Title: Apply CSS properties Border, margins, Padding, Navigation, dropdown list to page created in first assignment.

1. **What is CSS?**
   CSS is a language that describes the style of an HTML document. CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed.

2. **What are the various types of CSS?**

Most web pages are made from HTML, or hypertext markup language. This is the standard way to decorate plain web text with fonts, colors, graphic doodads, and hyperlinks (clickable text that magically transports the user somewhere else). But websites can get really big. When that happens, HTML is a very hard way to do a very easy thing. CSS (cascading style sheets) can make decorating web sites easy again!

Think of CSS as a kind of computer dress code. CSS mainly does just one thing: it describes how web pages should look. Even better, CSS can be easily separated from HTML, so that the dress code is easy to find, easy to modify, and can rapidly change the entire look of your web site. Like a dress code at school, you can change your CSS and the look of your students will change with it. Style sheets allow you to rapidly alter entire websites as you please, just like a fashion craze allows people to change with the times yet remain the same people.

A really neat thing about CSS is that it cascades. Each style you define adds to the overall theme, yet you can make the most recent style override earlier styles. For example, with CSS we can start by saying we want all of our text 12px (12 units) high. Later we can say we want it to be red, too. Still later, we can tell it we want one phrase to be in bold or italics, or blue rather than red.

There are the following three types of CSS:

- Inline CSS.
- Internal CSS.
- External CSS.

Inline CSS

For Inline CSS every style content is in HTML elements. It is used for a limited section. Whenever our requirements are very small we can use inline CSS.

It will affect only single elements. In HTML we require that various HTML tag's views are different so then we use inline Cascading Style Sheets. There are disadvantage of inline Cascading Style Sheets. It must be specified on every HTML tag. There is very much time

consumed by that and it is not the best practice for a good programmer and the code will be quite large and very complex. Inline CSS examples are given below:

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
    <title>Demo css</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h3  style= "font-family:arial;background-color:green;" > this is a test css </h3>
</body>
</html>
```

Internal CSS

In internal CSS the style of CSS is specified in the <head> section. This is internal CSS, it affects all the elements in the body section. Internal CSS is used in the condition when we want a style to be used in the complete HTML body. For that we can use style in the head tag.

This style performs an action in the entire HTML body.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
    <title>Demo css</title>
    <style>
body {font-family: 'Buxton Sketch';color:red; background-color:yellow ;}
p {color:blue;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <h3> this is a test css </h3>
</body>
</html>
```

External CSS
In External CSS we create a .css file and use it in our HTML page as per our requirements. Generally external Cascading Style Sheets are used whenever we have many of HTML attributes and we can use them as required; there is no need to rewrite the CSS style again and again in a complete body of HTML that inherits the property of the CSS file. There are two ways to create a CSS file. The first is to write the CSS code in Notepad and save it as a .css file, the second one is to directly add the style sheet in our Solution Explorer and direct Visual Studio to use it on our HTML page.

How to create and use an External CSS.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
    <title>Demo css</title>
    <link href="mystyle.css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>
<body>
    <h3> this is a exaternal css </h3>
</body>
</html>
```
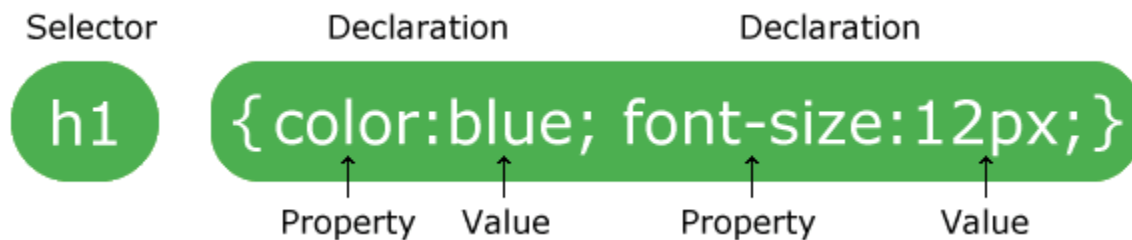
Question 3

What is the Syntax for CSS.

CSS Syntax

A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block:

Questions:

1. Write down the components of CSS.
2. How block elements can be centered with CSS1?
3. In how many ways can a CSS be integrated as a web page?
4. What does CSS selector mean?
5. Enlist the various fonts' attributes in CSS?
6. What is CSS Box Model and what are its elements?