    border: 2px solid black;

    position: relative;

    top: 200px;

    left: 20%;

}

.two{

    height:50px;

    width: 50px;

    background-color: red;

}

#three1{

    position: absolute;

    top: 20px;

    left: 30%;

}

#three2{

    position: absolute;

    top: 50px;

    left: 50%;

(9) Which property controls the image scroll in the background?

(Ans)The background attachment property sets whether the background image scrolls with the rest of the page, or it is fixed.

<body>

    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Dolorem ducimus officiis cum magnam nulla, velit tenetur nisi facere suscipit totam tempore recusandae libero molestias voluptatum ullam voluptatem voluptas perspiciatis quae?</p>

    sd,fjsdafldsgfljhfgsdlfgwhlfg

    <div id="one">HIIIIIIIIIIIIII</div>

    <div id="one">

        <div class="two" id="three1">1</div>

        <div class="two" id="three2">2</div>

<sticky>

<div id="one"></div>

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

(Ans) There are two reasons behind background and color used as separate properties:

It enhances the legibility of style sheets. The background property is a complex property in css, and if it is combined with color, the complexity will further increase.

Css property allows authors to specify the foreground color and background of an element. Backgrounds may be color or images. Background properties allow authors to position the image, repeat it, and declare whether it should be fixed with respect to the viewport or scrolled along with the document.

.eighth321{

    width: 361px;

height: 240px;

filter: drop-shadow(5.634px 10.595px 25.5px rgba(74,74,74,0.1));

background-color: #ffffff;

font-size: 30px;

color: #313243;

(11) How to center block elements using CSS1?

(Ans)To centrally align the block elements, we can simply make use of the <center> tag. All the elements within the <center> tag will be certainly aligned.  By setting the properties margin-left and margin-right to auto and width to some explicit value:

.eighth333{

    font-size: 17px;

color: #313243;

font-weight: 400;

font-family: "Poppins";

align-items: center;

justify-content: center;

text-align: center;

 margin-top: 13px;

(12) How to maintain the CSS specifications?

(Ans)Cascading style sheets (css) can be described as style sheet language written in a markup language. It is used for defining the look and formatting elements of web documents such as the layout, colors, and fonts. The css specifications are maintained by the world wide web consortium (w3C).

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

(Ans)Css may be added to html in three different ways:

(1)Inline css

(2)internal css

(3)External css

To style a single html element on the page, use inline css in a style attribute. By adding css to the head section of our html document, we can embed internal style sheet. We can also connect to an external

Style sheet that separates our css from our 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>

    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

</head>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Document</title>

    <style>

        img{

            clip-path: polygon(100% 0, 0 100%, 50px 50px);

        }

    </style>

</head>

<body>

    <img src="blue nurse.png" alt="">

</body>

</html>

<body>

    <div style="background-color: red;">hgfj</div>

    <h1 style="background-color: red;">ghkdfjgh</h1>

    <h2>fh</h2>

</body>

</html>

(14) What is embedded style sheets?

(Ans)Embedded style sheet: it allows you to define styles for a particular html document as a whole in one place. This is done by embedding the <style> </style> tags containg the css properties in the head of the document. Embedded style are located in the header of the page, and apply to the entire page. The benefit of the embedded style sheets is that they load immediately with the page itself, instead of requiring other external files to be loaded. This technique can be a benefit from a download speed and performance perspective.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Document</title>

    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

    <style>

        h1{

            background-color: aqua;

        }

    </style>

</head>

(15) What are the external style sheets?

(Ans)An external style sheets is a separate css file that can be accessed by creating a link within the head section of the webpage. Multiple webpage 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.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Document</title>

    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

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

(Ans) External style sheets have the following advantages over internal and inline styles:

(1)one change to the style sheet will change all linked pages.

(2)you can create classes of styles that can then be used on many different HTML elements.

(3)consistent look and feel across multiple web pages.

(4)improved load times because the css file is downloaded once and applied to each relevant page as needed.

Disadvantages of using external css:

(1)your pages may not be rendered correctly until the external css is loaded.

(2)Uploading or linking to multiple css files can increase your site’s download time.

(17) What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

(Ans) a css selector is the first part of a css rule. It is a pattern of elements and other terms that tells the browser which html elements should be selected to have the css property values inside the rule applied to them.

<body>

<center>

     <h1>T E N</h1>

     <div></div>

     <h1>N I N E</h1>

     <div></div>

     <h1>E I G H T</h1>

     <div></div>

     <h1>T E N</h1>

     <div></div>

     <h1>T E N</h1>

     <div></div>

     <h1>T E N</h1>

     <div></div>

     <h1>T E N</h1>

     <div></div>

     <h1>T E N</h1>

     <div></div>

    </center>

</body>

</html>

(18) What are the media types allowed by CSS?

(Ans) All : Used for all media type devices.

Print : Used for printers.

Screen : Used for computer screens, tablets , smart phones, etc.

Spech : Used for screen readers that “reads” the page out loud.

@media (min-width:481px) and (max-width:768px) {

    \* {

        margin: 0;

        padding: 0;

        box-sizing: border-box;

    }

    .head {

        height: 100px;

        background-color: black;

    }

    .main {

        display: flex;

        flex-wrap: wrap;

    }

    .m1 {

        height: 100px;

        background-color: tomato;

    }

    #nu1 {

        width: 100%;

        background-color: red;

    }

    #nu2 {

        width: 33.33%;

        background-color: gold;

    }

    #nu3 {

        width: 33.33%;

        background-color: blue;

    }

    #nu4 {

        width: 33.33%;

        background-color: violet;

    }

    .footer {

        height: 100px;

        background-color: gray;

    }

(19) What is the rule set?

(Ans) A css rule sets contain one or more selectors and one or more declarations. The selector(s), which in this example is h1, points to an html elements. The declaration(s), which in this example are color:blue and text- align : center style the element with a property and value.

.head {

    height: 100px;

    background-color: black;

}

.main {

    display: flex;

    flex-wrap: wrap;

}

.m1 {

    height: 100px;

    background-color: tomato;

}

#nu1 {

    width: 100%;

    background-color: red;

}