

padding: 20px;

border: 1px solid #ddd;

}

// selectors

form input [type="text"],

form input type="email"] {

width: 100%;

padding: 10px;

margin: 5px 0;

border: 1px solid #333;

}

button: hover {

background-color: #333;

color: #fff;

}

input::placeholder {

color: #aaa;

font-style: italic;

}

@media (max-width: 600px) {

form {

width: 100%;

padding: 10px;

}

form input [type="text"],

form input [type="email"] {

width: 100%;

}



WT practical file

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

Answer)

CSS stands for Cascading Style sheets

- Three types of CSS

1. Inline CSS

2. Internal CSS

3. External CSS

- Three Common properties for styling text.

1. Color

2. font-size

- 3 font-family

2 > Explain the difference b/w internal, external and inline CSS.

Answer)

- Inline CSS : CSS is applied directly to an HTML element using the style attribute. It affects only the specific element it's applied to.

- Internal CSS : CSS is written within a <style> tag inside the <head> section of the HTML document. It affects the entire document and is useful for styling a single page.



- External CSS : CSS is written in a separate .css file and linked to the HTML document with the `<link>` tag in the `<head>`. It can be applied to multiple pages, making it easier to maintain and update styles.

3> How does position absolute differ from position relative?

- Position : absolute : an absolutely positioned element is removed from the document flow and positioned relative to its nearest positioned (non-static) ancestor. If no positioned ancestor is found, it will be relative to the initial containing block (usually the `<html>` element).
- position : relative : A relatively positioned element remains in the document flow but is offset relative to its original position. Other elements will not adjust their layout around it.

4> Describe the difference b/w id and class selection in CSS.

Answer>

- id selector : Used to style a single, unique element. The id attribute must be unique within the page, and it is selected in CSS using `# id name`.



- Class Selector: Used to style multiple elements. The class attribute can be used by multiple element on the same page and is selected in CSS using `.classname`.

Q5: Use CSS to create a hover effect that changes the text color of a button when a user hovers over it.

Answer)

```
button:hover {  
    color: red;  
}
```

Q6: Style a form using CSS so that the input fields have a specific width, border color, and padding.

Answer >

```
input {  
    width: 300px;  
    border: 2px solid #0000ff;  
    padding: 10px;  
}
```



Q7: Break down the structure of a CSS rule and explain each part of it.

Answer >

```
Selector {  
  Property value;  
}
```

Selector: Specifies which HTML element(s) the style will apply to

Property: The attribute you want to style, like colour, font-size, etc.

Value: The specific value for the property, such as red for colour, 16px for font-size.

Q8 > Construct a CSS stylesheet for a form that uses advanced selectors, pseudo-classes, pseudo-elements, and media queries.

Answer >

```
// form styling  
form {  
  width: 80%;  
  margin: auto;
```

## Q8 - OUTPUT

### Register

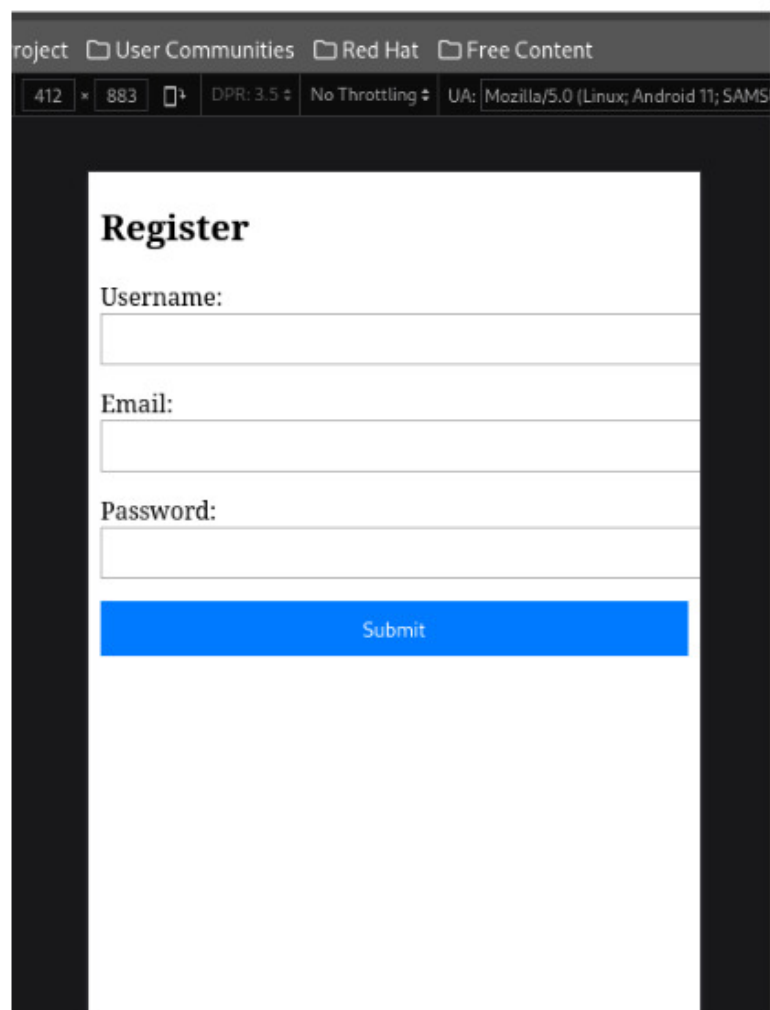
Username:

Email:

Password:

Submit

## @MEDIA OR RESPONSIVE VIEW



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a dark theme. The address bar displays the URL 'project / User Communities / Red Hat / Free Content'. The browser's developer tools are open, showing the '412' status code, a '883' response size, and a 'DPR: 3.5' device pixel ratio. The user agent string is 'Mozilla/5.0 (Linux; Android 11; SAMSUNG SM-N981B) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/91.0.4472.114 Mobile Safari/537.36'. The main content area displays the 'Register' form, which is centered and takes up most of the screen width. The form includes three input fields for 'Username', 'Email', and 'Password', and a blue 'Submit' button at the bottom.

### Register

Username:

Email:

Password:

Submit