**1. What is CSS?**

**Answer**:

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet.

Styles define how to display HTML elements

Styles were added to HTML 4.0 to solve a problem

External Style Sheets can save a lot of work

External Style Sheets are stored in CSS files

**2. What is Selector?**

**Answer**:

The way you declare which elements the styles should apply to. There are different kinds of selectors:

**Class:** The most commonly used selector. E.g. “.cloudy” to select an element with classname cloudy. There can be more than 1 element with the same classname.

**ID:** Use this sparingly. You cannot reuse an ID within the same page and used only to identify an element uniquely. E.g. ,div id=lovelyweather></div

**Attribute Selector:** If you use any attribute other than class or id to identify an element in a stylesheet, you would be using Attribute Selectors. You can also do basic pattern matching within an attribute selector (so if you would like to do basic pattern matching for selectors using class or ID attributes, you would want to use attribute selectors).

**Pseudo-Classes:** Classes that are applied to elements based on information that is not present in the markup, e.g. :first-child or :last-child. Do note that the selectors are parsed from right to left (see the demo). You cannot use section article:first-child to select the first occurrence of article, if the first child of

section is h1 and not article. Likewise with the :nth-child, and :last-child pseudo-classes.

**Pseudo-Elements:** Pseudo-elements differ from Pseudo-Classes in that they actually create an element in

the document tree. This is almost the first instance of CSS modifying the HTML document tree. You

should ideally use pseudo-elements with “::” instead of “:” (but most browsers accept “:” notation for CSS

2.1 pseudo-elements). Pseudo-elements are: ::first-line, ::first-letter, ::before, ::after (See the demo for how

pseudo-elements work).

**3. What is the CSS Box model and what are its elements?**

**Answer**:

The elements are:

Margin

Border

Padding

Content

**4. Describe floats and how they work**

**Answer**:Float is a CSS positioning property. Floated elements remain a part of the flow of the web page. This is

distinctly different than page elements that use absolute positioning. Absolutely positioned page elements are

removed from the flow of the webpage.

**5. What is Inline style?**

**Answer** – The Inline style in a CSS is used to add up styling to individual HTML elements.

**6. Which of the following is correct about Hex Code format of CSS colors?**

A. The first two digits(RR) represent a red value

B. The next two are a green value (GG)

C. The last are the blue value (BB)

D. All of the above

**Answer**: D

**7. Which of the following property is used to increase or decrease how bold or light a font appears?**

A. font-family

B. fonty-style

C. font-variant

D. font-weight

**Answer**:D:The font-weight property is used to increase or decrease how bold or light a font appears.

**8. Which of the following property specifies a shorthand property for setting the margin properties in one declaration?**

A. margin

B. margin-bottom

C. margin-top

D. margin-left

**Answer**:A:The margin specifies a shorthand property for setting the margin properties in one declaration.

**9.Which of the following property is used to set the background color of an element?**

A. background-color

B. background-image

C. background-repeat

D. background-position

**Answer**: A:The background-color property is used to set the background color of an element.

**10. Which statement is the correct way to create a variable called rate and assign it the value 100?**

A. let rate = 100;

B. let 100 = rate;

C. 100 = let rate;

D. rate = 100;

**Answer**: A