**MODULE: 2 (CSS and CSS 3)**

**1 What are the benefits of using css?**

**=>CSS is cascading style sheets**

**=>CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page.**

**=>CSS used to make beautifull webpages.**

**=>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**

**reuce the same sheet in the multipale HTML pages.**

**2 What are the disadvantages of CSS? =>Here some**

**disadvatnges in CSS**

**=>With css, What works one broswer might not**

**always work with another browser.**

**=>There are existance of Scarity of security.**

**=>There might be cross-browser issues while using**

**CSS.**

**=>There are multipale levels which create confusion**

**for non-devloper and begginers.**

**=>CSS,CSS1 and CSS3 Create confusion among.**

**3 what is the diffrence between css2 and css3?**

**=>Unlike CSS2, which was comprised of a single**

**document, CSS3 has its specifications divided into**

**many individual modules, which makes CSS3 a**

**whole lot easier to handle.**

**=> CSS3, the designers can now use special fonts,**

**like those available in.**

**=>CSS3 came up with some key web design**

**considerations like rounded borders that help in**

**rounding up the borders without any hassle.**

**=>CSS3 has the capability to split text sections into**

**multiple columns so that it can be read like a**

**newspaper. In CSS2, the developers had difficulty**

**Because the standard was not equipped with**

**Automatically breaking the text so that it fits within a**

**box.**

**3 Name a few CSS style components.**

**=>The components of css style are:**

**=>1)Selecter:HTML => element name, id name, class**

**name.**

**=>1Universal Selector select all elment of the**

**document..**

**Example-> \*{ color: green; }**

**=>2Type Selectore select all element that have the**

**given mode name.**

**Example-> a { color: red ; }**

**=>3 Class Selector Select all the element that have**

**given class attribute.**

**Example-> .class1 { color : yellow; }**

**-> <p class="class1"> hello**

**world</p>**

**=>4 ID Selector matches the element based on**

**the value of element name in id attribute.**

**Example->#demo1 { color : blue;}**

**-><div id="demo1"> hello**

**world</div>.**

**=>5 Attribute Selector matches element based on**

**presence of the value given.**

**Example-> p[title] { color : purple;} /\* <a>**

**elements with a title attribute \*/**

**->a[href="https://example.org"]{**

**color :red;}<a> elements with an href matching**

**"https://example.org"**

**->a[href\*="example"]{ color : red;}**

**/\* <a> elements with an href containing "example" \*/**

**->a[href$=".org"] {color:red;} /\* <a>**

**elements with an href ending ".org" \*/**

**->a[class~="logo"]{color:blure;} /\***

**<a> elements whose class attribute contains the word**

**"logo" \*/**

**=>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.**

**4 What do you understand by CSS opacity? => The**

**opacity CSS property sets the opacity of the element**

**.opacity is content behind an element is hidden , and**

**is the opposite transperancy.**

**Example->.light {**

**opacity: 0.2; /\* Barely see the text over the**

**background \*/**

**}**

**.medium {**

**opacity: 0.5; /\* See the text more clearly over the**

**background \*/**

**}**

**.heavy {**

**opacity: 0.9; /\* See the text very clearly over the**

**background \*/**

**5 how can the background color of the elment can be**

**change?**

**=>background color of element can be chnaged by**

**style background color property**

**example-> <p style="background-**

**color=red"> hello </p>**

**or**

**-><style> .bg{ background-color :**

**red;}**

**</style>**

**<body> <div class=".bg">hello</div>**

**6 how can image repetition of the backup be**

**controlled?**

**=>To control the repetition of an image in the**

**background, use the background-repeat property.**

**You can use no-repeat value for the background-**

**repeat property if you do not want to repeat an image,**

**in this case, the image will display only once**

**Example->/\*body {**

**background-image: url**

**("/css/images/css.jpg");**

**background-repeat: repeat;**

**}\*/**

**for stop repetition->body {**

**background-image: url**

**("/css/images/css.jpg");**

**background-repeat: no-repeat;**

**}**

**7 What is the use of the background-position**

**property?**

**=> 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 Example=body {**

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

**8 Which property controls the image scroll in the**

**background?**

**=>To set image scroll backround attchment property**

**is used**

**=>background-attachment property sets whether a**

**background image scrolls with the rest of the page, or**

**is fixed.**

**=>Value Description**

**1 [scroll] The background image will scroll**

**with the page. This is default**

**2 [fixed] The background image will not**

**scroll with the page**

**3 [local] The background image will scroll**

**with the element's contents**

**4 [initial] Sets this property to its default**

**value.**

**5 [inherit] Inherits this property from its**

**parent element.**

**Example->body{ background-attachment:**

**fixed;}**

**9 Why should background and color be used as**

**separate properties? =>There are two reasons behind**

**this: 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.**

**10 How to center block elements using CSS1? =>**

**=>With css the way to center anything that's a block**

**level element is with the margin property. One of the**

**values of margin is auto and by setting auto on the**

**left and right margin our block level element will**

**center itself.**

**=>centring block level elment using css**

**=>With the external width-**

**=>set left margin and right margin to element is auto**

**Example->element {**

**width:200px;**

**margin: auto;**

**}**

**Example-><style> #box { text-align: center;**

**width: 300px; margin:10rem auto;{**

**<body><div id="box"><h2> hello**

**worl</h2>**

**</div></body>**

**11 How to maintain the CSS specifications?**

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

**=>There are three ways to insert css**

**Inline - by using the style attribute inside**

**HTML elements.**

**Internal - by using a <style> element in the**

**<head> section.**

**External - by using a <link> element to link**

**to an external CSS file**

**13 What is embedded style sheets? =>Embedded**

**Stylesheet: 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.**

**Example-><head><style> h1{ color: red;} p**

**{color :blue; font-size: 10pt;}**

**<body> <h1> Hello</h1> <p>**

**hello world</p>**

**14 What are the external style sheets? =>An external**

**style sheet is a separate file linked to an HTML web**

**page. It comes with a . css filename extension**

**Example-> <head> <link rel ="stylesheet"**

**type="text/css href="style.css"></head>.**

**15 What are the advantages and disadvantages of**

**using external style sheets? =>Advantages**

**1) The style of a few documents can be controlled**

**from the site by utilizing them.**

**2) Multiple HTML elements can have numerous**

**documents, where classes can be made.**

**3) To assemble styles in complex circumstances,**

**selector and grouping strategies are utilized.**

**Disadvantages**

**1) The additional download is expected to import**

**documents having style information.**

**2) To render the documents, the outer template ought**

**to be stacked.**

**3) Not practical for small style definitions.**

**16 What is the meaning of the CSS selector? =>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? =>One**

**of the most important features of style sheets is that**

**they specify how a document is to be presented on**

**different media: on the screen, on paper, with a**

**speech synthesizer, with a braille device, etc.**

**We have currently two ways to specify media**

**dependencies for style sheets −**

**Specify the target medium from a style sheet with the**

**@media or @import at-rules.**

**Specify the target medium within the document**

**language.**

**all->Suitable for all devices.**

**aural ->Intended for speech synthesizers.**

**braille ->Intended for braille tactile feedback devices.**

**embossed->Intended for paged braille printers.**

**handheld ->Intended for handheld devices (typically**

**small screen, monochrome, limited**

**Example-><style tyle = "text/css">**

**<!--**

**@media print {**

**body { font-size: 10pt }**

**}**

**@media screen {**

**body { font-size: 12pt }**

**}**

**@media screen, print {**

**body { line-height: 1.2 }**

**}**

**-->**

**</style>**

**18 What is the rule set? => 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**

**=>a .selector <body>**

**b .Declaratoin block {**

**i Declratoin <style>**

**1 property color :**

**2 value Black;**

**}**

**19 How to maintain the CSS specifications?**

**=>The CSS specifications are maintained by the**

**World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). we need to follow**

**the rules created for css by w3c.**

**20 crate layout**

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html lang="en">**

**<head>**

**<meta charset="UTF-8">**

**<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible"**

**content="IE=edge">**

**<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-**

**width, initial-scale=1.0">**

**<title>Layout</title>**

**<style>**

**.grid{**

**display: grid;**

**grid-template-columns: 70% 30%;**

**/\* grid-column-gap: 1em;**

**grid-row-gap: 1em;**

**grid-gap: 1em; \*/**

**}**

**.grid > div{**

**background: #eee;**

**padding: 1em;**

**}**

**.grid > div:nth-child(odd){**

**background: #ddd;**

**}**

**</style>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<div class="grid">**

**<div>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur**

**adipisicing elit. Natus hic commodi ipsum**

**dignissimos, velit inventore explicabo porro impedit**

**cupiditate officiis vero quod culpa voluptatum vel**

**itaque debitis saepe minus eligendi libero, architecto**

**ea delectus nisi facere. Sint nihil voluptate quas**

**nostrum obcaecati perferendis fuga ipsam**

**voluptatibus corporis incidunt ullam impedit, cum**

**harum. Dicta consequatur consequuntur maiores**

**quis hic ipsam quos et deleniti facilis. Molestias**

**natus voluptates aliquid est, quos fuga**

**exercitationem aperiam. Iure unde velit provident**

**repudiandae atque. Debitis, nobis!</div>**

**<div>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur**

**adipisicing elit. Labore deserunt perspiciatis, esse**

**blanditiis doloribus id eveniet sequi quia omnis optio**

**nesciunt hic totam velit quasi suscipit rerum**

**commodi assumenda sint!</div>**

**<div>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur**

**adipisicing elit. Natus hic commodi ipsum**

**dignissimos, velit inventore explicabo porro impedit**

**cupiditate officiis vero quod culpa voluptatum vel**

**itaque debitis saepe minus eligendi libero, architecto**

**ea delectus nisi facere. Sint nihil voluptate quas**

**nostrum obcaecati perferendis fuga ipsam**

**voluptatibus corporis incidunt ullam impedit, cum**

**harum. Dicta consequatur consequuntur maiores**

**quis hic ipsam quos et deleniti facilis. Molestias**

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**blanditiis doloribus id eveniet sequi quia omnis optio**

**nesciunt hic totam velit quasi suscipit rerum**

**commodi assumenda sint!</div>**

**<!-- <div>hellow</div> -->**

**</div>**

**</body>**

**</html>**