**CSS and CSS 3**

**1.What are the benefits of using CSS?**

ANS :

**CSS saves time −** you can write CSS once and then reuse the same

Sheet in multiple HTML pages. You can define a style

for each HTML element and apply it to as many Web

pages as you want.

**Easy maintenance −**  To make a global change, simply change the style,

and all elements in all the web pages will be updated

automatically.

**Global web standards −** Now HTML attributes are being deprecated and it is

being recommended to use CSS. So it's a good idea to

start using CSS in all the HTML pages to make them

compatible with future browsers.

**Platform Independence −** The Script offer consistent platform independence

and can support latest browsers as well.

2. **What are the disadvantages of CSS?**

ANS : CSS, CSS 1 up to CSS3, result in creating of confusion among web

browsers.

With CSS, what works with one browser might not always work with another.

The web developers need to test for compatibility, running the program

across multiple browsers.after making the changes we need to confirm the

compatibility if they appear. The similar change effects on all the browsers.

The programming language world is complicated for non-developers and

Beginners. Different levels of CSS i.e. CSS, CSS 2, CSS 3 are often quite

confusing. CSS works differently on different browsers.

IE and Opera supports CSS as different logic.

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

ANS : 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. With CSS3,

the designers can now use special fonts, like those available in Google

Fonts and Typecast.

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

ANS : The components of CSS style are:

1. Selector : html element name , id name , class name.

EX.

<!-- example of element name -->

    <p></p>

    <h1></h1>

    <h2></h2>

    <body></body>

    <!-- example of id -->

    <p id="name"></p>

    <!-- example of class -->

    <p class="name"></p>

1. Property: It’s like an attribute such as background color,

font-size, position, text-align, color, border etc.

EX.

 <p style="background-color: aqua;"></p>

    <p style="height: 100px;,width: 100px;"></p>

    <p style="position: relative;"></p>

    <p style="font-size: large;"></p>

1) Selector: HTML element name, id name, class name.

5. What do you understand by CSS opacity?

ANS : To set the opacity of a background, image, text,

or other element, you can use the CSS opacity property.

Values for this property range from 0 to 1. If you set the property to 0,

the styled element will be completely invisible.

If you set the property to 1, the style element will be

completely visible.

EX.

<!-- opacity 0 means unvisible -->

    <div style="opacity: 0;"></div>

    <!-- opacity 0.5 means light visible -->

    <div style="opacity: 0.5;"></div>

    <!-- opacity 1 means  visible -->

    <div style="opacity: 1;"></div>

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

ANS : Background color propery apply in css to change color.

EX.

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

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

ANS : 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.

EX.

<!-- when image is small and div is big so image is repete but its not repete use this property -->

    <img src="" alt="" style="background-repeat: no-repeat;,background-size: cover;">

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

ANS : The background-position property sets the starting position of a

background image. a background-image is placed at the top-left

corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.

Ex.

<style>

        div{

            background-position: center;

            background-position: top;

            background-position: bottom;

            background-position: left;

            background-position: right;

            background: 50% 50%;

        }

    </style>

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

ANS : Background-attachmentproperty use to image scroll.

Ex.

<style>

        div{

           background-image: url();

           background-repeat: no-repeat;

           background-size: cover;

           background-attachment: scroll;

        }

    </style>

**10. Why should background and color be used as separate**

**properties?**

**ANS** : The background-color property sets the background color of an

element. The background of an element is the total size of the

element, including padding and border. a color that makes the

change text color for easy to read.

Ex.

 <p style=color: red;

</p>

<p style="background-color: aqua;" color =”red”></p>

**11. How to center block elements using CSS1?**

**ANS** : here are two ways to centering block level element.

1.We can use the margin left and margin right Tag.

2. block level element direct align in center.

EX.

<div class="p" align="center">jdgfjg</div>

***12.* How to maintain the CSS specifications?**

**ANS *:*** The Specifications defines how CSS Properties should be

Implemented by browsers along with detained algorithms,

Code sample tabular.

CSS describes how elements should be rendered on screen,

on paper, in speech, or on other media.

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

**ANS** :There are three way to integrate CSS as a web page.

1**.** Inline : HTML element may have CSS to them

via the style attributes.

EX. : <div style="background-color: brown;"></div>

2. Internal : with an internal file that you link to in your

Webpage.

EX : <style>

Div {hight : 200px;}

</style>

3. External : The most Common way to add CSS is

internal CSS. En external style sheet is a

Separate file where you can declare all files.

EX : Use threw External link

**14. What is embedded style sheets?**

ANS **:** Internal Style sheet known as a Embedded style sheet.

Place your CSS rules into an HTML document using the

<Style> element that called 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 containing the CSS properties in the head of your document.

**15. What are the external style sheets?**

ANS : An external style is a separate file where you can declare

all the style that you want to use on your website.

External style sheet generally Use when you want to

make changes on multiple pages.

EX.

                        <!DOCTYPE html>

                        <html>

                        <head>

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

                        </head>

                        <body>

                        <h1>This is a heading</h1>

                        <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

                        </body>

                        </html>

**16. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using**

**external style sheets?**

ANS :

To add external CSS in HTML we use the <link> tag.

Advantage of external style sheet are : -

1. External style can be reused across multiple

pages and website.

1. External style can be saving time and making it

easier to maintain consistence website look.

1. One change to the style sheet will change all

linked pages.

Disadvantage of External sheet are :-

1. style sheet format things slightly differently on

different browsers.

1. when you uploading and linking to multiple

CSS files can increase your sites download time .

1. Your pages may not be remanded correctly until the

External CSS is loaded.

**17. What is the meaning of the CSS selector?**

**ANS** : Selector are patterns used to select the elements

You want to style. Selector is a pattern of elements.

Example of selectors are :

\* - Universal selector

. - Class selector

# – Id selector

**18. What are the media types allowed by CSS?**

ANS : media types are used in media queries, which allow you

to apply difference styles depending on the output devices.

EX. 1.For Mobile devices: 320px-480px.

2. For Tablets or iPad: 480px - 768px.

3. For Laptop or small-size screen: 768px -1024px.

4. For Desktop or large-size screen: 1024px -1200px.

5. For Extra-large size device: 1200px and more.

**19. What is the rule set?**

ANS : A rules sets consists of a selector followed by a declaration book.

Rule sets help organize allocation and calculation rules in serval ways.

**20. Create layout**

**ANS :**

<!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>thumbnail</title>

    <style>

        \* {

            margin: 0px;

            padding: 0px;

            box-sizing: border-box;

        }

        .body {

            height: 630px;

            width: 100%;

            background-color: gray;

        }

         /\* first box of thumbnail \*/

        .main {

            height: 600px;

            width: 95%;

            margin: 0 10px 0 30px;

        }

         /\* second box of thumbnail \*/

        .main1 {

            height: 300px;

            width: 100%;

            justify-content: space-between;

            display: flex;

            margin-bottom: 20px;

        }

         /\* third box of thumbnail \*/

        .main2 {

            height: 300px;

            width: 100%;

            display: flex;

            justify-content: space-between;

        }

           /\* forth box of thumbnail \*/

        .main11 {

            height: 300px;

            width: 33%;

            margin-top: 10px;

            margin-right: 20px;

        }

        /\* fifth box of thumbnail \*/

        .main111 {

            height: 200px;

            width: 100%;

            background-color: darkslategrey;

        }

          /\* six box of thumbnail \*/

        .main112 {

            height: 100px;

            width: 100;

            background-color: white;

            word-spacing: 7px;

        }

        li {

            list-style: none;

          text-align: center;

            color: white;

            font-size: 30px;

            padding-top: 70px;

        }

        .one {

            list-style: none;

            color: black;

            font-size: large;

            text-align: center;

        }

        button {

            padding: 5px;

           margin: 0 -11px 0 0 ;

        }

    </style>

</head>

<body>

    <section class="body">

        <section class="main">

            <div class="main1">

                <div class="main11">

                    <div class="main111">

                        <li>Thumbnail</li>

                        <!-- box 1 -->

                    </div>

                    <div class="main112">

                        <p class="one">This is a wider car with supporting text below as a natural lead into additional

                            contant. This content is a little bit longer </p>

                        <button style="margin-left: 10px;">View</button>

                        <button>Edit</button>

                    </div>

                </div>

                <div class="main11">

                    <div class="main111">

                        <li>Thumbnail</li>

                        <!-- box 2 -->

                    </div>

                    <div class="main112">

                        <p class="one">This is a wider car with supporting text below as a natural lead into additional

                            contant. This content is a little bit longer </p>

                        <button>View</button>

                        <button>Edit</button>

                    </div>

                </div>

                <div class="main11">

                    <div class="main111">

                        <li>Thumbnail</li>

                        <!-- box 3 -->

                    </div>

                    <div class="main112">

                        <p class="one">This is a wider car with supporting text below as a natural lead into additional

                            contant. This content is a little bit longer </p>

                        <button>View</button>

                        <button>Edit</button>

                    </div>

                </div>

            </div>

            <div class="main2">

                <div class="main11">

                    <div class="main111">

                        <li>Thumbnail</li>

                        <!-- box 4 -->

                    </div>

                    <div class="main112">

                        <p class="one">This is a wider car with supporting text below as a natural lead into additional

                            contant. This content is a little bit longer </p>

                        <button>View</button>

                        <button>Edit</button>

                    </div>

                </div>

                <div class="main11">

                    <div class="main111">

                        <li>Thumbnail</li>

                        <!-- box 5 -->

                    </div>

                    <div class="main112">

                        <p class="one">This is a wider car with supporting text below as a natural lead into additional

                            contant. This content is a little bit longer </p>

                        <button>View</button>

                        <button>Edit</button>

                    </div>

                </div>

                <div class="main11">

                    <div class="main111">

                        <li>Thumbnail</li>

                        <!-- box 6 -->

                    </div>

                    <div class="main112">

                        <p class="one">This is a wider car with supporting text below as a natural lead into additional

                            contant. This content is a little bit longer </p>

                        <button>View</button>

                        <button>Edit</button>

                    </div>

                </div>

            </div>

        </section>

    </section>

</body>

</html>

**Output :**

