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**ASSIGNMENT # 3**

**Q # 1 Define all the selectors with example?**

**SELECTORS:**

CSS selector allow to target the selected element in the html code. Following are the selectors:

* **Universal Selector:** it is used to select the all elements of the html code.

Example: \* {

Background-color:Black;

}

* **Type elements:** It target the element by the name.

Example: h1, h2, h3{

Color:blue;

}

* **Class selector:**  It is used to select those element which class values are the same. It is written after “.”

Example: .box {

Height:50px;

Width: 50px;

Background-color: blue;

}

It will apply these properties to those elements which class value is box.

* **ID selector:** It is used to select those element which id attribute values are the same. It is written after of “#”

Example: #box {

Height:50px;

Width: 50px;

Background-color: blue;

}

It will apply these properties to those elements which id value is box.

* **Child selector:**  it is used to select the direct child of another element.

Example: li> a {

color: red;

}

* **Descendent selector**: it is used to select the child of another not just a direct, it selects all children of another.

Example: li a {

color: red;

}

* **Adjacent sibling selector:** it is used to select the element which is next of the sibling of another.

Example: h1+p {

color: blue;

}

* **General sibling selector:** it is used to select the all siblings of another element.

Example: h1-p {

color: blue;

}

**Q # 2: Define all the pseudo element with examples?**

**PSEUDO ELEMENTS:**

The pseudo element is a keyword which is added to a selector and used to style the specific part of that selected element.

**SYNTAX:**

Selector :: pseudo-element {

Property : value;

}

Following are the most common pseudo elements are:

* :first-line : It is used to style the first line of a text of a selector.
* :first-letter : It is used to style the first letter of a text of a selector.
* :before : It is used to add some content before the element.
* :after : It is used to add some content after the element.
* :Selection : It selects the portion of element which is selected by a user.

**EXAMPLES:**

* **:FIRST-LINE:**

p :: first-line {

color: blue;

font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;

}

* **:FIRST-LETTER:**

p :: first-letter {

color: blue;

font-size: 40px;

}

* :**BEFORE:**

p: before{

content : url(images/bullets.gif)

}

* **:AFTER:**

p: after{

content : url(images/bullets.gif)

}

* **:SELECTION:**

::selection {

color: white;

background: blue;

}

**Q # 3: Define inheritance with example?**

**INHERITANCE:**

Transmission of properties from parent to child is known as inheritance.

In CSS inherit is a keyword which is used to take the properties of its parent’sproperties.

**EXAMPLE:**

.box {

Height: 50px;

Width: 50px;

Background-color: blue;

}

.inbox {

Height: 30px;

Width: inherit;

Background-color: red;

}

**Q # 4 Define types of colors in html?**

Color is the property which is used in css to color the text, fill the backgrounds colors by using different color schemes.

**TYPES OF COLORS:**

Following are the different types of colors used in html:

* **RGB VALUES:** RGB means Red, Green and Blue in this we just add the values of these colors into the color property.

Example: p {

color: rgb(100,90,30);

}

* **HEX CODES:** In HEX codes we just mention the 6-digit code of colors.

Example: p {

color: #ee3e80 ;

}

* **COLORS NAMES:** There are 147 predefines colors names used in the css styling.

Example: p {

color: blue;

}

* **HSL:** It is the another idea to color. In this we use 0 to 360 values of color.

Example: p {

Background-color: hsl(0, 313, 330);

}

**Q # 5 Define shadow for both div and text with example?**

**BOX-SHADOW:**

Box-Shadow is used to add the effects of shadow on the div. In this we can add different multiple effects. Box-shadow includes X and Y offsets which includes blur, radii and color.

EXAMPLE: .box {

border: 1px, solid;

height: 100px;

width: 200px;

background-color: red;

box-shadow: 5px,10px, blue;

}

**TEXT-SHADOW:**

Text-Shadow is used to add the effects of shadow on the text. In this we can add different multiple effects. Text-shadow includes X and Y offsets which includes blur, radii and color.

Example h1 {  
  text-shadow: 2px 2px #ff0000;  
}

**Q # 6: Define margin & padding with example?**

**MARGIN:**

Margin is used to take the spaces around an element. It has 4 different types which includes:

* Margin-top
* Margin-bottom
* Margin-left
* Margin-right

Example:

.box {

border: 1px, solid;

height: 100px;

width: 200px;

background-color: red;

margin-top: 100px;  
   margin-bottom: 100px;  
   margin-right: 150px;  
   margin-left: 150px;

}

**PADDING:**

Padding is used to take the spaces around an elements content. It also have the 4 different types which includes:

* Padding-top
* Padding-bottom
* Padding-right
* Padding-left

Example:

.box {  
  padding-top: 50px;  
   padding-right: 30px;  
   padding-bottom: 50px;  
   padding-left: 80px;  
}

**Q # 7: Define text paddings properties with example?**

**TEXT PADDING :**

We use the padding also for the text padding it is same as the div padding, because padding is used to take spaces around the elements content which can also be the text. Properties of padding includes:

* Padding-top
* Padding-bottom
* Padding-right
* Padding-left

Example:

P {

  padding-top: 50px;  
   padding-right: 30px;  
   padding-bottom: 50px;  
   padding-left: 80px;

}