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Q4] Explain the 4 most important selector present in CSS?

Ans

1] The Universal Selector:

The universal selector, indicated by an asterisk (*), applies to all elements in your page. The universal selector can be used to set global settings like a font family. The following rule set changes the font for all elements in your page to Arial:

```
*
{
  font-family: Arial;
}
```

2] The Type Selector:

The Type selector enables you to point to an HTML elements of a specific type. With a Type selector, all HTML elements of that type will be styled accordingly.

```
h1
{
  color : Green;
}
```

This type selector enables you to point to an HTML element of a specific type with a Type selector, Selector are not case sensitive, so you can use both h1 and H1 to refer to the same headings.

3] The ID Selector:

The ID selector is always prefixed by a hash symbol (#) and enables you to refer to a single element on the page. Within an HTML or ASPx page, you can give an element a unique ID using the id attribute. With the ID selector, you can change the behaviour for that single element. For example:

```
#IntroText
{
font-style : italic;
}
```

Because you can reuse this ID across multiple pages in your site (it only has to be unique within a single page), you can use this rule to quickly change the appearance of an element that you use once per page, but more than once in your site, for example with the following HTML code:

```
<p id="IntroText">I am italic because I have the right ID.</p>
<p id="BodyText">I am not italic because I have a different ID.</p>
```

In this example, the #IntroText selector changes the font of the first paragraph — which has the matching id attribute — but leaves the other paragraph unmodified. ID selectors are case sensitive, so make sure that the id attribute and the selector always use the same casing.

4) The Class Selector:

The class selector enables you to style multiple HTML elements through the class attribute. This is handy when you want to give the same type of formatting to a number of unrelated HTML elements. The following rule changes the text to red and bold for all HTML elements that have their class attributes set to highlight.

```
.highlight {
    font-weight: bold;
    color: Red;
}
```

The following code snippet uses the Highlight class to makes the contents of a element and a link (<a>) appear with a bold typeface:

This is normal text but this is Real and Bold

This is also normal text but this link is Real and Bold as well.

Notice that the selector uses a period in its name, but you don't use this period when referring to the selector in the class attribute. The class attribute is very useful because it enables you to reuse a piece of CSS for many different purposes, regardless of the HTML element that uses the class.

(Oct 2014)

Q5] Explain the different type of CSS present in ASP.Net?

Ans There are 3 types of CSS are:

1] External style sheet
2] Embedded style sheet
3] Inline style sheet

1] External style sheet: The first way to add CSS style sheets to your web pages is through the <link> element that points to an external CSS file.

For example the following <link> shows

what options you have when embedding a stylesheet on your page:

<link href="Stylesheet.css" rel="StyleSheet" type="text/css" media="screen" />

The href property points to a file within your site. just as you saw in the previous chapter when you created links between two pages. The rel and type attributes tell the browser that the linked file is in fact a cascading style sheet. The media attribute is quite interesting: it enables you to target different devices. Including the screen, printer, handled device and even Braille and ~~etc~~ aural support tools for visually impaired visitors. The default for the media attribute is screen so it's ok to omit the attribute if you're targeting standard desktop browsers.

2] Embedded Style Sheet - The second way to include style sheets is using embedded <style> elements. The <style> elements should be placed at the top of your ASPX or HTML page between the <head> tags. For example, to change the appearance of an <h1> element on the current page alone, you can add the following code to the <head> of your page:

```
<head runat="server">
<title></title>
<style type="text/css">
h1
{
color: Blue;
}
</style>
</head>
```

3] Inline Style Sheet: The third way to apply CSS to your HTML elements is to use inline styles. Because the style attribute is already applied to a specific HTML element you don't need a selector and you can write the declaration in the attribute directly:

```
<span style="color: white; background-color:
    Black;">
This is white text on a black background
</span>

<div style="height: 100px; width: 100px; color: green">
</div>
```

Q6] What is CSS 1M give its advantage 2M & disadvantage 2M

Ans

CSS: CSS stands for cascading style sheet Cascading Styles Sheets (CSS) give web designers more control over the formatting and display of their HTML documents. Styles define how to display HTML elements

Advantages:

1] Style sheets save time in applying formatting or positioning to your web pages by enabling you to script a few lines of code rather than extensive, redundant HTML code.
2] You can apply and change formatting globally
3] Style sheets allow more detailed control, such as line spacing, than HTML
4] You will need to test your web pages with multiple browsers in order to ensure compatibility when using Style Sheets.
5] To change the style of an element, you only have to make an edit in one place.
6] CSS ~~have~~ has a much wider array of attributes than HTML

Disadvantages:

1] Cannot create Layout

2] Browser compatability - All browsers do not support CSS.

3] CSS works differently on different browsers. IE and Opera support CSS on different logic.

Q8] What is the need of CSS in ASP.NET? Explain the different types of CSS in ASP.NET

Ans

Need for CSS:

The purpose of CSS is to separate the style information / presentation / design elements from the content / structural logic of a document. CSS is concerned with how a document should appear on screen, when the viewer is using a graphical web browser and to achieve this CSS uses style sheet rules which control different properties such as color, font, border, background, margins, alignment etc.

Different types of CSS:

i] Inline style sheet:

In this style specification are placed right with in the html elements

<body> Example:

```
<h1 style="color: white; font-family: arial;
    font-size: 14px">
Example of Inline CSS
</h1>
```

2] Embedded or Internal Style Sheet:
In this style specifications are placed within the head section of the webpage and they affect all corresponding tags on the web page.
Example:

```
<head>
<title> Embedded CSS </title>
<style type = "text/css">
body { background : black }
h1 { color: white; font-family: arial;
font-size: 14pt; text-align: center }
</style>
</head>
```

3] External style sheet: In this CSS is placed in a separate file and so it is much easier to reuse the css code, that is instead of typing the same css code on every web page, simply refer them to a single css file with the "link" tag.
Example:

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