Cascading Style Sheet

A cascading style sheet is used to apply styling over a document.applying style and formatting through normal html tags makes html markup complex to read and understand.This makes updating document also a tough task.Also CSS provides with lot other formatting options that are not available with normal formatting tags

CSS can be applied in three ways

Inline ,internal and external

an inline style is applied along with element and overrides all other formatting over that element

```
<HTML>
 <HEAD>
 </HEAD>
 <BODY>
   <P style="background-color:pink">
 Video provides a powerful way to help you prove your point. When you click Online Video, you can paste in the embed code for the video you want to add. You can also type a keyword to search online for the video that best fits your document
  </P>
 </BODY>
</HTML>
```

In the above example a paragraph is created with style attribute as inline style

internal stylesheet

internal styling is applied inside style tag in head document .this type of style is applied over complete document

```
<HTML>
 <HEAD>
<STYLE>
 p
{
```

```
   background-color:pink;

}

 </STYLE>

 </HEAD>

 <BODY>

  <P >

 Video provides a powerful way to help you prove your point. When you click Online Video, you can
paste in the embed code for the video you want to add. You can also type a keyword to search
online for the video that best fits your document

  </P>

 </BODY>

</HTML>
```

In the above example styling is applied over document using internal style sheet inside style tag

External style sheet

An external style sheet is created as a separate document and attached to html document using link
tag inside head tag

```
<HTML>

 <HEAD>

<link href='mystyle.css' rel='stylesheet' type='text/css'>

 </HEAD>

 <BODY>

  <P >

 Video provides a powerful way to help you prove your point. When you click Online Video, you can
paste in the embed code for the video you want to add. You can also type a keyword to search
online for the video that best fits your document

  </P>

 </BODY>

</HTML>
```

In the above example a link tag is used to connect html document to external stylesheet . the href attribute in link tag contains name/location of stylesheet

selectors

selectors are patterns through which we select elements to be styled

there are different types of selectors ,but we will have a look at three most popular one

html selectors

these are html tags ,any styling defined using an html tag will be applied each time this tag is used in document

Lets see an example

```
      <HTML>
<HEAD>
 <STYLE>
  h1
 {
  color:blue;
 }
 </STYLE>
 </HEAD>
 <BODY>
<h1>Word Styling options</h1>
<P >
 Video provides a powerful way to help you prove your point. When you click Online Video, you can paste in the embed code for the video you want to add. You can also type a keyword to search online for the video that best fits your document
 </P>
 </BODY>
</HTML>
```

In the above example h1 is an html selector that has been styled in style tag with blue color

when this tag is used in main document ,text inside h1 appears in blue

id selector

An id is used to apply a unique style to an element

Lets see an example

```
<HTML>
 <HEAD>
  <STYLE>
   #mypara
 {
   color:green;
 }
 </STYLE>
 </HEAD>
 <BODY>
<h1>Word Styling options</h1>
<P  id='mypara'>
 Video provides a powerful way to help you prove your point. When you click Online Video, you can
paste in the embed code for the video you want to add.
 </P>
<p>
You can also type a keyword to search online for the video that best fits your document


</p>
 </BODY>
</HTML>
```

In the above example an id is created with name mypara.to create an id # symbol is used

this id is applied to one paragraph tag .Styling is applied only on tag that has id associated with it

Class selector

A class selector is used to apply common styling to different tags

Lets see an example

```
      <HTML>
<HEAD>
 <STYLE>
   .mybox
 {
   background-color:green;
   height:250;
  width:170;
  display:inline-block;
}
 </STYLE>
 </HEAD>
 <BODY>
<h1>Word Styling options</h1>
<div class='mybox'>
  <P  id='mypara'>
 Video provides a powerful way to help you prove your point. When you click Online Video, you can
paste in the embed code for the video you want to add.
 </P>
</div>
```

```
 <div class='mybox'>

<P>

If you need to stop reading before you reach the end, Word remembers where you left off - even on
another device.You can also type a keyword to search online for the video that best fits your
document.

 </P>

 </div>


 </BODY>

</HTML>
```

In the above example a class selector is created and apply over two div tags.both the tags get same
styling attributes as same selector is applied to them

There are different properties that can be applied using a selector

we will discuss most common ones

Text Properties

Property	Effect	Example
Color	Changes text color	```<HTML>\n <HEAD>\n <STYLE>\n .mybox\n {\ncolor:blue;\n}\n </STYLE>\n </HEAD>\n <BODY>\n<div class='mybox'>```

		Save time in Word with new buttons that show up where you need them. </div> </BODY> </HTML>

text-align	sets horizontal allignment of text left,right,centered or justified	<HTML>
		 <HEAD>
		 <STYLE>
		   .mybox
		 {
		text-align:right;
		}
		 </STYLE>
		 </HEAD>
		 <BODY>
		<div class='mybox'>
		Save time in Word with new buttons that show up where you need them.
		 </div>
		 </BODY>
		 </HTML>

text-decoration	decorate text as overline,underline or line-through	<HTML>
		 <HEAD>
		 <STYLE>
		   .mybox
		 {
		text-decoration:overline;
		}
		 </STYLE>
		 </HEAD>
		 <BODY>
		<div class='mybox'>
		Save time in Word with new buttons that show up where you need them.
		 </div>
		 </BODY>
		 </HTML>

text-transform	converts text to upper case or lower case	<HTML>
		 <HEAD>
		 <STYLE>
		   .mybox
		 {
		text-transform:uppercase;
		}
		 </STYLE>
		 </HEAD>
		 <BODY>
		<div class='mybox'>

		Save time in Word with new buttons that show up where you need them. </div> </BODY> </HTML>

text-indent	used to specify indentation	<HTML>
		 <HEAD>
		 <STYLE>
		  .mybox
		 {
		text-indent:90;
		}
		 </STYLE>
		 </HEAD>
		 <BODY>
		<div class='mybox'>
		Save time in Word with new buttons that show up where you need them.
		 </div>
		 </BODY>
		</HTML>

text-shadow	adds horizontal and vertical shadow to text	<HTML>
		 <HEAD>
		 <STYLE>
		  .mybox
		 {
		text-shadow: 2px 2px;
		}
		 </STYLE>
		 </HEAD>
		 <BODY>
		<div class='mybox'>
		Save time in Word with new buttons that show up where you need them.
		 </div>
		 </BODY>
		</HTML>

Font properties

Property name	Usage	Example
font-family	Spcifies font family to be used	<HTML> <HEAD> <STYLE> .mybox {

		font-family:Arial } </STYLE> </HEAD> <BODY> <div class='mybox'> Save time in Word with new buttons that show up where you need them. </div> </BODY> </HTML>

font-style	style is normal,oblique or italic	<HTML>
		<HEAD>
		<STYLE>
		.mybox
		{
		font-style:oblique
		}
		</STYLE>
		</HEAD>
		<BODY>
		<div class='mybox'>
		Save time in Word with new buttons that show up where you need them.
		</div>
		</BODY>
		</HTML>

font-size	set size of text	<HTML>
		<HEAD>
		<STYLE>
		.mybox
		{
		font-size:20px;
		}
		</STYLE>
		</HEAD>
		<BODY>
		<div class='mybox'>
		Save time in Word with new buttons that show up where you need them.
		</div>
		</BODY>
		</HTML>

Border Properties

Property name	Usage	Example

border-style	different styles for border dotted,dashed,solid,double,groove, ridge,inset,outset,none,hidden	```html
		<HTML>
		 <HEAD>
		  <STYLE>
		   .mybox
		  {
		border-style:solid;
		}
		 </STYLE>
		 </HEAD>
		 <BODY>
		<div class='mybox'>
		Save time in Word with new buttons that show up where you need them.
		 </div>
		 </BODY>
		</HTML>
		``

border-width	specifies width of border	```html
		<HTML>
		 <HEAD>
		  <STYLE>
		   .mybox
		  {
		border-style:solid;
		border-width:5px;
		}
		 </STYLE>
		 </HEAD>
		 <BODY>
		<div class='mybox'>
		Save time in Word with new buttons that show up where you need them.
		 </div>
		 </BODY>
		</HTML>
		``

border-color	specifies color of border	```html
		<HTML>
		 <HEAD>
		  <STYLE>
		   .mybox
		  {
		border-style:solid;
		border-width:5px;
		border-color:green;
		}
		 </STYLE>
		 </HEAD>
		 <BODY>
		<div class='mybox'>
		``

		Save time in Word with new buttons that show up where you need them. </div> </BODY> </HTML>

border-sides	specifies side of the border to be styled ,there are four border sides
	border-top-style
	border-bottom-style
	border-left-style
	border-right-style
		<HTML>
		 <HEAD>
		 <STYLE>
		  .mybox
		 {
		border-top-style:solid;
		border-width:5px;
		border-color:green;
		}
		 </STYLE>
		 </HEAD>
		 <BODY>
		<div class='mybox'>
		Save time in Word with new buttons that show up where you need them.
		  </div>
		 </BODY>
		</HTML>

border-radius	used to create rounded borders	<HTML>
		 <HEAD>
		 <STYLE>
		  .mybox
		 {
		border-style:solid;
		border-width:5px;
		border-color:green;
		border-radius:15px;
		}
		 </STYLE>
		 </HEAD>
		 <BODY>
		<div class='mybox'>
		Save time in Word with new buttons that show up where you need them.
		  </div>
		 </BODY>
		</HTML>

Margin properties

Property Name	Usage	Example
margin	these are used to create margin around elements ,outside border	```<HTML>
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
.mybox
{
border-style:solid;
border-width:5px;
border-color:green;
border-radius:15px;
margin-top:100px;
margin-bottom:100px;
margin-left:100px;
margin-right:100px;
}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<div class='mybox'>
Save time in Word with new buttons that show up where you need them.
</div>
</BODY>
</HTML>```

CSS Lists

A html list can be styled using css list properties

Property	Usage	Example
list-style-type	- `disc` - `circle` - `square` - `decimal` - `decimal-leading-zero` - `lower-roman` - `upper-roman` - `lower-greek` - `lower-latin` - `upper-latin`	```<HTML>
 <HEAD>
  <STYLE>
   ol.mystyle
  {
list-style-type:lower-roman

}
 </STYLE>
 </HEAD>
 <BODY>
<ol class='mystyle'>
  ``` |

	- armenian - georgian - lower-alpha - upper-alpha - none	Apple Banana Mango </BODY> </HTML>

list-style-image	specify image in place of bullets	<HTML>
		<HEAD>
		<STYLE>
		ul.mystyle
		{
		list-style-image:url('bullet.png')
		}
		</STYLE>
		</HEAD>
		<BODY>
		<ul class='mystyle'>
		
		Apple
		
		
		Banana
		
		
		Mango
		
		
		</BODY>
		</HTML>

list-style-position	specify position of list item markers ,outside or inside	<HTML>
		<HEAD>
		<STYLE>
		ul.mystyle
		{
		list-style-image:url('bullet.png');
		list-style-position:inside;
		}
		</STYLE>
		</HEAD>
		<BODY>
		<ul class='mystyle'>
		

		Apple
		    Banana Mango </BODY> </HTML>

Css Table Properties can be applied over table header , row ,cell or complete table

Lets see these properties

```
<HTML>
 <HEAD>
  <STYLE>


  </STYLE>
 </HEAD>
 <BODY>
<table>
  <tr>
   <th>
 Customer Name
  </th>
  <th>
 Address
 </th>


  </tr>
<tr>
```

```html
  <td>

   Peter San joes

</td>

  <td>

23 old baker street

</td>

</tr>

</table>

</BODY>

</HTML>
```

the example above will create a table that will not be visible to user as we have not specified any border property for the table

Lets look at the properties

border properties

```css
<STYLE>

 table,tr,td

{

border-style : solid ;

border-width : 5px;

border-color:red;

}

th

{

border-style : solid ;

border-width : 5px;

 border-color:green;

}

</STYLE>
```

In the above example border for table header will be in green color and table and rows will be in red color

border-collapse:collapse;

This particular property and value will collapse borders into single border

width and height

specifing width and height will increase width and height of particular element

```
th
 {
border-style : solid ;
border-width : 5px;
  border-color:green;
width:20px;
height:20px;
 }


text-align : used for horizontal allignment
table,tr,td
{
border-style : solid ;
border-width : 5px;
border-color:red;
border-collapse:collapse;
width:50px;
text-align:right;
 }
```

vertical-align :used for vertical alignment ,values are top and bottom

```
table,tr,td
{
border-style : solid ;
border-width : 5px;
border-color:red;
```

```
border-collapse:collapse;

width:50px;

text-align:right;

vertical-align:top;

}
```

table padding :used to control space between content and borders

```
table,tr,td

{

border-style : solid ;

border-width : 5px;

border-color:red;

border-collapse:collapse;

width:50px;

text-align:right;

vertical-align:top;

padding:5px;

}
```

hover effect over a row can be used to highlight a row

```
tr:hover

{

 background-color:blue;

 }
```

Creating a navigation bar

The below given example creates a navigation bar using a list and hyperlinks

```html
<HTML>
 <HEAD>
  <STYLE>
  .navbar
  {
   list-style-type:none;
  margin:0;
  padding:0;
  margin-top:25px;
  margin-bottom:25px;
  margin-left:25px;
  margin-right:35px;
  border-style:solid;
  border-width:5px;
  background-color:#777;


}
li
{
display:inline;
width:40px;
font-size:25px;
}
.active
{
 background-color:#111;
}
```

```
li a:hover

 {

 background-color:red;

 }

 </STYLE>

 </HEAD>

 <BODY>

<ul class='navbar'>

 <li class='active'>

   <a href="#" >Home</a>

 </li>

 <li>

  <a href="#">About</a>

 </li>

 <li>

 <a href="#">Contact</a>

 </li>

<li>

 <a href="#">Product</a>

 </li>

<li>

 <a href="#">Downloads</a>

 </li>

</ul>

 </BODY>

</HTML>
```

Creating a menu using CSS

```html
<HTML>
 <HEAD>
  <STYLE>
  .navbar
  {
   list-style-type:none;
   margin:0;
   padding:0;
   margin-top:25px;
   margin-bottom:25px;
   margin-left:25px;
   margin-right:35px;
   border-style:solid;
   border-width:5px;
   background-color:#777;


}
li
 {
display:inline;
width:40px;
font-size:25px;
 }
.active
 {
  background-color:#111;
 }


li a:hover
```

```css
{
background-color:red;
}
  .menucontent
{
 display:none;
}
.menucontent li
{
display : block;
}
.navbar:hover .menucontent
{
 display:block;
}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<ul class='navbar'>
<li class='active'>
  <a href="#" >Home</a>
</li>
<li>
 <a href="#">About</a>
</li>
<li>
<a href="#">Contact</a>
</li>
<li>
 <a href="#">Product</a>
  <ul class='menucontent'>
```

```
  <li>
    Cofee
 </li>
  <li>
 Tea
  </li>
  </ul>
 </li>
</ul>
 </BODY>
</HTML>
```

The above example creates a simple menu that is displayed when user hovers over product link

important elements here are creating a hover style and using display property

Creating a sample gallery

```
<HTML>
 <HEAD>
  <STYLE>
 div
{
 background-color:grey;
height:220;
width:220;
text-align:center;
padding:15px;
display:inline-block;
```

```
margin:20px;

}

 .desc

 {

 padding:10px;

 text-align:center;

 }

div:hover

{

background-color:red;


 }

 </STYLE>

 </HEAD>

 <BODY>

<div>

 <img src="image5.jpg" />

  <p class='desc'>

 Figure 1

 </p>

 </div>

<div>

 <img src="image6.jpg" />

<p class='desc'>

 Figure 2

 </p>

 </div>

</div>

<div>

 <img src="image7.jpg" />

<p class='desc'>
```

```
  Figure 3

 </p>

  </div>

 </div>

<div>

 <img src="image8.jpg" />

<p class='desc'>

  Figure 4

  </p>

  </div>

  </div>


</BODY>

</HTML>
```

summary

summary

A cascading style sheet is used to apply styling over a document

CSS can be applied in three ways

Inline ,internal and external

 an inline style is applied along with element and overrides all other formatting over that element

internal styling is applied inside style tag in head document .this type of style is applied over complete document

An external style sheet is created as a separate document and attached to html document using link tag inside head tag

selectors are patterns through which we select elements to be styled

An id is used to apply a unique style to an element

A class selector is used to apply common styling to different tags

FAQ

1) What is CSS?

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet. It is a popular styling language which is used with HTML to design websites. It can also be used with any XML documents including plain XML, SVG, and XUL.More details...

2) What is the origin of CSS?

SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language) is the origin of CSS. It is a language that defines markup languages.

3) What are the different variations of CSS?

Following are the different variations of CSS:

- CSS1
- CSS2
- CSS2.1
- CSS3
- CSS4

4) How can you integrate CSS on a web page?

There are three methods to integrate CSS on web pages.

1. Inline method - It is used to insert style sheets in HTML document
2. Embedded/Internal method - It is used to add a unique style to a single document
3. Linked/Imported/External method - It is used when you want to make changes on multiple pages.

More details...

5) What are the advantages of CSS?

- Bandwidth
- Site-wide consistency
- Page reformatting

- o Accessibility
- o Content separated from presentation

6) What are the limitations of CSS?

- o Ascending by selectors is not possible
- o Limitations of vertical control
- o No expressions
- o No column declaration
- o Pseudo-class not controlled by dynamic behavior
- o Rules, styles, targeting specific text not possible

7) What are the CSS frameworks?

CSS frameworks are the preplanned libraries which make easy and more standard compliant web page styling. The frequently used CSS frameworks are: -

- o Bootstrap
- o Foundation
- o Semantic UI
- o Gumby
- o Ulkit

8) Why background and color are the separate properties if they should always be set together?

There are two reasons behind this:

- o It enhances the legibility of style sheets. The background property is a complex property in CSS, and if it is combined with color, the complexity will further increase.
- o Color is an inherited property while the background is not. So this can make confusion further.

9) What is Embedded Style Sheet?

An Embedded style sheet is a CSS style specification method used with HTML. You can embed the entire stylesheet in an HTML document by using the STYLE element. More details...

1.   **<style>**
2. body {
3.   background-color: linen;
4. }
5. h1 {
6.   color: red;
7.   margin-left: 80px;
8. }
9. **</style>**
10.

---

10) What are the advantages of Embedded Style Sheets?

- o   You can create classes for use on multiple tag types in the document.

- o   You can use selector and grouping methods to apply styles in complex situations.

- o   No extra download is required to import the information.

---

11) What is a CSS selector?

It is a string that identifies the elements to which a particular declaration apply. It is also referred as a link between the HTML document and the style sheet. It is equivalent of HTML elements. There are several different types of selectors in CSS: -

- o   CSS Element Selector

- o   CSS Id Selector

- o   CSS Class Selector

- o   CSS Universal Selector

- o   CSS Group Selector

More details...

---

12) Name some CSS style components.

Some CSS Style components are:

- o   Selector

- o   Property

- o   Value

13) What is the use of CSS Opacity?

The CSS opacity property is used to specify the transparency of an element. In simple word, you can say that it specifies the clarity of the image. In technical terms, Opacity is defined as the degree to which light is allowed to travel through an object. For example:

1. **<style>**
2. img.trans {
3.   opacity: 0.4;
4.   filter: alpha(opacity=40); /* For IE8 and earlier */
5. }
6. **</style>**

14) Explain universal selector.

The universal selector matches the name of any of the element type instead of selecting elements of a specific type.

1. **<style>**
2. * {
3.   color: green;
4.   font-size: 20px;
5. }
6. **</style>**
7.

15) Which command is used for the selection of all the elements of a paragraph?

The p[lang] command is used for selecting all the elements of a paragraph.

16) What is the use of % unit?

It is used for defining percentage values.

17) Name the property used to specify the background color of an element.

The background-color property is used to specify the background color of the element. For example:

1. **<style>**

```
2.  h2,p{
3.      background-color: #b0d4de;
4.  }
5.  </style>
6.
```

18) Name the property for controlling the image repetition of the background.

The background-repeat property repeats the background image horizontally and vertically. Some images are repeated only horizontally or vertically.

```
1.  <style>
2.  body {
3.  background-image: url("paper1.gif");
4.  margin-left:100px;
5.  }
6.  </style>
7.
```

19) Name the property for controlling the image position in the background.

The background-position property is used to define the initial position of the background image. By default, the background image is placed on the top-left of the webpage.

You can set the following positions:

1. center
2. top
3. bottom
4. left
5. right

```
1.  background: white url('good-morning.jpg');
2.  background-repeat: no-repeat;
3.  background-attachment: fixed;
4.  background-position: center;
```

20) Name the property for controlling the image scroll in the background.

The background-attachment property is used to specify if the background image is fixed or scroll with the rest of the page in the browser window. If you set fixed the background image, then the image not move during scrolling in the browser. Let's take an example with the fixed background image.

1. background: white url('bbb.gif');
2. background-repeat: no-repeat;
3. background-attachment: fixed;

21) What is the use of ruleset?

The ruleset is used to identify that selectors can be attached with other selectors. It has two parts:

- Selector - Selector indicates the HTML element you want to style.
- Declaration Block - The declaration block can contain one or more declarations separated by a semicolon.

22) What is the difference between class selectors and id selectors?

An overall block is given to class selector while id selectors take only a single element differing from other elements.

CSS Class Selector
1. **<style>**
2. .center {
3.   text-align: center;
4.   color: blue;
5. }
6. **</style>**
7.

CSS Id Selector
1. **<style>**
2. #para1 {
3.   text-align: center;
4.   color: blue;
5. }
6. **</style>**

7.

23) What are the advantages of External Style Sheets?

- o You can create classes for reusing it in many documents.
- o By using it, you can control the styles of multiple documents from one file.
- o In complex situations, you can use selectors and grouping methods to apply styles.

24) What is the difference between inline, embedded and external style sheets?

Inline: Inline Style Sheet is used to style only a small piece of code.

Syntax

1. **<htmltag** style="cssproperty1:value; cssproperty2:value;"**> </htmltag>**
2.

Embedded: Embedded style sheets are put between the <head>...</head> tags.

Syntax

1. **<style>**
2. body {
3.   background-color: linen;
4. }
5. h1 {
6.   color: red;
7.   margin-left: 80px;
8. }
9. **</style>**
10.

External: This is used to apply the style to all the pages within your website by changing just one style sheet.

Syntax

1. **<head>**
2. **<link** rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css"**>**
3. **</head>**
4.

25) What is RWD?

RWD stands for Responsive Web Design. This technique is used to display the designed page perfectly on every screen size and device, for example, mobile, tablet, desktop and laptop. You don't need to create a different page for each device.

26) What are the benefits of CSS sprites?

If a web page has a large number of images that take a longer time to load because each image separately sends out an HTTP request. The concept of CSS sprites is used to reduce the loading time for a web page because it combines the various small images into one image. It reduces the number of HTTP requests and hence the loading time.

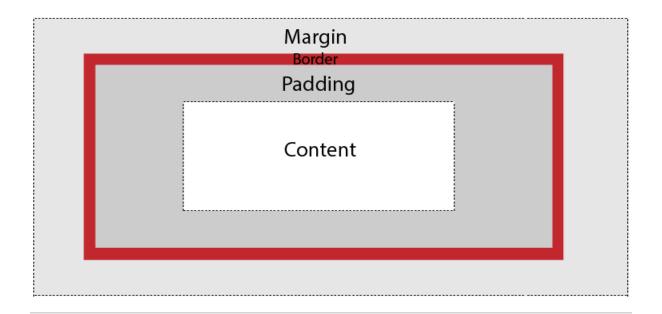## 27) What is the difference between logical tags and physical tags?

- o Physical tags are referred to as presentational markup while logical tags are useless for appearances.
- o Physical tags are newer versions, on the other hand, logical tags are old and concentrate on content.

28) What is the CSS Box model and what are its elements?

The CSS box model is used to define the design and layout of elements of CSS.

The elements are:

- o Margin - It removes the area around the border. It is transparent.
- o Border - It represents the area around the padding
- o Padding - It removes the area around the content. It is transparent.
- o Content - It represents the content like text, images, etc.

29) What is the float property of CSS?

The CSS float property is used to move the image to the right or left along with the texts to be wrapped around it. It doesn't change the property of the elements used before it.

To understand its purpose and origin, let's take a look at its print display. In the print display, an image is set into the page such that text wraps around it as needed.

Its web layout is also just similar to print layout.

More details...

30) How to restore the default property value using CSS?

In short, there is no easy way to restore to default values to whatever a browser uses.

The closest option is to use the 'initial' property value, which restores the default CSS values, rather than the browser's default styles.

31) What is the purpose of the z-index and how is it used?

The z-index helps to specify the stack order of positioned elements that may overlap one another. The z-index default value is zero and can take on either a positive or negative number.

An element with a higher z-index is always stacked above than a lower index.

Z-Index can take the following values:

- o **Auto:** Sets the stack order equal to its parents.
- o **Number:** Orders the stack order.
- o **Initial:** Sets this property to its default value (0).
- o **Inherit:** Inherits this property from its parent element.

32) Explain the difference between visibility: hidden and display: none?

visibility: hidden hides the element, but it occupies space and affects the layout of the document.

```
1.  <!DOCTYPE html>
2.  <html>
3.  <head>
4.  <style>
5.  h1.vis {
6.     visibility: visible;
7.  }
8.
9.  h1.hid {
10.    visibility: hidden;
11. }
12. </style>
13. </head>
14. <body>
15. <h1 class="vis">It is visible</h1>
16. <h1 class="hid">It is hidden</h1>
17.
18. <p>Note - Second heading is hidden, but it still occupy space.</p>
19. </body>
20. </html>
21.
```

display: none also hides the element but not occupy space. It will not affect the layout of the document.

```
1.  <!DOCTYPE html>
2.  <html>
3.  <head>
4.  <style>
5.  h1.vis {
6.     display: block;
```

```
7.  }
8.
9.  h1.hid {
10.     display: none;
11. }
12. </style>
13. </head>
14. <body>
15. <h1 class="vis">It is visible</h1>
16. <h1 class="hid">It is hidden</h1>
17.
18. <p>Note - Second heading is hidden and not occupy space.</p>
19. </body>
20. </html>
21.
```

33) What do you understand by W3C?

W3C stands for World Wide Web Consortium. Its purpose is to deliver the information of the World Wide Web. It also develops rules and guidelines for the Web.

34) What is tweening?

It is the process of generating intermediate frames between two images.

It gives the impression that the first image has smoothly evolved into the second one.

It is an important method used in all types of animations.

In CSS3, Transforms (matrix, translate, rotate, scale) module can be used to achieve tweening.

35) What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

The main difference between CSS2 and CSS3 is that CSS3 is divided into different sections which are also known as modules. Unlike CSS2, CSS3 modules are supported by many browsers.

Apart from that, CSS3 contains new General Sibling Combinators which is responsible for matching the sibling elements with the given elements.