



## Discussion WEB

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**Fourth stage - network - morning**

## **1- What are the differences between the opacity property and alpha channel in rgba or hsla?**

The opacity property and alpha channel in rgba or hsla are both used to control the transparency of an element in CSS. However, they differ in their application and usage.

The opacity property is used to set the transparency of an entire element, including its background colour and text. It takes a value between 0 and 1, where 0 is completely transparent and 1 is completely opaque. For example, opacity: 0.5; would make an element 50% transparent.

The alpha channel in rgba or hsla is used to set the transparency of a specific colour within an element. It takes a value between 0 and 1, where 0 is completely transparent and 1 is completely opaque. For example, background-color: rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.5); would make the background colour of an element red and 50% transparent.

In summary, the opacity property sets the transparency of an entire element, while the alpha channel in rgba or hsla sets the transparency of a specific colour within an element. I hope this helps! Let me know if you have any more questions.

## **2. What is the most effective method for setting CSS colour properties**

The most effective method for setting CSS colour properties depends on the specific use case and personal preference. There are different ways to specify colours in CSS, such as using colour names, hexadecimal values, RGB values, HSL values, or the currentcolor keyword. Each method has its own advantages and disadvantages.

- Colour names** are easy to remember and use, but they offer a limited range of colours.
- Hexadecimal values** are widely used and offer a wide range of colours, but they can be difficult to read and remember.
- RGB values** are easy to understand and offer a wide range of colours, but they can be verbose and difficult to remember.
- HSL values** are intuitive and easy to use, but they are not supported by all browsers.
- The currentcolor keyword** is useful for creating dynamic styles that depend on the colour of other elements, but it is not supported by all browsers.

### 3. Create 3 divisions in a web page.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
/* Style for the first division */
#first {
    background: linear-gradient(to bottom, #ff0000 0%, #ff8080 100%);
}

/* Style for the second division */
#second {
    background-image: url(fly.jpeg);
    background-repeat: repeat-x;
}

/* Style for the third division */
#third {
    background-image: url(fly.jpeg);
    background-position: right top;
    background-attachment: fixed;
}

/* Box model for text in the third division */
#third p {
    width: 400px;
    padding: 10px;
    border: 1px solid black;
```

```
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<!-- First division -->  
<div id="first">  
  <p>Paragraph 1</p>  
  <p>Paragraph 2</p>  
  <p>Paragraph 3</p>  
</div>  
  
<!-- Second division -->  
<div id="second">  
  <p>Second division</p>  
</div>  
  
<!-- Third division -->  
<div id="third">  
  <p>Third division</p>  
</div>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

