1. Write the three different ways in which styling can be applied in HTML.
   CSS Styling can be applied in three ways that is:1)Inline styling
   Ex <p style="color:red">Hello</p>
   2)Embedded style tag
   <head>
          <style>
                 P{
                        Color:red}
          </style>
   </head>
   3)External style sheet
   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="">

2. Write CSS rules for the following
a. All <p> elements which are immediate children of any <div> must have the text colour set to blue and background set to yellow
div>p{
color:blue;
background-color:yellow;
}
b. All hyperlinks must blink when the mouse moves over them.
a:hover{
      color:red}

3.Give examples for different types of selectors in CSS.
      Types of selectors:
      1)Simple selectors – selecting element by element name
            Ex. p { color:red}
      2)Multiple selectors – selecting multiple elements at once
            Ex:h1,h2,h3{color:orange}
      3)Pseudo class Selectors
            Ex:a:hover{color:red}
      4)Class selectors – selecting elements by class
            Ex .class1{color:red}
      5)ID selector – selecting elements by id
            Ex #id{color:red}

4. For any of the table created by you, apply the following CSS rules
a. All table headings with class "important" are displayed in red colour
th .important{color:red}
b. All other cells have a blue text

td{color:blue}

c. Hover over any cell of the table changes the background colour to yellow

td:hover{background-color:yellow}

5. Why are styling rules called as "cascading"?

"The "**cascading**" in CSS refers to the fact that **styling rules** "**cascade**" down from several sources. This means that CSS has an inherent hierarchy and **styles** of a higher precedence will overwrite **rules** of a lower precedence."