# 2. CSS

**1. What is CSS?**

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

- It is a styling language, which is simple enough for HTML elements.

- It is popular in web designing, and its application is common in XHTML also.

**2. What is the origin of CSS?**

Standard Generalized Markup Language marked the beginning of style sheets in 1980s.

**3. What are the different variations of CSS?**

The variations for CSS are:

CSS 1

CSS 2

CSS 2.1

CSS 3

CSS 4

**4. What are the limitations of CSS?**

Limitations are:

Ascending by selectors is not possible

Limitations of vertical control

No expressions

No column declaration

Pseudo-class not controlled by dynamic behavior

Rules, styles, targeting specific text not possible

**5. What are the advantages of CSS?**

Advantages are:

Bandwidth

Site-wide consistency

Page reformatting

Accessibility

Content separated from presentation

**6. What are CSS frameworks?**

Are pre-planned libraries, which allows easier and more standards-compliant webpage styling, using CSS language.

**7. How block elements can be centered with CSS1?**

Block level elements can be centered by:

The margin-left and margin-right properties can be set to some explicit value

|  |
| --- |
| BODY {  width: 40em;  background: fluorescent;  }    P {  width: 30em;  margin-right: auto;  margin-left: auto  } |

**8. Who maintains the CSS specifications?**

World Wide Web Consortium maintains the CSS specifications.

**9. In how many ways can a CSS be integrated as a web page?**

CSS can be integrated in three ways:

Inline: Style attribute can be used to have CSS applied HTML elements.

Embedded: The Head element can have a Style element within which the code can be placed.

Linked/ Imported: CSS can be placed in an external file and linked via link element.

**10. What benefits and demerits do External Style Sheets have?**

Benefits:

One file can be used to control multiple documents having different styles.

Multiple HTML elements can have many documents, which can have classes.

To group styles in composite situations, methods as selector and grouping are used.

Demerits:

Extra download is needed to import documents having style information.

To render the document, the external style sheet should be loaded.

Not practical for small style definitions.

**11. Discuss the merits and demerits of Embedded Style Sheets?**

Merits of Embedded Style Sheets:

Multiple tag types can be created in a single document.

Styles, in complex situations, can be applied by using Selector and Grouping methods.

Extra download is unnecessary.

Demerits of Embedded Style Sheets:

Multiple documents cannot be controlled.

**12. What does CSS selector mean?**

A string equivalent of HTML elements by which declarations or a set of it is declared and is a link that can be referred for linking HTML and Style sheet is CSS selector.

**13. Enlist the media types CSS allows?**

The design and customization of documents are rendered by media. By applying media control over the external style sheets, they can be retrieved and used by loading it from the network.

**14. Differentiate logical tags from physical tags?**

While physical tags are also referred to as presentational mark-up, logical tags are useless for appearances.

Physical tags are newer versions while logical tags are old and concentrate on content.

**15. Differentiate Style Sheet concept from HTML?**

While HTML provides easy structure method, it lacks styling, unlike Style sheets. Moreover, style sheets have better browser capabilities and formatting options.

**16. Describe ‘ruleset’?**

Ruleset: Selectors can be attached to other selectors to be identified by ruleset.

It has two parts:

Selector, e.g. R and

declaration {text-indent: 11pt}

**17. Comment on the Case-sensitivity of CSS?**

Although, there are no case-sensitivity of CSS, nevertheless font families, URL’s of images, etc is. Only when XML declarations along with XHTML DOCTYPE are being used on the page, CSS is case -sensitive.

**18. Define Declaration block?**

A catalog of directions within braces consisting of property, colon and value is called declaration block.

e.g.: [property 1: value 3]

**19. Enlist the various fonts’ attributes?**

They are:

Font-style

Font-variant

Font-weight

Font-size/line-height

Font-family

Caption

Icon

**20. Why is it easy to insert a file by importing it?**

Importing enables combining external sheets to be inserted in many sheets. Different files and sheets can be used to have different functions. Syntax:

@import notation, used with <Style> tag.

**21. What is the usage of Class selector?**

Selectors that are unique to a specific style, are called CLASS selectors. Declaration of style and association with HTML can be made through this. Syntax:

Classname

it can be A-Z, a-z or digits.

.top {font: 14em ;}, class selector

<Body class= “top”> this class is associated with element </body>

**22. Differentiate Class selector from ID selector?**

While an overall block is given to class selector, ID selector prefers only a single element differing from other elements. In other words, ID are unique while classes are not. Its possible that an element has both class and ID.

**23. Can more than one declaration be added in CSS?**

Yes, it can be achieved by using a semicolon.

**24. What is Pseudo-elements?**

Pseudo-elements are used to add special effects to some selectors. CSS in used to apply styles in HTML mark-up. In some cases when extra mark-up or styling is not possible for the document, then there is a feature available in CSS known as pseudo-elements. It will allow extra mark-up to the document without disturbing the actual document.

**25. How to overrule underlining Hyperlinks?**

Control statements and external style sheets are used to overrule underlining Hyperlinks.

E.g.:

|  |
| --- |
| B {  text-decoration: none;  }    <B href="career.html" style="text-decoration: none">link text</B> |

**26. What happens if 100% width is used along with floats all across the page?**

While making the float declaration, 1 pixel is added every time it is used in the form of the border, and even more float is allowed thereafter.

**27. Can default property value be restored through CSS? If yes, how?**

In CSS, you cannot revert back to old values due to lack of default values. The property can be re-declared to get the default property.

**28. Enlist the various Media types used?**

Different media has different properties, as they are case insensitive.

They are:

Aural – for sound synthesizers and speech

Print – gives a preview of the content when printed

Projection- projects the CSS on projectors.

Handheld- uses handheld devices.

Screen- computers and laptop screens.

**29. What is CSS Box Model and what are its elements?**

All HTML elements can be considered as boxes. In CSS, the term ‘box model’ is used to talk about design and layout. The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, paddings and the actual content.

Content- the content of the box. Where the text or images appear.

Padding- The area that surrounds the content. The padding is transparent.

Border. Goes around the padding and content. It can be colored.

Margin. Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent.

All these properties on every element can define its layout and styling and the relation with other elements.

**30. What is contextual selector?**

Selector used to select special occurrences of an element is called contextual selector. A space separates the individual selectors. Only the last element of the pattern is addressed in this kind of selector. For e.g.: TD P TEXT {color: blue}

**31. Compare RGB values with Hexadecimal color codes**

A color can be specified in two ways:

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.: g {color: #00cjfi}

A color is represented by a mixture of red, green and blue. 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.

**32. Define Image sprites with context to CSS**

When a set of images is collaborated into one image, it is known as ‘Image Sprites’. As the loading every image on a webpage consumes time, using image sprites lessens the time taken and gives information quickly.

CSS coding:

|  |
| --- |
| img.add {width: 60px; height: 55px; background: url(image.god) 0 0; } |

In this case, only the part needed is used. The user can save substantial margin and time through this.

**33. Compare Grouping and Nesting in CSS?**

Grouping: Selectors can be grouped having the same values of property and the code be reduced.

E.g:

|  |
| --- |
| h1 {  color: blue;  }    h2 {  color: blue;  }    p {  color: blue;  } |

It can be seen from the code that every element shares the same property. Rewriting can be avoided by writing each selector separated by a comma.

Nesting: Specifying a selector within a selector is called nesting.

|  |
| --- |
| P {  color: red;  text-align: left;  }    .marked{  background-color: blue;  }    .marked p {  color: green;  } |

**34. How can the dimension be defined of an element?**

Dimension properties can be defined by:

Height

Max-height

Max-width

Min-height

Min-width

Width

**35. Define float property of CSS?**

By float property, the image can be moved to the right or the left along with the text to be wrapped around it. Elements before this property is applied do not change their properties.

**36. How does Z-index function?**

Overlapping may occur while using CSS for positioning HTML elements. Z index helps in specifying the overlapping element. It is a number, which can be positive or negative, the default value being zero.

**37. What is graceful degradation?**

In case the component fails, it will continue to work properly in the presence of a graceful degradation. The latest browser application is used when a webpage is designed. As it is not available to everyone, there is a basic functionality, which enables its use to a wider audience. In case the image is unavailable for viewing, text is shown with the alt tag.

**38. What is progressive enhancement?**

It’s an alternative to graceful degradation, which concentrates on the matter of the web. The functionality is same, but it provides an extra edge to users having the latest bandwidth. It has been into prominent use recently with mobile Internet connections expanding their base.

**39. How can backward compatibility be designed in CSS?**

HTML sheet methods is collaborated with CSS and used accordingly.

**40. How can the gap under the image be removed?**

As images being inline elements are treated same as texts, so there is a gap left, which can be removed by:

|  |
| --- |
| img { display: block ; } |

**41. Why is @import only at the top?**

@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.

**42. Which among the following is more precedent: CSS properties or HTML procedures?**

CSS is more precedent over HTML procedures. Browsers, which do not have CSS support, display HTML attributes.

**43. What is Inline style?**

The Inline style in a CSS is used to add up styling to individual HTML elements.

**44. How comments can be added in CSS?**

The comments in CSS can be added with /\* and \*/.

**45. Define Attribute Selector**

It is defined by a set of elements, value and its parts.

**46. Define property**

A style, that helps in influencing CSS. E.g. FONT. They have corresponding values or properties within them, like FONT has different style like bold, italic etc.

**47. What is Alternate Style Sheet?**

Alternate Style Sheets allows the user to select the style in which the page is displayed using the view>page style menu. Through Alternate Style Sheet, user can see a multiple version of the page on their needs and preferences.

**48. Are quotes mandatory in URL’s?**

Quotes are optional in URL’s, and it can be single or double.

**49. What is at-rule?**

Rule, which is applicable in the entire sheet and not partly, is known as at-rule. It is preceded by @ followed by A-Z, a-z or 0-9.

**50. How can CSS be cascaded to mix with user’s personal sheet?**

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

**51. What is the difference between a block and inline element?**

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

**52. What is the difference between classes and IDs in CSS?**

Unlike the id selector, the class selector is most often used on several elements. This allows you to set a particular style for many HTML elements with the same class. The class selector uses the HTML class attribute, and is defined with a "." id is used when we have to apply CSS property to one attribute only. It is defined with the “#” sign.

**53. List as many values for the display property that you can remember.**

There are 21 different values for the display property. The most common ones are:

None

Inline

Block

Flex

Inline-block

Table

Grid

**54. What is the difference between a relative, fixed, absolute and statically position element?**

- An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page. Static is the default value. Static is not affected by top, bottom, left or right properties.

- An element with position: relative is positioned relative to its normal position. Setting the top, right, bottom, left properties cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position. The readjustment doesn’t affect to other elements.

- An element with position: fixed; is positioned relative to the viewport. You can use top, right, bottom, left properties to position the element.

- Al element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor. Positioned means anything except static. If there is no positioned ancestor, it uses the document body.

There is a new position value: sticky. The element with position: sticky is positioned relative until a given position is met in the viewport – then it sticks in place.

**55. What’s > used for in CSS?**

In CSS, selectors are patterns used to select the element(s) you want to style.

Using an example:

div > p

Selects all <p> elements where the parent is a <div> element

**56. What is/are the difference(s) between the visibility and display properties in CSS?**

Display: None

Means that the tag in question will not appear on the page at all (although you can still interact with it through the DOM). There will be no space allocated for it between the other tags.

With Visibility: Hidden, the tag is not visible, but space is allocated for it on the page. The tag is rendered, it just isn't seen on the page.