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- 34) Which property of a hyperlink signifies visited hyperlinks?
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- 38) Which property of a table specifies the width that should appear between table cells?
- 39) Which property of a table controls the placement of the table caption?
- 40) Which property of a table specifies whether the border should be shown if a cell is empty?
- 41) Which property of a table allows browsers to speed up layout of a table by using the first width properties?
- 42) Which property specifies the color of a border?
- 43) Which property specifies whether a border should be solid, dashed line, double line, or one of the other possible values?
- 44) Which property specifies the width of a border?
- 45) Which property specifies a shorthand property for setting the margin properties in one declaration?
- 46) Which property specifies the bottom margin of an element?
- 47) Which property specifies the top margin of an element?
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Questions and Answers:

1. What is CSS?

Answer: Cascading Style Sheets, fondly referred to as CSS, is a simple design language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable.

2. What are advantages of using CSS?

Answer: Following are the advantages of using CSS -

- a) CSS saves time - You can write CSS once and then reuse same sheet in multiple HTML pages. You can define a style for each HTML element and apply it to as many Web pages as you want.
- b) Pages load faster - If you are using CSS, you do not need to write HTML tag attributes every time. Just write one CSS rule of a tag and apply it to all the occurrences of that tag. So less code means faster download times.
- c) Easy maintenance - To make a global change, simply change the style, and all elements in all the web pages will be updated automatically.
- d) Superior styles to HTML - CSS has a much wider array of attributes than HTML, so you can give a far better look to your HTML page in comparison to HTML attributes.

3. What are the components of a CSS Style?

Answer: A style rule is made of three parts -

Selector - A selector is an HTML tag at which a style will be applied. This could be any tag like <h1> or <table> etc.

Property - A property is a type of attribute of HTML tag. Put simply, all the HTML attributes are converted into CSS properties. They could be color, border etc.

Value - Values are assigned to properties. For example, color property can have value either red or #F1F1F1 etc.

4. What is type selector?

Answer: Type selector quite simply matches the name of an element type. To give a color to all level 1 headings -

```
h1 {  
    color: #36CFFF;  
}
```

5. What is universal selector?

Answer: Rather than selecting elements of a specific type, the universal selector quite simply matches the name of any element type -

```
* {  
    color: #000000;  
}
```

This rule renders the content of every element in our document in black.

6. What is Descendant Selector?

Answer: Suppose you want to apply a style rule to a particular element only when it lies inside a particular element. As given in the following example, style rule will apply to element only when it lies inside tag.

```
ul em {  
    color: #000000;  
}
```

7. What is class selector?

Answer: You can define style rules based on the class attribute of the elements. All the elements having that class will be formatted according to the defined rule.

```
.black {  
    color: #000000;  
}
```

This rule renders the content in black for every element with class attribute set to black in our document.

8. Can you make a class selector particular to an element type?

Answer: You can make it a bit more particular. For example -

```
h1.black {  
    color: #000000;  
}
```

This rule renders the content in black for only <h1> elements with class attribute set to black.

9. What is id selector?

Answer: You can define style rules based on the id attribute of the elements. All the elements having that id will be formatted according to the defined rule.

```
#black {  
    color: #000000;  
}
```

This rule renders the content in black for every element with id attribute set to black in our document.

10. Can you make a id selector particular to an element type?

Answer: You can make it a bit more particular. For example -

```
h1#black {  
    color: #000000;  
}
```

This rule renders the content in black for only <h1> elements with id attribute set to black.

11. What is a child selector?

Answer: Consider the following example

```
body > p {  
    color: #000000;  
}
```

This rule will render all the paragraphs in black if they are direct child of <body> element. Other paragraphs put inside other elements like <div> or <td> would not have any effect of this rule.

12. What is an attribute selector?

Answer: You can also apply styles to HTML elements with particular attributes. The style rule below will match all the input elements having a type attribute with a value of text -

```
input[type = "text"]{  
    color: #000000;  
}
```

The advantage to this method is that the <input type = "submit" /> element is unaffected, and the color applied only to the desired text fields.

13. How to select all paragraph elements with a lang attribute?

Answer: `p[lang]` : Selects all paragraph elements with a lang attribute.

14. How to select all paragraph elements whose lang attribute has a value of exactly "fr"?

Answer: `p[lang="fr"]` - Selects all paragraph elements whose lang attribute has a value of exactly "fr".

15. How to select all paragraph elements whose lang attribute contains the word "fr"?

Answer: `p[lang~="fr"]` - Selects all paragraph elements whose lang attribute contains the word "fr".

16. How to select all paragraph elements whose lang attribute contains values that are exactly "en", or begin with "en-"?

Answer: `p[lang]="en"]` - Selects all paragraph elements whose lang attribute contains values that are exactly "en", or begin with "en-".

17. What are the various ways of using CSS in an HTML page?

Answer: There are four ways to associate styles with your HTML document. Most commonly used methods are inline CSS and External CSS.

- i. Embedded CSS - The `<style>` Element: You can put your CSS rules into an HTML document using the `<style>` element.
- ii. Inline CSS - The style Attribute: You can use style attribute of any HTML element to define style rules.
- iii. External CSS - The `<link>` Element: The `<link>` element can be used to include an external stylesheet file in your HTML document.
- iv. Imported CSS - `@import` Rule: `@import` is used to import an external stylesheet in a manner similar to the `<link>` element.

18. How CSS style overriding works?

Answer: Following is the rule to override any Style Sheet Rule -

- a) Any inline style sheet takes highest priority. So, it will override any rule defined in `<style>...</style>` tags or rules defined in any external style sheet file.
- b) Any rule defined in `<style>...</style>` tags will override rules defined in any external style sheet file.

- c) Any rule defined in external style sheet file takes lowest priority, and rules defined in this file will be applied only when above two rules are not applicable.

19. Which property is used to set the width of a box?

Answer: The width property is used to set the width of a box.

20. Which property is used to set the height of a box?

Answer: The height property is used to set the height of a box.

21. Which property is used to set all the outlining properties in a single statement?

Answer: The outline property is used to set all the outlining properties in a single statement.

22. Which property is used to set the color of the outline?

Answer: The outline-color property is used to set the color of the outline.

23. Which property is used to set the line style for the outline?

Answer: The outline-style property is used to set the line style for the outline.

24. Which property is used to set the width of the outline?

Answer: The outline-width property is used to set the width of the outline.

25. Can you set an image to be shown as cursor?

Answer: Yes! Set the URL as the source of a cursor image file.

26. Which value of cursor property changes the cursor to a question mark?

Answer: help - A question mark or balloon, ideal for use over help buttons.

27. Which value of cursor property changes the cursor to an hour glass?

Answer: wait - An hour glass.

28. Which value of cursor property changes the cursor to the 'I' bar?

Answer: move or text - The 'I' bar.

29. Which property is used to capitalize text or convert text to uppercase or lowercase letters?

Answer: The text-transform property is used to capitalize text or convert text to uppercase or lowercase letters.

30. Which property is used to control the flow and formatting of text?

Answer: The white-space property is used to control the flow and formatting of text.

31. Which property is used to set the text shadow around a text?

Answer: The text-shadow property is used to set the text shadow around a text.

32. Which property is used to set the width of an image border?

Answer: The border property is used to set the width of an image border.

33. Which property of a hyperlink signifies unvisited hyperlinks?

Answer: The :link signifies unvisited hyperlinks.

34. Which property of a hyperlink signifies visited hyperlinks?

Answer: The :visited signifies visited hyperlinks.

35. Which property of a hyperlink signifies an element that currently has the user's mouse pointer hovering over it?

Answer: The :hover signifies an element that currently has the user's mouse pointer hovering over it.

36. Which property of a hyperlink signifies an element on which the user is currently clicking?

Answer: The :active signifies an element on which the user is currently clicking.

37. Which property of a table specifies whether the browser should control the appearance of the adjacent borders?

Answer: The border-collapse specifies whether the browser should control the appearance of the adjacent borders that touch each other or whether each cell should maintain its style.

38. Which property of a table specifies the width that should appear between table cells?

Answer: The border-spacing specifies the width that should appear between table cells.

39. Which property of a table controls the placement of the table caption?

Answer: The caption-side captions are presented in the <caption> element. By default, these are rendered above the table in the document. You use the caption-side property to control the placement of the table caption.

40. Which property of a table specifies whether the border should be shown if a cell is empty?

Answer: The empty-cells specifies whether the border should be shown if a cell is empty.

41. Which property of a table allows browsers to speed up layout of a table by using the first width properties?

Answer: The table-layout allows browsers to speed up layout of a table by using the first width properties it comes across for the rest of a column rather than having to load the whole table before rendering it.

42. Which property specifies the color of a border?

Answer: The border-color specifies the color of a border.

43. Which property specifies whether a border should be solid, dashed line, double line, or one of the other possible values?

Answer: The border-style specifies whether a border should be solid, dashed line, double line, or one of the other possible values.

44. Which property specifies the width of a border?

Answer: The border-width specifies the width of a border.

45. Which property specifies a shorthand property for setting the margin properties in one declaration?

Answer: The margin specifies a shorthand property for setting the margin properties in one declaration.

46. Which property specifies the bottom margin of an element?

Answer: The margin-bottom specifies the bottom margin of an element.

47. Which property specifies the top margin of an element?

Answer: The margin-top specifies the top margin of an element.

48. Which property allows you to control the shape or appearance of the marker of a list?

Answer: The list-style-type allows you to control the shape or appearance of the marker.

49. What is a "theme" in ASP.NET?

Answer: A "theme" is a collection of property settings that allow you to define the look of pages and controls, and then apply the look consistently across pages in a Web application, across an entire Web application, or across all Web applications on a server.

50. What is the extension for a skin file?

Answer: .skin

51. What are the 2 types of control skins in ASP.NET?

Answer:

- i. Default skins
- ii. Named skins

52. What is the difference between Named skins and Default skins?

Answer: A default skin automatically applies to all controls of the same type when a theme is applied to a page. A control skin is a default skin if it does not have a SkinID attribute. A named skin is a control skin with a SkinID property set. Named skins do not automatically apply to controls by type. Instead, you explicitly apply a named skin to a control by setting the control's SkinID property. Creating named skins allows you to set different skins for different instances of the same control in an application.

53. What are the 3 levels at which a theme can be applied for a web application?

Answer:

- a. At the page level - Use the Theme or StyleSheetTheme attribute of the @ Page directive.
- b. At the application level - Can be applied to all pages in an application by setting the <pages> element in the application configuration file.

- c. At the web server level - Define the <pages> element in machine.config file. This will apply the theme to all the web applications on that web server.

54. What is a global theme?

Answer:

A global theme is a theme that you can apply to all the Web sites on a server. Global themes allow you to define an overall look for your domain when you maintain multiple Web sites on the same server.

55. What is the difference between themes and CSS?

Answer:

- a. Themes can define many properties of a control or page, not just style properties. For example, using themes, you can specify the graphics for a TreeView control, the template layout of a GridView control, and so on.
- b. Themes can include graphics.
- c. Themes do not cascade the way style sheets do. By default, any property values defined in a theme referenced by a page's Theme property override the property values declaratively set on a control, unless you explicitly apply the theme using the StyleSheetTheme property.
- d. Only one theme can be applied to each page. You cannot apply multiple themes to a page, unlike style sheets where multiple style sheets can be applied.

56. How do you apply Themes to an entire application?

Answer: By specifying the theme in the web.config file.

Eg: <configuration>

<system.web>

<pages theme="BlueMoon" />

</system.web>

</configuration>

57. How do you exclude an ASP.NET page from using Themes?

Answer: To remove themes from your page, use the EnableTheming attribute of the Page directive.

58. What are the security concerns to keep in mind when using themes?

Answer: Themes can cause security issues when they are used on your Web site. Malicious themes can be used to:

- a. Alter a control's behavior so that it does not behave as expected.
- b. Inject client-side script, therefore posing a cross-site scripting risk.
- c. Expose sensitive information.

The mitigations for these common threats are:

- a) Protect the global and application theme directories with proper access control settings. Only trusted users should be allowed to write files to the theme directories.
- b) Do not use themes from an untrusted source. Always examine any themes from outside your organization for malicious code before using them on your Web site.
- c) Do not expose the theme name in query data. Malicious users could use this information to use themes that are unknown to the developer and thereby expose sensitive information.