

1. What are the benefits of using CSS?

A. There are a number of benefits of CSS, including

- 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?

A. Confusion due to many CSS levels. Beginners are more vulnerable to this issue.

Cross-Browser Issues. Different browsers work differently.

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

Extra Work for Developers.

3. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

A. Unlike CSS2. Which was comprised of a single document, CSS3 has it

Specifications divided into many individual modules, which makes CSS3

A whole lot easier to handle. With CSS3, the designers can now use special Fonts, like those available in Google fonts and Typecast.

4. Name a few CSS style components.

A. font-size , width, background-color, color, border.

5. What do you understand by CSS opacity?

A. The opacity CSS property sets the opacity of an element. Opacity

Is the degree to which content behind an element is hidden, and is the Opposite of transparency.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Document</title>
7   <style>
8     h1{
9       opacity: 0.5;
10    }
11  </style>
12 </head>
13 <body>
14   <h1>This is Opacity Example</h1>
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

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

A. To add background color in HTML, use the CSS background-color

Property. Set it to the color name or code you want and place it inside

A style attribute. Then add this style attribute to an HTML element, like

A table, heading, div, or span tag.

```
<> index.html > html
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>Document</title>
7      <style>
8          h1{
9              background-color: blue;
10             color: white;
11         }
12     </style>
13 </head>
14 <body>
15     <h1>This is Opacity Example</h1>
16 </body>
17 </html>
```

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

A. To control the repetition of an image in the background, use the Background-repeat property.

```
index.html > html > head > style > body
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>Document</title>
7      <style>
8          body{
9              background-image: url(https://www.shutterstock.com/image-photo/high-mou
10             background-repeat: no-repeat;
11             background-repeat: repeat-x;
12          }
13      </style>
14  </head>
15  <body>
16
17  </body>
18  </html>
```

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

A. The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image. Tip: Ny default, a background-image is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.

9. Which property controls the image scroll in the background?

A. The background-attachment property sets whether a background image
Scrolls with the rest of the page, or is fixed.

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>Document</title>
7      <style>
8          .box {
9              background-image: url(https://www.shutterstock.com/image-photo/high-mou
10             background-repeat: no-repeat;
11             background-attachment: fixed;
12             background-attachment: scroll;
13         }
14     </style>
15 </head>
16 <body>
17     <div class="box">
18         <p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
19         <p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
20         <p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
21         <p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
22         <p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
23         <p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
24         <p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
25         <p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
26         <p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
27         <p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
28         <p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
29     </div>
30 </body>
31 </html>
```

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

A. Why background and color are the separate properties if they should

Always be set together? There are two reasons behind this: It enhances
The legibility of style sheets. The background property is a complex pro-
Perty in CSS, and if it is combined with color, the complexity will further
Increase.

11. How to center block elements using CSS1?

- A. To centrally align the block elements, we can simply make use of the <center> tag. All the elements within the <center> Tag will be centrally Aligned.

```
<!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>
    .box {
      height: 300px;
      width: 300px;
      background-color: #8B4513;
      margin: auto;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="box">
    <p>Lorem, ipsum dolor.</p>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

12. How to maintain the CSS specifications?

- A. The specifications are maintained by the world wide web Consortium (W3C).

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

A. CSS may be added to HTML in three different ways. 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 an internal stylesheet. We can also connect to an external Stylesheet that separates our CSS from our HTML.

14. What is embedded style sheets?

A. 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 containing the CSS properties in the head of your Document.

15. What are the external style sheets?

A. 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 stylesheet. The link To an external style sheet is placed within the head section of the Page.

16. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using external Style sheet?

Advantages

- A. 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.

17. What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

- A. 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.

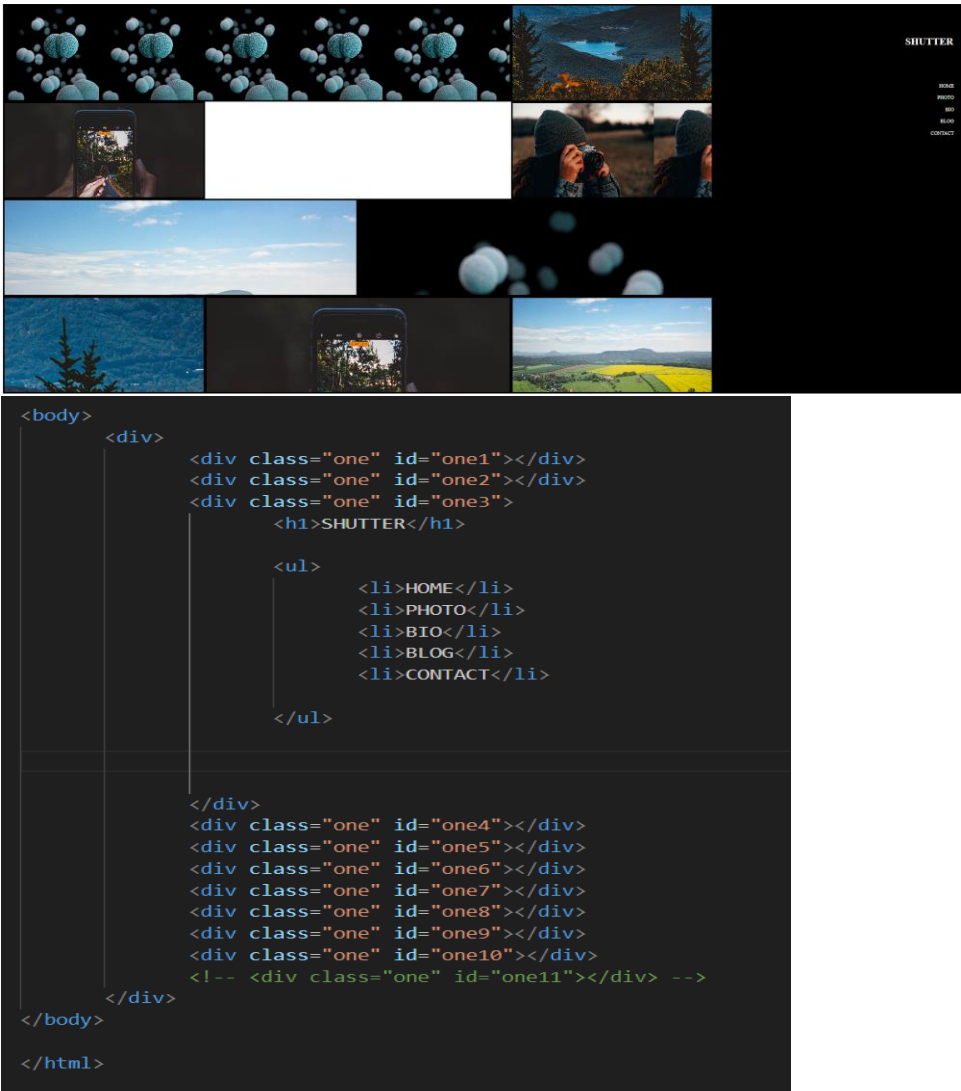
18. What are the media types allowed by CSS?

- A. CSS media types allow you to format your documents to be Presented correctly on various types of media such as screen, Print, an aural browser, etc.

19. What is the rule set?

- A. A CSS ruleset is various affirmations to various pieces or elements of the document. The objective is to apply a bunch of properties for certain distinct qualities to a solitary, or a particular arrangement of components in the connected HTML page.

P-1 • Create image gallery using display grid with responsive



```
div {
  display: grid;

  grid-template-columns: repeat(6);
}

.one {
  border: 5px solid black;
  padding: 150px;
  gap: 4px;
}

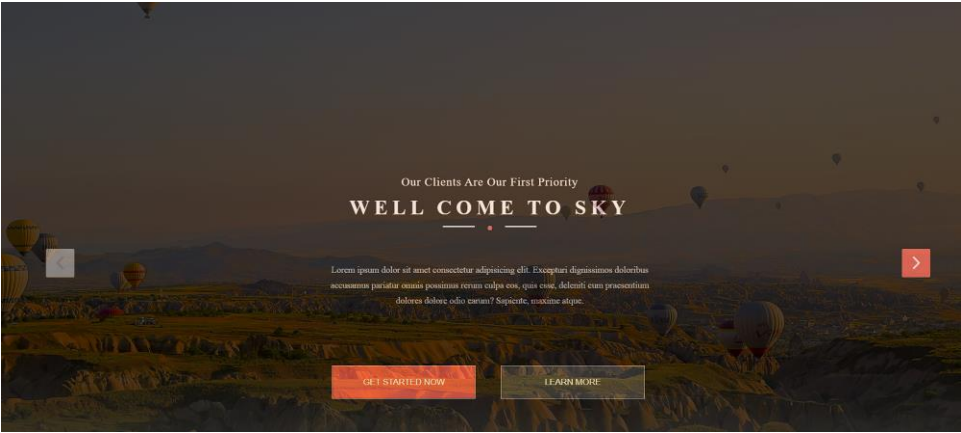
#one1 {
  grid-column: 1/4;
  background-image: url(img/g1\ (1\).jpg);
  background-size: contain;
}

#one2 {
  grid-column: 4/5;
  background-image: url(img/g1\ (2\).jpg);
  background-size: contain;
}

#one3 {
  grid-column: 5/6;
  grid-row: 1/5;
  background-color: black;
  color: white;
}

#one4 {
  grid-column: 1/2;
  background-image: url(img/g1\ (3\).jpg);
}
```

P-2 • Create below example with the help of clip path



1<!DOCTYPE html>
2<html lang="en">
3
4<head>
5<meta charset="UTF-8">
6<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scal
7<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
8<title>Document</title>
9</head>
10
11<body>
12<div class="container1">
13<div class="blind">
14<div class="header">
15<div class="logo">
16<h1 class="logol">L</h1>
17<h1 class="ogo">ogo</h1>
18</div>
19<div class="listmenu">
20
21home
22aboutus
23portfolio
24pricing
25team
26blog
27contact
28
29</div>
30</div>
31
32<div class="lefticon">
33
34</div>
35
36

1*
2{
3margin: 0;
4padding: 0;
5box-sizing: border-box;
6
7
8.container1 {
9background-image: url(img/Back\ Image.png
10background-size: cover;
11height: 900px;
12
13position: relative;
14
15}
16
17.blind {
18opacity: 0.702;
19height: 900px;
20background-color: #000000;
21}
22
23.header {
24display: flex;
25justify-content: center;
26justify-content: space-between;
27align-items: center;
28padding-top: 50px;
29}
30
31.logo {
32display: inline-block;
33display: flex;
34margin-left: 250px;
35}
36

P-3 Multiple background one side bg-color other side contain image as bg

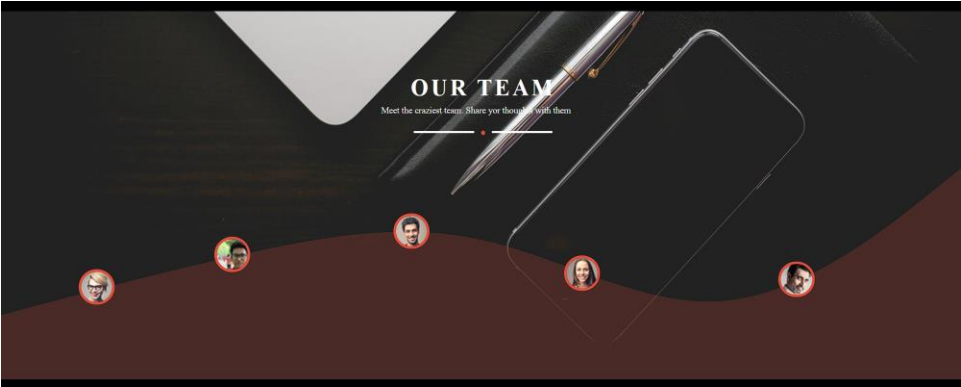
service.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5   <meta charset="UTF-8">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scal
7   <link rel="stylesheet" href="service.css">
8   <title>Document</title>
9 </head>
10
11 <body>
12
13   <div class="container">
14     <div class="box1">
15       <h1 class="title">our service</h1>
16       <div class="content">
17         <div class="cont1">
18           <h2 class="second1">web design</h2>
19           <p class="loremtxt">Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet
20             adipisicing elit. Maiores, delectus dolorem
21             porro eligendi eaque provident exercitation
22         </div>
23         <div class="cont1">
24           <h2 class="second1">print design</h2>
25           <p class="loremtxt">Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet
26             adipisicing elit. Maiores, delectus dolorem
27             porro eligendi eaque provident exercitation
28         </div>
29         <div class="cont1">
30           <h2 class="second1">photography</h2>
31           <p class="loremtxt">Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet
32             adipisicing elit. Maiores, delectus dolorem
33             porro eligendi eaque provident exercitation
34         </div>
35       </div>
36     </div>
37     <div class="box2">
```

service.css

```
1 *
2 {
3   margin: 0;
4   padding: 0;
5   box-sizing: border-box;
6 }
7
8 .container {
9   display: flex;
10 }
11
12 .box1 {
13   width: 50%;
14   height: 768px;
15   background-color: #202020;
16   position: relative;
17 }
18
19 .box2 {
20   background-image: url(img/p2.png);
21   height: 768px;
22   width: 50%;
23   background-repeat: no-repeat;
24   position: relative;
25 }
26
27 .title {
28   font-size: 36px;
29   text-transform: uppercase;
30   letter-spacing: 4px;
31   color: #f4f5f9;
32   font-weight: 700;
33   font-family: "Source Sans Pro";
34   position: absolute;
35   left: 353px;
36   top: 160px;
37 }
```

P-4 Create below example using css waves generator



team.html

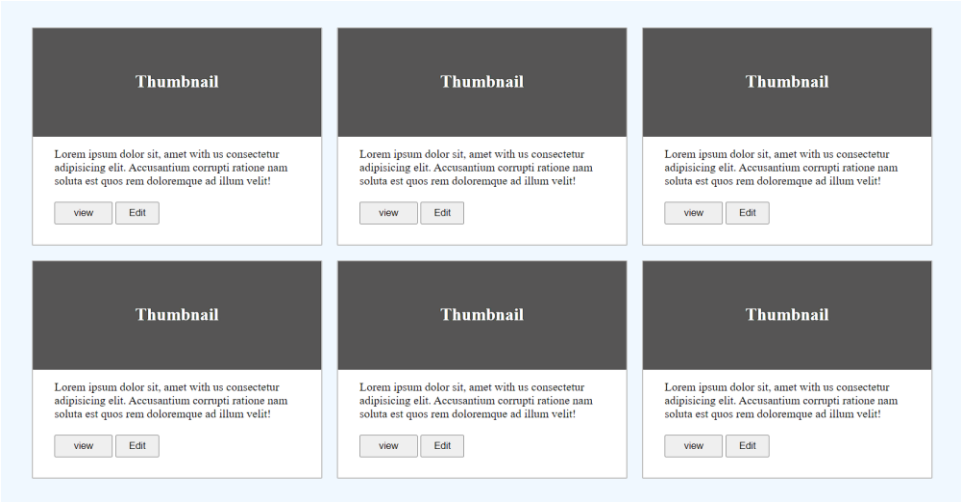
```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5   <meta charset="UTF-8">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scal
7   <link rel="stylesheet" href="team.css">
8   <title>Document</title>
9 </head>
10
11 <body>
12   <div class="container">
13     <div class="back">
14
15       <div class="contant">
16         <h1 class="title">our team</h1>
17         <p class="txt">Meet the craziest team. Share yor th
18
19         <span></span><s
20       </div>
21
22       <svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" viewBox="0 0 1
23         <path fill="#e74c3c" fill-opacity="0.202"
24           d="M0,224L60,208C120,192,240,160,360,133.3C480,
25         </path>
26       </svg>
27
28       <div class="cer1"><
29       <div class="cer2"><
33
34     </div>
35   </div>
36 </body>
37
```

team.html

team.css

```
1 *
2 {
3   margin: 0;
4   padding: 0;
5   box-sizing: border-box;
6 }
7
8 .container {
9   height: 780px;
10  background-color: black;
11  padding-top: 120px;
12 }
13
14 .backop {
15   background-color: #202020;
16   opacity: 0.749;
17   height: 580px;
18 }
19
20 .back {
21   background-image: url(img/teamback.png);
22   background-size: contain;
23   height: 580px;
24
25   position: relative;
26 }
27
28 .contant {
29   padding-top: 100px;
30   text-align: center;
31 }
32
33 .title {
34   font-size: 36px;
35   text-transform: uppercase;
36   letter-spacing: 4px;
37   color: #ffffff;
38   font-weight: bold;
39 }
```

P-5 • Create Layouts



thum.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5   <meta charset="UTF-8">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scal
7   <link rel="stylesheet" href="thum.css">
8   <title>Document</title>
9 </head>
10
11 <body>
12   <div class="container">
13     <div class="top">
14       <div class="box1">
15         <div class="thum">
16           <h3>Thumbnail</h3>
17         </div>
18         <div class="cont">
19           <div class="lorem">
20             <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet with us cons
21           </div>
22           <div class="btn">
23             <input type="submit" class="btn1" value="vi
24             <input type="submit" class="btn2" value="Ed
25           </div>
26         </div>
27       </div>
28     </div>
29     <div class="box1">
30       <div class="thum">
31         <h3>Thumbnail</h3>
32       </div>
33       <div class="cont">
34         <div class="lorem">
35           <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet with us cons
36         </div>
37         <div class="btn">
```

thum.css

```
1 *{
2   margin: 0;
3   padding: 0;
4   box-sizing: border-box;
5 }
6
7 .container{
8
9   background-color: #aliceblue;
10  height: 800px;
11  padding-top: 30px;
12 }
13
14 .top{
15   display: flex;
16   justify-content: center;
17 }
18 .bottom{
19   display: flex;
20   justify-content: center;
21 }
22
23 .box1{
24   width: 400px;
25   height: 300px;
26   border: 2px solid #silver;
27   border-radius: 2px;
28   margin: 10px 10px;
29 }
30 .box2{
31   width: 400px;
32   height: 300px;
33   border: 2px solid #silver;
34   border-radius: 2px;
35   margin: 10px 10px;
36 }
37 }
```

P-6 Create below example responsive media query (use given link figma file)

Save 90%

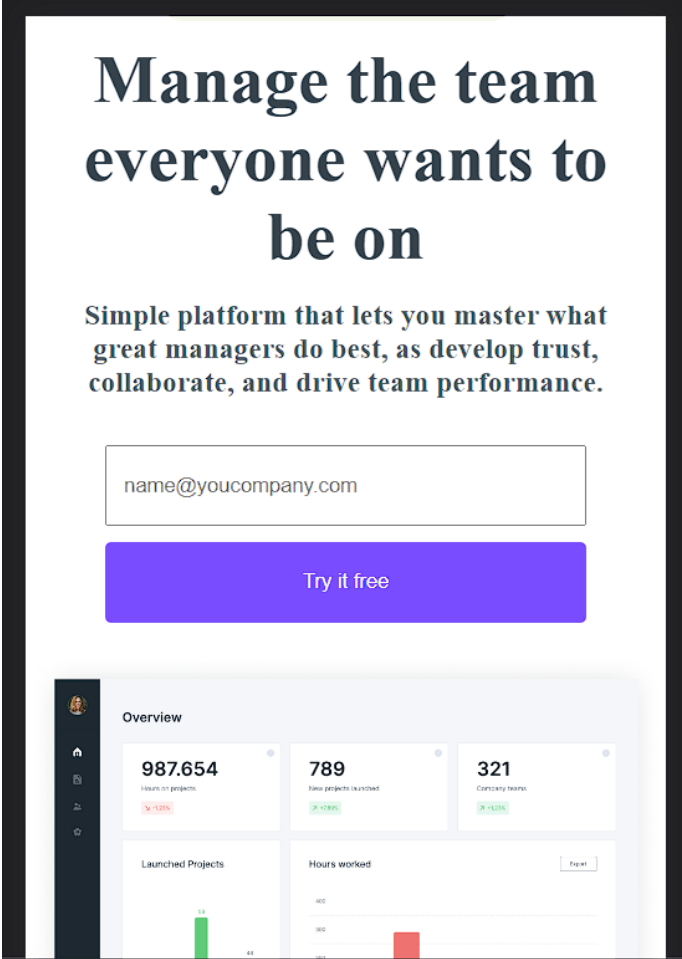
Get account of \$95 >

Manage the team everyone wants to be on

Simple platform that lets you master what great managers do best,
as develop trust, collaborate, and drive team performance.

name@youcompany.com

Try it free



index.html

respon > index.html > html > body > div.header

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5   <meta charset="UTF-8">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scal
7   <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
8   <link rel="stylesheet" href="responsive.css">
9   <title>Responsive Website</title>
10 </head>
11
12 <body>
13   <div class="header">
14     <div class="logo">
15       <h1>team.flow</h1>
16     </div>
17     <div class="menu">
18       <select name="" id="" class="option wid">
19         <option value="">how It Work?</option>
20       </select>
21       <select name="" id="" class="option">
22         <option value="">Product</option>
23       </select>
24
25       <a href="">Pricing</a>
26
27       <select name="" id="" class="option">
28         <option value="">Resources</option>
29       </select>
30     </div>
31     <div class="btns1">
32       <input type="submit" value="Log in" class="Lbtn">
33       <input type="submit" value="Get started Free" class="Gb
34     </div>
35   </div>
36
37   <div class="container-1">
```

style.css

respon > # style.css

```
1 *
2 {
3   margin: 0;
4   padding: 0;
5   box-sizing: border-box;
6 }
7
8 .header {
9   height: 70px;
10  /* background-color: aqua; */
11  display: flex;
12  justify-content: center;
13  align-items: center;
14  justify-content: space-between;
15  margin-top: 40px;
16 }
17
18 .logo h1 {
19   font-family: Josefin Sans;
20   font-size: 24px;
21   font-weight: 400;
22   /* line-height: 24px; */
23   letter-spacing: -0.06em;
24   /* text-align: left; */
25   margin-left: 170px;
26 }
27
28 .menu {
29   margin-left: 70px;
30 }
31
32 .option {
33   margin: 0px 20px;
34   font-family: Inter;
35   font-size: 16px;
36   font-weight: 400;
37   line-height: 16px;
38   letter-spacing: 0em;
```

responsive.css

respon > # responsive.css > {} @media screen and (max-width: 412px) >

```
1 @media screen and (max-width: 412px) {
2   .header {
3     position: relative;
4     height: 300px;
5
6   }
7   .logo h1 {
8     position: absolute;
9     left: -153px;
10    top: 0px;
11  }
12
13  .menu {
14    display: flex;
15    flex-direction: column;
16    position: relative;
17    left: 84px;
18    bottom: 40px;
19  }
20
21  .menu a {
22    left: 24px;
23    position: relative;
24  }
25
26  .option {
27    padding: 13px 0px;
28    width: 75px;
29  }
30  .wid {
31    width: 111px;
32  }
33  .btns1 {
34    position: relative;
35    top: 103px;
36    right: 99px;
```