 ***BASE BUILDING ASSIGNMENT***

***QUESTION ASSIGNMENT***

**Q1**:- What is CSS and why use it ?

*ANS:-* *CSS stands for cascading style sheets. In short, CSS is a design language that makes a website look more appealing than just plain or uninspiring pieces of text. Whereas HTML largely determines textual content, CSS determines visual structure, layout, and aesthetics. HTML is a markup language, and CSS is a style sheet language. Think “look and feel” when you think CSS.****-: Why we use CSS:-***

***1) Faster Page Speed***

*More code means slower page speed. And CSS enables you to use less code. CSS allows you to use one CSS rule and apply it to all occurrences of a certain tag within an HTML document.*

***2) Better User Experience***

*CSS not only makes web pages easy on the eye, it also allows for user-friendly formatting. When buttons and text are in logical places and well organized, user experience improves.*

***3) Quicker Development Time***

*With CSS, you can apply specific formatting rules and styles to multiple pages with one string of code. One cascading style sheet can be replicated across several website pages. If, for instance, you have product pages that should all have the same formatting, look, and feel, writing CSS rules for one page will suffice for all pages of that same type.*

***4) Easy Formatting Changes***

*If you need to change the format of a specific set of pages, it’s easy to do so with CSS. There’s no need to fix every individual page. Just edit the corresponding CSS stylesheet and you’ll see changes applied to all the pages that are using that style sheet.*

***5) Compatibility Across Devices***

*Responsive web design matters. In today’s day and age, web pages must be fully visible and easily navigable on all devices. Whether mobile or tablet, desktop, or even smart TV, CSS combines with HTML to make responsive design possible.*

**Q2:-** **What are different ways to bring CSS into an HTML files ?**

***ANS:-* There are three ways to add CSS to HTML:**

* Inline CSS places the CSS inside an HTML tag and affects only that element.
* Internal CSS is placed inside a <style> element, which goes inside the <head> of the HTML document.
* External CSS exists in a separate file called an external stylesheet, and requires a <link> element placed inside the head section of an HTML file.

*Q3:-* **What do you mean by specificity in CSS ?  
ANS:-** In CSS, specificity is a measurement of relevance based on the type and order of CSS selectors in a document. In cases when an HTML element or a group of elements is targeted by multiple CSS selectors, the rules of CSS specificity tell the web browser which CSS declarations should be applied.

Before we look at the different rules of CSS specificity, let’s define the levels of specificity of each type of CSS selector. Below is the “specificity hierarchy,” which lists selector types from the highest specificity to the lowest specificity.

1. **ID selectors:** ID selectors are the most specific kind of selector. They select an element based on its [**ID attribute**](https://blog.hubspot.com/website/css-id?hubs_content=blog.hubspot.com/website/css-specificity&hubs_content-cta=ID%20attribute) (e.g., **#my-id**).
2. **Class selectors, attribute selectors, and pseudo-class selectors:**These three selector types have equal specificity.
   * Class selectors select all elements in a [**CSS class**](https://blog.hubspot.com/website/what-is-css-class?_ga=2.83464597.203553660.1594052984-1032647215.1594052984&hubs_content=blog.hubspot.com/website/css-specificity&hubs_content-cta=CSS%20class) (e.g., **.my-class**).
   * Attribute selectors select all elements with a given attribute (e.g., **p[target]**).
   * Pseudo-class selectors select elements only when in a special state, like visited or hover (e.g., **button:hover**).
3. **Type selectors:**These select all HTML elements that have a given node name and have the syntax element (e.g., **div**).
4. **Universal selector:**The universal selector (**\***) has no effect on specificity.

## CSS Specificity Rules