CSS TASK

a. Explain the different ways in which CSS can be applied to HTML, what is the preferred way and why.

Differentiate ways of CSS can be applied:
1. Inline
2. Internal
3. External

Inline:

This involves applying CSS directly within an HTML element using the style attribute.

Internal:

This method involves placing CSS within the <style> tag in the <head> section of an HTML document.

External:

This method involves creating a separate .css file containing CSS rules and linking it to the HTML document using the <link> tag.

External CSS is generally preferred for larger projects because it keeps the HTML file cleaner, makes styles reusable across multiple pages, and allows for easier maintenance and updates. However, for smaller projects or quick changes, Internal CSS or Inline CSS might be used for simplicity.

b. What are different CSS selectors, with example explain Element, Class and Id selectors.

CSS Selectors:

1. Element Selector:
   Ex: h1 { color : red; }

2. ID Selector:
   Ex: #container { margin : 40px; }

3. Class Selector:
   Ex: .container { height : 100px; }

4. Universal Selector (*):

   Ex: * { padding : 0; }

5. Grouping Selector:

   Ex: h1, p { text-align: center; }

6. Attribute Selector:

   Ex: a[target] { background-color: blue; }

Element:

In CSS, an "element" refers to the individual HTML components like paragraphs <p>, headings <h1> through <h6>, divs <div>, spans <span>, and so on. Elements are the building blocks of a web page's structure.
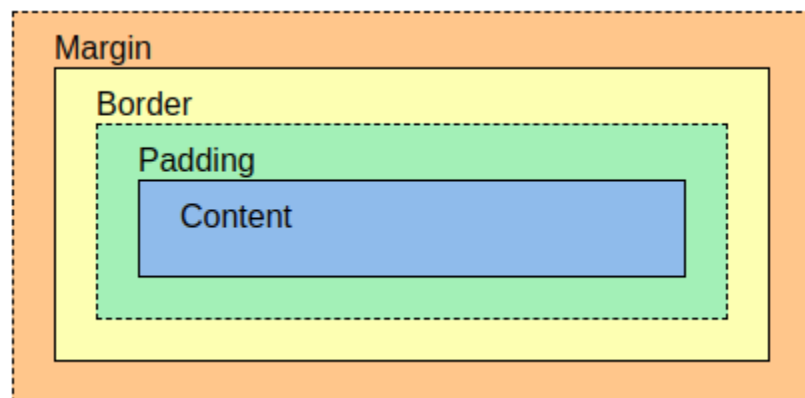
Id Selector:

The ID selector in CSS is a way to target a specific HTML element using its unique ID attribute. It's denoted by a hash symbol (#) followed by the ID name.

Class Selector:

The class selector in CSS is a way to style multiple HTML elements that share the same class attribute. We can define a class in CSS by using a period (.) followed by the class name.

c. **With the help of a diagram explain CSS Box Model.**

Content - The content of the box, where text and/or images appear

Padding - The area around the content. The padding is transparent

Border - A border that goes around the padding and content

Margin - The area outside the border. The margin is transparent

The box model allows us to add a border around elements, and to define space between elements.
We can control how the total width and height of an element is calculated with the box-sizing property.