ASSIGNMENT 2

Q.1. What does CSS stand for? Name three types of CSS. List three common properties used in CSS for styling text.

Ans: CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. Its's a stylesheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML , allowing you to control layout, colors, fonts, and more on web pages.

Three types of CSS are:-

a) INTERNAL CSS

b) EXTERNAL CSS

c) INLINE CSS

Three common CSS properties used in styling text:-

a) font-size: Specifies the size of the text

b) color: Defines the color of the text

c) text-align: Sets the horizontal alignment of the text.

Q.2. Explain the difference between internal, external and inline CSS.

ANS: INTERNAL CSS--

Internal CSS is defined within a <style> tag in the <head> section of an HTML document.

EXTERNAL CSS—

External CSS is written in a separate .css file, which is linked to the HTML document using a <link> tag in the <head> section.

INLINE CSS—

Inline CSS is applied directly to an HTML element using the style attribute.

Q.3. How does the position: absolute differ from positive:relative?

ANS: The main differences between position: absolute and position: relative in CSS are how they affect the positioning of an element and its relationship with surrounding elements:

POSITION: RELATIVE

You can adjust the position using top, right, bottom, and left properties.

POSITION: ABSOLUTE

 It is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor.

Q.4. Dsecribe the difference between id and class selectors in CSS.

ANS: ID SELECTOR:

An id element is used to identify a specific element. Prefixed with a # (e.g., #myId).

CLASS SELECTOR:

A class name can be used by multiple HTML elements. Prefixed with a . (e.g., .myClass).

Q.5. Use CSS to create a hover effect that changes the text color of a button when a user hovers over it.

ANS: <!doctype html>

<html>

<head>

 <style>

.hover-button {

   color:red;

 }

</style>

```
<title> hover </title>

</head>

<body>

 <button class= hover-button> HOVER OVER ME! </button>

</body>

</html>
```
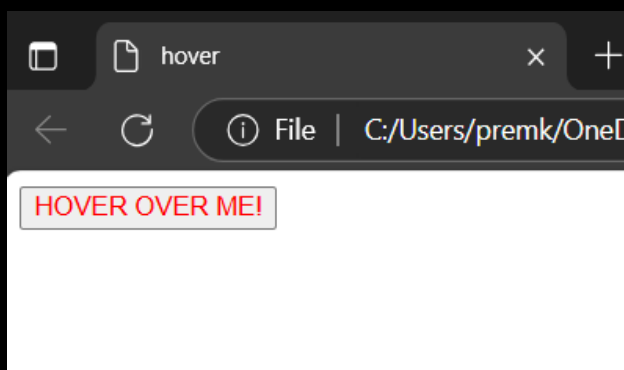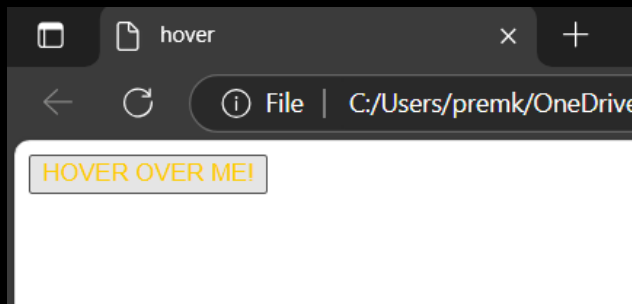
OUTPUT:

BEFORE HOVER

AFTER HOVER

Q.6. Style a form using CSS so that the input fields have a specific width, border, color and padding.

ANS: `<!doctype html>`

`<html>`

`<head>`

```html
    <style>
.styled-form {
    max-width: 400px;

    width: 100%;
    border: 2px solid #4CAF50;
    padding: 10px;


    border-color: #3e8e41;
    }
  </style>
<title> form with css </title>
</head>
<body>
 <form class="styled-form">
   <pre>
   Name:    <input type="text" id="name" name="name" class="styled-input">
    <br>
   Email:   <input type="email" id="email" name="email" class="styled-input">
    <br>
   Message: <textarea id="message" name="message" class="styled-input"></textarea>
    <br>
   <button type="submit">Submit</button>
   </pre>
</form>
```
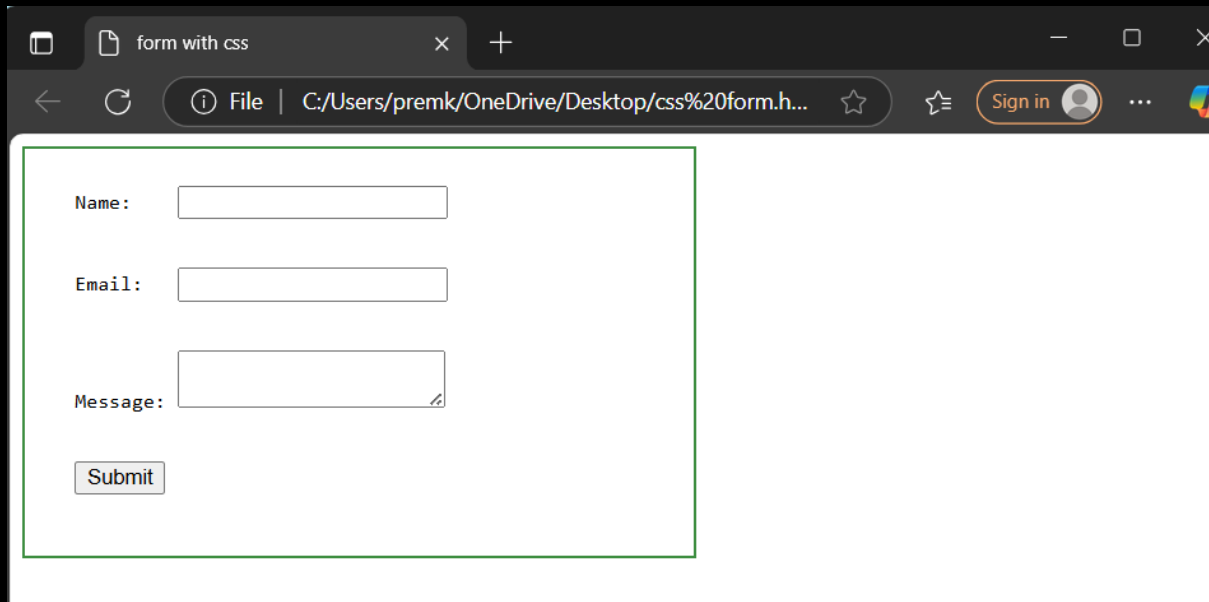
```
</body>

</html>
```

OUTPUT:

Q.7. Break down the structure of a CSS rule and explain each part of it.

ANS: A CSS rule consists of several components that work together to apply styles to HTML elements. Here's a breakdown of its structure:

1. Selector

The selector is the part of the CSS rule that defines which HTML elements will be styled. It can be a tag name, class, ID, or a combination of these.

Example: h1, .class-name, #id-name, div p

2. Declaration Block

The declaration block contains one or more declarations enclosed in curly braces {}. Each declaration specifies a style property and its corresponding value.

Example: { color: blue; font-size: 16px; }

3. Property

Each declaration starts with a property, which is the aspect of the element you want to style (e.g., color, font-size, margin).

Example: color, font-size

4. Value

Following the property is the value, which specifies how the property should be styled.

Example: blue, 16px

Q.8. Construct a CSS stylesheet for a form that uses advanced selectors, pseudo-classes, and media.

ANS: