UNIT -II

Style Sheets: CSS-Introduction to Cascading Style Sheets-Features-Core Syntax-Style Sheets and HTML Style Rle Cascading and Inheritance-Text Properties-Box Model Normal Flow Box Layout-Beyond the Normal Flow-Other Properties-Case Study. Client- Side Programming: The JavaScript

Language-History and Versions Introduction JavaScript in Perspective-

Syntax-Variables and Data Types-Statements-Operators- Literals-Functions-Objects- Arrays-Built-in Objects-JavaScript Debuggers.

1. What are Style Sheets?

A style sheet provides a great deal of control over the presentation of a document.

2. Mention the need for cascading style sheets.

Need for CSS

Allow the information in the document to be presented without change in a variety of ways

Relatively easy to give all of the elements on a page consistent appearance

Both the document author and the person viewing the document can specify aspect of the document style as it is displayed by the browser

3. What is the use of @import at-rule?
The @import at-rule is used to input one style sheet fie into another one. For e.g @import
url(—common.cssll); will first read in rules from the file common.css before continuing with

the other rules in this style sheet.

4. What are external style sheets?

The style sheets which has been stored in separate files and included in an HTML

documents through the use of a *link* element are known as external style sheets.

5. What are embedded style sheets?

A style sheet that is included in the content of a style element is known as an embedded style sheet.

6. What are the two methods of implementing style sheets?

The two methods of implementing styles to HTML elements are

Rule Cascading

Inheritance

7. Give the syntax of CSS rule. (NOV/DEC2011)

A CSS rule has two main parts: a selector, and one or more declarations: The selector is normally the HTML element you want to style. Each declaration consists of a property and a value. The property is the style attribute you want to change. Each property has a value.

8. Who could be the origin of the declaration?

The origin of a style sheet declaration is who wrote the declaration, the person who wrote the HTML document , the person who is viewing the document, or the person who wrote the browser software that is displaying the document. Specifically the *origin* can be one of the following. i) Author ii) User Agent iii) User

9. List out some primary CSS text properties.

Some of the primary CSS text properties are:

TEXT-DECORATION, LETTER-SPACING WORD-SPACING TEXT-TRANSFORM

TEXT-INDENT

6

TEXT-ALIGN WHITE-SPACE

10. Explain Normal Flow Box Layout.

It is a browser's standard rendering model (normal flow processing), where every HTML element rendered by the browser has a corresponding regular box that contains the rendered content of the element.

11. List out the five priority bins of element declarations

Important declaration with user origin Important declaration with author origin Normal declaration with author origin Normal declaration with user origin

Any declaration with user agent origin

12. What is the use of *list* style property?

The *list-style-type* property can be used to vary the default styles used for bulleted and numbered list items. It can be applied to the *li*, *ol, ul* element types

13. Write the expansion for the following? i) ECMA ii) CSS iii) XHTML iv)XML

ECMA- European Computer Manufacturers Association

CSS- Cascading Style Sheets

XHTML- Extended Hyper Text Markup Language

XML- Extensible Markup Language

14. What is a Javascript statement? Give an example. (NOV/DEC2011)

A JavaScript statement is a command to a browser. The purpose of the command is to tell the browser what to do. This JavaScript statement tells the browser to write "Hello Dolly" to the web page: document. write ("Hello Dolly"); It is normal to add a semicolon at the end of each executable statement. Most people think this is a good programming practice, and most often you will see this in JavaScript examples on the web.

15. Why JavaScript has been called *dynamically typed language*?

JavaScript performs many conversions between data types automatically. It is also possible to store different data types in the same variable which is not possible in other languages like Java and C++ which are called *statically typed languages.* According to the data type stored the type of the variable is determined and it is not necessary for variable type declaration. Hence JavaScript is called *dynamically typed language. e.g i=3*

i="text"

16. Explain array creation in Java script with example. (APRIL/MAY 2011)

Array can be defined in three ways i. Using the array constructor directly in a call with no argument. E.G: VAR ARY1=NEW ARRAY(); ARY1[0]=4; ARY1[1]=TRUE; ARY1[2]="OK"

ii. By supplying two or more arguments to the array Constructor

VAR ARY2=NEW ARRAY(4,TRUE,"OK");

iii. The Array built-in object can be used to construct object with special properties and that inherit various methods

VAR ARY2=[4,TRUE,"OK"];

17. What are the types of positioning?

Normal flow positioning Relative positioning Absolute positioning Float positioning

18. Define font family?

Font family is a collection of related fonts, and a font is a mapping from a character

(Unicode Standard code point) to a visual representation of the character (a *glyph)*.

19. Define the term *glyph.*

Glyph is a rectangular character cell or the characters content area.

20. List out the class of selectors

i. ID Selectors

ii. Class and pseudo-class selectors

iii. Descendent and type selectors

iv. Universal selectors

21. What are Interpreted languages?

Programming languages that does not need to be compiled before execution are known as interpreted languages.

22. What are host objects?

Objects that are required by the ECMAScript definition for Javascript implementation is provided by the hosting environment are known as host objects.

23. What are native objects?

A built-in object is a native object that is automatically constructed during scripting engine initialization rather than being constructed during program execution. E.g. window

24. What are the two components of Javascript implementation?

The primary component is a *scripting engine,* which includes a Javascript interpreter as well as core ECMAScript functionality that must be present regardless of the scripting environment.

The second component is a *hosting environment,* which provides environment specific capabilities to Javascript programs running within the environment.

25. What do you mean by global object?

Global object is named *window* as global variables declared by your program are actually stored as properties of this object. All built-in and host objects are also stored as properties of global object

26. List out some of the built-in objects of JavaScript?

Built-in objects of JavaScript are STRING, NUMBER, BOOLEAN, DATE, MATH, REGEXP.

27. What are the six JavaScript data types?

i. Number

ii. String

iii. Boolean

iv. Null

v. Object

vi. Undefined

28. What is the use of *typeof* operator?

typeof is an operator that provides information about the data type of a value stored in a variable and also its use is to test that a variable has been defined before attempting to use it.

29. What are the three types of statements in JavaScript?

Expression statement: that consists entirely of an expression

Block statement: that consists of set of statements enclosed in braces { }
Keyword statement: that begin with keywords such as *var, if, for etc*