

(CHAPTER-3)

M2: CASCADING STYLE SHEET

Q. 1. (a) What is CSS?

Answer:- It stands for Cascading style sheets. It is use for applying for the HTML elements, which is use to describe the look and formatting of a document written in markup language. It can also be use with any kind of XML documents including plain XML and SVG. And SVG. CSS is designed to separate the presentation and content, including layout and colors, and fonts.

This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics. It enables multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate.css file.

Q. 1. (b) How can you integrate CSS on a web page?

Answer

- a. There are three methods to integrate CSS on web pages.
- b. Inline method: It is use to insert style sheets in html document.
- c. Embedded method: It is use to add a unique style to a single document.
- d. External method: CSS can be place in an external file and linked via link element.

Q.1. (c) What are the advantages of CSS?

Answer: - The advantages of CSS are:

- a. Accessibility
- b. Page will load fast
- c. Offline browsing
- d. Maintenance is easy

Q.2. (a) List out the components of CSS style?

Answers:- The different components of CSS style are:

Property

Selector and Value

Q.2. (b) What is the usage of Class selector and name differentiate Class selector from ID Selector ?

Answers:-The class selector selects elements with a specific class attribute. To select elements With a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class. With ID Selector, we can select an element by pointing out the unique ID name set with the id attribute. It we use that selector can be used only once in html document. It we use that selector on More than one element, our code will not pass validation.

The difference between the Class and ID selector is:

The ID selector consists of a hash (#) followed by the unique ID name of a referring HTML Element. ID selector cannot start with a number and must be at least one character long. They Also case-sensitive, and must exactly match across HTML,CSS and JavaScript.

The ID selector in CSS document:

```
#para1 {  
Text-align: center;  
Color: blue;  
}
```

Class selector

When we want to style name more than one object on a web page, we should be using a class selector. To use multiple elements in an HTML document can have the same class value. In addition, a single element can have multiple class name separate by white space.

A Class selector can have any name that starts with a letter, hyphen or underscore.

A class selector in HTML document:

```
<style>  
.center {  
Text-align: center;  
Color: blue;  
}  
</style>
```

In CSS a class selector starts with a dot (.), like this:

```
.bank { /* this is the class selector */  
Text-color: red;  
}
```

The only difference between them is the “id” is unique in a page can only apply at one element, While “class” selector can apply to multiple elements.

Q.2. (c) What is the difference between padding and margin?

Answer: - In CSS, the margin is the property by which we can create space around elements.

We Can even create space to the exterior define borders.

In CSS have margin property as follows?

Margin-top, Margin-right, Margin-bottom and margin-left

Margin property has some defined values as shown below:

- a. Auto: This property browser calculates the margin.
- b. Length: It sets the margin value in px, pt, cm etc.
- c. %: It sets the width % of the element.
- d. Inherit: This property we can inherit the margin property from the parent element.

In CSS, padding is the property by which we can generate space around an element’s content

As well as inside any known border;

CSS padding also has properties like:

Padding-top, Padding-right, padding-bottom and padding-left. Negative values are not allowed

In padding.

Q.3. (a) What are the difference between relative and absolute in CSS?

Answer:- The main difference between relative and absolute is that “relative” is used for the Same tag in CSS and it means that if we write the left:10px then the padding will shift to 10px

In the left while absolute is totally relative to the non-static parent. It means if we write Left:10px then the result will be 10px far from the left edge of the parent element.

Q.3. (b) Differentiate between inline and block element.

Answer:-Inline element does not have an element to set width and height and also it does not have the line break.

Example:-links <a>, emphasized words , important words , and abbreviations <abbr> Block elements are meant to structure the main parts of our page, by dividing our content in coherent block.

Example:- width and height, paragraphs <p>, lists: unordered and ordered lists

Headings: from 1st level <h1> to 6th level headings <h6>, articles <article> and sections <section> .

Q.4. (a) How do we make a rounded corner by using CSS?

Answer:-We can make a rounded corner by using the property “border-radius”. We can Apply this property to any element.

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
# rcorner {
Border-radius: 25px;
Background: gray;
Padding: 20px;
Width: 200px;
Height: 150px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h3> The border-radius property</h3>
<p id-“rcorner”>Rounded corners</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Run the above code in the browser.

Q.4. (b) What is the use of the Box Model in CSS and what are its elements ?

Answer:-In CSS, the box model is a box that binds all the html elements and it includes features like margins, border, padding and the content.

Margin:-The top most layer, the overall structure showed.

Border:-The padding and content option with a border around is shown. Background color affects the border.

Padding:-Space showed. Background color affects the border.

Content:-Actual content is showed.

By using a box model we will get the authority to add the borders all around the elements and we can also define the space between the elements.

Q.5. (a) Write the following background element in CSS?

- (i) Which property is use to set the background color of an element?
- (ii) Which property is use to set the background image of an element?
- (iii) Which property is use to control the position of an image in the background?
- (iv) Which property is used to control the scrolling of an image in the background?

Answer:-

- (i) The background-color property is use to set the background color of an element.
- (ii) The background-image property is use to set the background image of an element.
- (iii) The background-position property is use to control the position of an image in the Background.
- (iv) The background-attachment property is used to control the scrolling of an image in The background.

Q.5 (b) What is the difference between “display:none”and”visibility:hidden” in CSS?

Answer:-Display:none: This will just hide the element and does not take any space of the element.

Display:hidden: This also hides the element and will take space for the element and this will affect the entire layout of the document.

Q.5 (c) List out the possible values for attribute – position in CSS?

Answer:-The list of possible values for attribute –“position”
Static, Inherit, Fixed, Absolute and relative.

Q.5 (d) Which property is used for underlying the link in CSS?

Answers:-Property – “text decoration” is used to for underlining the link.

Q.5 (e) What is the difference between “cell-padding and “cell-spacing”?

Answers:-Cell-padding: It is used to leaver the space between the content of cell and wall/border of the cell.

Cell-spacing: It is used to specify the space between the cells.