MODULE-3 (CSS3)

1. How block elements can be centered with CSS?

Ans:

1. If <div> than use margin: auto 100%;

2. if text in element use text-align: center;

2. In how many ways can a CSS be integrated as a web page?Ans: CSS can be integrated in three ways:

1. External CSS:-

<!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>HTML</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="External.css" type="text/css">

</head>

<body>

<p id="main 1">Hello</p>

</body>

</html>

#CSS

p

{

color: deepskyblue;

}

2. Internal CSS:-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>HTML</title>

<style>

#main1{

background-color: aqua;

color: black;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p id="main1">Hello</p>

</body>

</html>

3. Inline CSS:-

<!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>HTML</title>

</head>

<body>

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

</body>

</html>

3. Differentiate logical tags from physical tags?Ans:

Logical Tags:

In HTML there are both logical tags and physical tags. Logical tags are designed to describe (to the browser) the enclosed text's meaning. An example of a logical tag is the <strong> </strong> tag. By placing text in between these tags you are telling the browser that the text has some greater importance. By default all browsers make the text appear bold when in between the <strong> and </strong> tags, but the point to take away from this is that the strong tag implies that importance of that text. This has impact with search engines like Google who look for such tags to help figure out what the page is about.

There are many logical tags and they include:

<strong> : Strong - as above.

<em> : emphasize - usually renders (made to look like by the browsers) as italic.

<span> : a neutral inline container. - read about this distinction below.

<div> : a neutral block element. - read about this distinction below.

Logical tags, as mentioned above, have default ways in which browsers (like IE or Opera) render them. But it is understood that CSS should be used to give them their style, or in other words their 'look'.

Physical Tags:

Physical tags on the other hand provide specific instructions on how to display the text they enclose. Examples of physical tags include:

<b> : Makes the text bold.

<big> : Makes the text usually one size bigger than what's around it.

<font> : Used to apply a font-face (like Arial or Helvetica) and font-color.

<i> : Makes text italic.

Physical tags are more straightforward; <i> makes the text italic, <b> makes text bold and <font> is used to set the font face and color for the text.

4. Define Declaration block?Ans: The declaration block contains one or more declaration separated by semicolons. Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon. Multiple CSS declaration are separated with semicolons, and declaration block are surrounded by curly braces.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p {

color: blue;

width: 100%;

text-align: center;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>This is a paragraph</p>

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

</body>

</html>

5. What is the usage of Class selector?Ans: The class selector is used to select all elements which belong to a particular class attribute. To select the elements with a particular class, use (.) character with specifying class name. Class name is mostly used to set the CSS property to given class.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p.tops {

color: green;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>This is a paragraph</p>

<p class="tops">This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

6. How to overrule underlining Hyperlinks?Ans: To remove the underline from a hyperlink, you need to use the CSS text-decoration property. Specifically,

you need to use: text-decoration: none;

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML Text Decoration</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Home</h1>

<p>

Company<a href="/about/about\_team.htm" style="text-decoration: none;">About Us</a>

</p>

</body>

</html>

7. Compare RGB values with Hexadecimal color codes ?Ans: A color is represented by 6 characters i.e. hexadecimal color coding. It is a combination of numbers and letters and is preceded by #. e.g.: a {color: #003ghk}

A mixture of red, green and blue represents a color. The value of a color can also be specified.

e.g.: rgb(r,g,b):

In this type the values can be in between the integers 0 and 255. rgb(r%,g%,b%): red, green and blue percentage is shown.

8. Compare Grouping and Nesting in CSS ?

Ans:

9. How does Z index function?Ans: Absolutely positioned elements overlap other elements, so it follows that multiple positioned elements have the potential to stack up on one another.

By default, elements stack up in the order in which they appear in the document, but you can change the stacking order with the z-index function.

z-index

Values: (number) | auto | inherit

10. Define Attribute Selector ?

Ans: This type of attribute selector is used to select all the elements that have the specified attribute and applies the CSS property to that attribute. For example the selector [class] will select all the elements with the style attribute.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Attributes selector</title>

<style>

[class] {

text-align:center;

Color:green;

}

.top {

font-size:40px;

font-weight:bold;

margin-bottom:-20px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class = "top">Tops Tech</div>

<p class = "tops"> Training/Outsourcing/Placement Services</p>

</body>

</html>

11. How can CSS be cascaded to mix with user’s personalsheet?

Ans: Properties can be a set in recommended places and the document modified for CSS to mix with user’s personal sheet.

12. Why is @import only at the top?Ans: @import is preferred only at the top, to avoid any overriding rules. Generally, ranking order is followed in most programming languages such as Java, Modula, etc. In C, the # is a prominent example of a @import being at the top.