1. What is a cascading style sheet?
   * Cascading Style 'Sheet (CSS) is a text file with the .css extension and commonly used to define styles and layouts of Web pages written in Hyper Text Markup Language (html)
   * It simplifies the task of maintaining a Web document by separating its style information, which includes font size, font colors, line width, background color, etc.
   * This separation allows you to apply same style rules to multiple Webpages
   * CSS also allows you to apply a style multiple times.
   * CSS reduces the complexity and redundancy of code in the Web page and saves time as you do not need to write the same code again and again.
2. What are the main features of css3
   * Supports more colors and a wider range of color definition, such as Red.Green. Blue. Alpha\_ (RGBA), and Hue Saturation Lightness (HSL)
   * Supports border image through border-image and border-corner-image properties
   * Provides rounded corners for any box using border-radius and background position
   * Provides the box-shadow property to add shadow effect to the elements
   * Allows multiple backgrounds on a Web page
   * Allows- multi-column text without using a table
   * Displays shadow with the text
   * Provides opacity to set the transparency of box, images, or text
   * Provides Css selectors
   * Supports RGBA colors
   * Provides custom fonts
   * Provides attribute Selectors
3. Explain css syntax

Selector

{

1stproperty: value;

2ndproperty: value;

3rdproperty: value;

.

.

nthproperty: value

}

The preceding syntax consists of a selector and CSS properties with their values.The selector is the name of the element to which you want to apply the CSS properties.

1. List the 3 ways in which css style can be applied to a html document
   * Internal style sheet
   * External style sheet
   * In line style sheet
2. Explain internal style sheet

The internal Stylesheet is written within the HEAD element of the HTML document

This style is applied only to the documents in which it is defined and not referenced

by other web document.

The syntax of the internal style sheet is as follows

**Syntax:**

<style=”text/css">

Selector {property: value;}

</style>

The syntax contains the starting and ending tags of the STYLE element

The style element contains a type attribute with value text/css.

The opening and closing tags of the style element embed the style declaration.

The declaration consists of a selector followed by curly braces.

The curly braces hold a property followed by a colon, which is further followed by a value, and finally that value is followed by a semicolon.

The advantage of using the internal style sheets are as follows:

Affect only the page in which they are placed.

Allows to change the style of the same HTML file in which you are working.

1. Explain external style sheet

The syntax to Create an external style sheet ls same as that of creating in internal style sheet.

While using internal style sheet, you need to define the code of the CSS file within the HTML document.

Whereas, while declaring an external style sheet, the css code is Written ln a Separate file and its reference is placed within the HTML?

In an external style sheet, the style sheet rules are saved lnto a text file with the .css extension.

Once you have'a style sheet document, you can link it with your Web pages in the

two ways:

Linking: Refers to the HTML LINK element used to link a style sheet. This

element has three attributes-rel, type and href. The rel attribute specifies what

you are linking (style sheet in this case). The type specihes the MIME type for

the browser, and the href attribute specifies the path of the .css file,as shown in

the following code snippet:

<link rel="Stylesheet" type="text/css” href=”test.css"/>

in the preceding code snippet, the value of the rel attribute is set to style sheet,

the value of the type attribute is set to text/css, and that of the href attribute is

set to test.css.

Importing: Helps you in accessing the style rules from other CSS style sheets.

The @import keyword is used, followed by the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)

of the Style sheet to which you want to import the style rules. The following code

Snippet'-shows an example of using the @import rule:

<STYLE TYPE="text/css">

url(“mystyIesheet.css”)

H1{ co1or: b1ue }

</STYLE>

The advantages of using the external style sheets are as follows;

Allows you to control the look and feel of several documents ln one go and do not

need to define a specific style for every element.

Allows you to easily group your styles in a more efficient way

1. Explain in line style sheet.

The Inline Style properties are written in a single line separated by semicolons.

These are placed inside the style attribute of the HTML element on which you

apply the style. as shown in the following code snippet:

<p style="background:#ccc; color:#fff; border: solid black 2px;">

preceding code snippet, the P element is styled

Advantages of applying the inline style in an HTML document are as follows:

Provides highest precedence over internal and external style sheets. Therefore if you

want some styles to be compulsorily applied, use the inline style.

Provides an easy and quick approach to add a style sheet in a Webpage

1. What is a css3 selector? List the different types

A selector pattern that ls used to select an element to apply the CSS style rules.

Selectors can be used as a condition or a CSS rule to determine the elements with

theselector. The CSS rule is divided into two parts: selectors and Declarations

The declaration ls a part that appears within the braces of the CSS rule followed

by the selector.

The rules defined in the declaration part are applied to the elements

specified by the selector.

The different types of selectors are as follows:

universal selector

type selector

class selector

ld selector

child selector

attribute selector

1. Explain the following css3 selectors: universal,type,class,id,attribute.

The universal selector selects all the elements present In an HTML document.

Therefore, you can simply use the universal selector to implement the identical rules

to all the elements of an HTML or XHTML document. The asterisk (\*) symbol is used

to represent the universal selector.

Type Selector

The type selector matches all the elements specified in a list with the given value to

determine the elements to which the CSS rules are to be applied. The rules applied to

several elements of an HTML or XHTML document are similar tc the ones applied to

a CSS file.

Class Selector

The class selector allows you to apply CSS rules to the elements that carry a class

attribute whose value matches with the Class attribute specified ln the class selector

ID Selector

The value of the id attribute is unique within a document; therefore, the selector is

applied only to the content of one element.

Attribute Selector

1. What is meant by typography in css

typography means an art of giving style and appearance to the printed

website. In typography fonts play an important role in presenting the

style.

1. List the font properties in css3 and explain any 4

font-family

font-size

font-size-adjust

font-stretch

font-style

font-variant

font-weight

font.

font-family Property is used specify the name of a font family for applying the specified font style on a text.

Font-size property is used to change the size of the text. The value of the font-size property is often specified in pixels

The font-size-adjust property is used to change the aspect value of the text on a Webpage. The aspect value is the ratio of the font height of a lowercase letter to the

actual height of the lowercase letter to the actual height of the font. This ratio IS also known as the x-height.

The font!-style Property

The font-style property is used to speufy the style of the font.The font-style property are normal. ltalic and oblique.

1. Explain css color modes
2. List and explain any six css text properties

Same as question 11 ??

1. Explain css transformations

In CSS you can use the transformation effect to change the position or direction of the content of your Webpage.

CSS allows you to apply this with help of the transform property The possible values of the transform property are as follows

Transform

Specifies the transform function to apply it on an element.The possible values of this property are matrix, rotate, scale, scaleX. scaleY, skew,skewX,skewY, translate, translateX and translateY

Transform-originSpecifies the origin of the transformatlon for an element.The possible

values of thls property are left right center bottom top and 50% 50%.

transform-style: Specifies whether the transformation will apply in Two Dimension (2D) or Three Dimension (3D) on an element. The possible values of this property are flat and perspective 3D.

perspective: Shows an element from different angles and perspectives.

perspective-origin: Specifies the origin of the perspective for an element. The possible values of this property are left, right, center. bottom, top.

<percentage> and 50% 50%.

backface-visiblity: Specifies whether or not the back side of an element is visible.

values of this property are visible and hidden.

1. List and explain css animation prope

animationls a type of optical llluslon that involves motlons caused by someimages one after another

CSS enables you to animate dlfferent elements by provldlngdlfferentpropertles

These propertles are llsted as follows:

animationname: specifies the name of the animation that I5 to applied on an element.

animation duration:Specifies the tlmeduratlon an animation takes in one cycle

animation-timing-function: speacifies the progress of an animation