**CSS 3 - Answers**

1. **how block element can be centered with css ?**

* We can center a block-level element by giving it margin-left and margin-right of auto (which has a known specified width.

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

* **CSS can be integrated in three ways:**

1. **Inline: Style attribute can be used to have CSS applied HTML elements.**
2. **Embedded: The Head element can have a Style element within which the code can be placed.**
3. **Linked/ Imported: CSS can be placed in an external file and linked via a link element.**

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

* **Physical and Logical tags are used in HTML for better visibility and understanding of the text by the user on the web page.**
* **Logical Tags :**

**Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles. Following are the Logical tags commonly used in HTML.**

**Example of Logical Tags: <del> , <ins>**

* **Physical Tags :**

**Physical Tags are used in HTML to provide actual physical formatting to the text. Following are the Physical tags commonly used in HTML.**

**Example of Physical Tags:<b> , <sup> , <sub>.**

**4. Define Declaration Block?**

* **A declaration** [**block**](http://www.creativeglossary.com/quilting/block.html) **is the second part of a CSS rule. It consists of one or more declarations made up of a CSS property and a** [**value**](http://www.creativeglossary.com/art-perspective/value.html) **associated with that particular property. Each declaration ends with a semi-colon with the last semi-colon of the last declaration being optional.**

**5. What is the usage of class selector?**

* **The *.class* selector is used to select all elements which belong to a particular class attribute. In order to select the elements with a particular class, use the period (.) character specifying the class name ie., it will match the HTML element based on the contents of their class attribute. The class name is mostly used to set the CSS property to a given class.**

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

* **In CSS, the hyperlinks are underlined by default. This is due to the *default* decoration that is imposed by HTML/CSS*.* To get rid of this underline, we need to do the following changes in the default decoration of the anchor tag using CSS. We can get rid of underlying hyperlinks by using** [**CSS text-decoration property**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/css-text-decoration-property/)**. If this property is set to be none then there will be no underline hyperlinks displayed.**

**7. Compare RGB Values with Hexadecimal color codes?**

**RGB color code :**

* **​RGB stands on (Red,Green,Blue). Each of (Red,Green,Blue) provides intensity of the value 0-255,**
* **which defines different intensity of color between 0-255.**
* **For red-RGB is (255,0,0,) since red have the higest intensity therefore others should be zero.**
* **For black-RGB is (0,0,0) For white-RGB is (255,255,255)**

**Hexadecimal :**

* **HEX stands on Hexadecimal value which show colors in form of #rrggbb.**
* **rr doesn't mean red-red. It's simply means red. Same for green & blue.**
* **Here at #rrggbb value of 0-255 will be set.**
* **For red- Hex is #ff0000**

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

* **Nesting:**

**The nesting property in CSS facilitates nesting one style rule inside another, with the selector of the child rule that is relative to the selector of the parent rule. It helps to increase the modularity and maintainability of CSS stylesheets & hence increase the overall readability of the code.**

**Example of Nesting :**

**table tr th {**

**background-color: Green;**

**}**

* **Grouping:**

**Grouping is used to select the multiple elements together to apply the common styling properties to them. For this reason, it helps to reduce the length of the code that has multiple selectors with the same properties. This makes code easy to read. Page load times and development time for code are reduced as well when using grouping.**

**Example of Grouping :**

**h1, h2, p, a {**

**Text- align: center;**

**Color: green;**

**}**

**9. How does Z index function?**

* **The z-index property in CSS controls the vertical stacking order of elements that overlap. As in, which one appears as if it is physically closer to you. z-index only affects elements that have a position value other than static (the default).**

**10. Define Attribute Selector?**

* **The CSS Attribute Selector is used to select an element with some specific attribute or attribute value. It is an excellent way to style the HTML elements by grouping them based on some specific attributes and the attribute selector will select those elements with similar attributes.**
* **There are several types of attribute selectors which are discussed below:**

1. **[attribute] Selector**

**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.**

1. **[attribute = “value”] Selector:**

**This selector is used to select all the elements whose attribute has the value exactly same as the specified value.**

1. **[attribute~=”value”] Selector:**

**This selector is used to select all the elements whose attribute value is a list of space-separated values, one of which is exactly equal to the specified value.**

1. **[attribute|=”value”] Selector:**

**This selector is used to select all the elements whose attribute has a hyphen-separated list of values beginning with the specified value. The value has to be a whole word either alone or followed by a hyphen.**

1. **[attribute^=”value”] Selector:**

**This selector is used to select all the elements whose attribute value begins with the specified value. The value doesn’t need to be a whole word.**

1. **[attribute$=”value”] Selector:**

**This selector is used to select all the elements whose attribute value ends with the specified value. The value doesn’t need to be a whole word.**

1. **[attribute\*=”value”] Selector:**

**This selector selects all the elements whose attribute value contains the specified value present anywhere. The value doesn’t need to be a whole word.**

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

* **The user (or reader) of the web site can choose to override styles in many browsers using a custom user stylesheet designed to tailor the experience to the user's wishes.**

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

* **The @import allows you to import a style sheet into another style sheet.**
* **The @import must be at the top of the document (but after any** [**@charset**](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_charset_rule.asp) **declaration).**
* **The @import also supports media queries, so you can allow the import to be media-dependent.**