25th Jan Starting with CSS Assignments

Q.1) Why CSS selectors are used in HTML?

Ans.) CSS selectors are used in HTML to select specific elements on a web page so that styles can be applied to them.

For example, we can use a CSS selector to select all the paragraphs on a page and change their font size or color. This allows us to separate the presentation of a website (the visual design) from the content (the HTML), which makes it easier to make changes to the design without affecting the content.

Q.2) What are the different types of selectors in css?

Ans.) There are several different types of CSS selectors that can be used to select elements on a web page. Some of the most common types include:

1.) **Element Selector:** Selects elements based on their HTML tag name.

> **For eg.)** the element selector *"p"* would select all paragraph elements on page.

2.) **Class Selector:** Selects elements based on their class attribute.

> **For eg.)** the class selector **".one"** on a page that have a class attribute of "one".

3.) **Id Selector:** Selects a single element based on its id attribute.

> **For eg.)** the ID selector "#two" would select the element on a page with an id of "#two".

4.) **Universal Selector:** represented by "*" (asterisk) symbol and it selects all Elements on a web page. For eg. , if we use the universal selector with a CSS rule , that rule will be applied to all elements on the page.

5.) **Child Selector:** Matches an element that is a direct child of another .

> li>a{ }: Targets any <a> elements that are children on an <li> element (but not other <a> elements in the page.)

6.) Descendant Selector: Matches an element that is a descendent of another

Specified element (not just direct child of that element)

For eg.) p a { } > Targets any <a> elements that sit inside a <p> element , even if there are other elements nested between them.
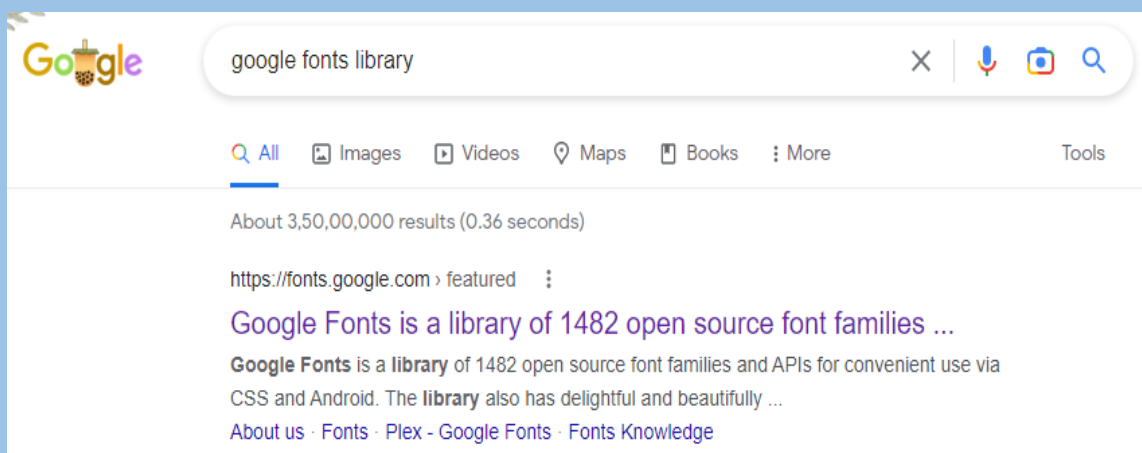
7.) Adjacent Sibling Selector: Matches an element that is the next sibling of another. For eg.) h1+p { } Targets the first <p> element after any <h1> element (but not other <p> element.)

8.) General Sibling Selector: Matches an element that is sibling of another , although it does not have to be the directly preceding element.
for eg.) h1 ~p { } if we had two <p> elements that are sibling of an <h1> element , this rule would apply to both.
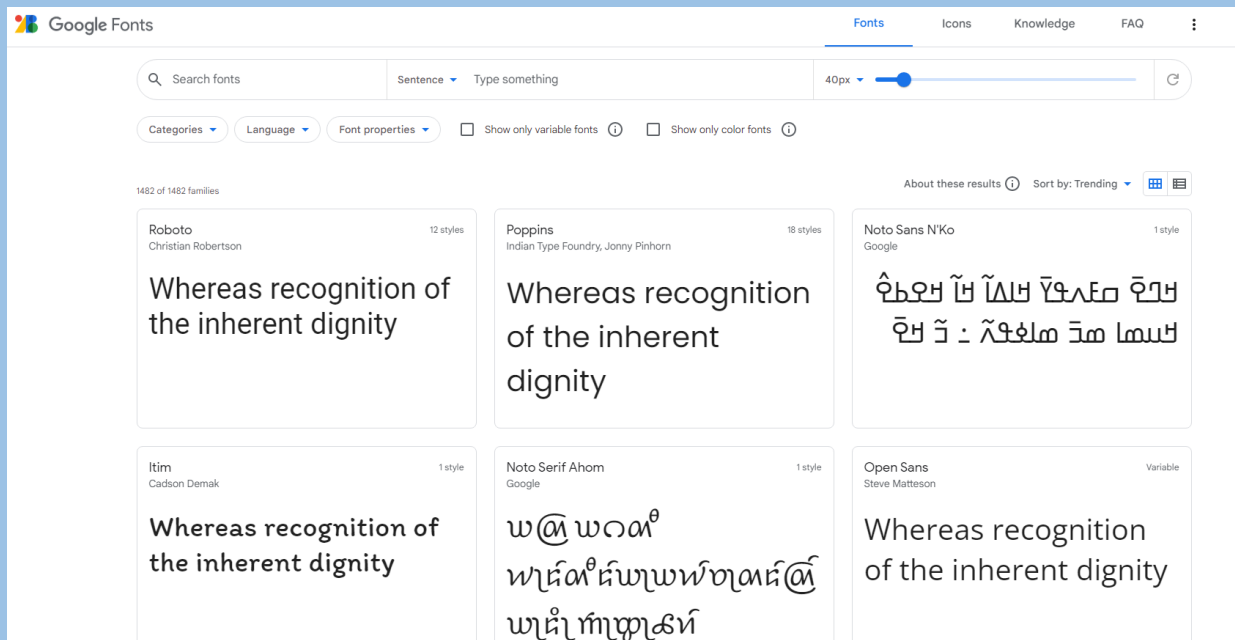
Q.3) How do you include external fonts and apply them?

Ans) Using some steps we can add external fonts to our project and apply them. These are the following steps:
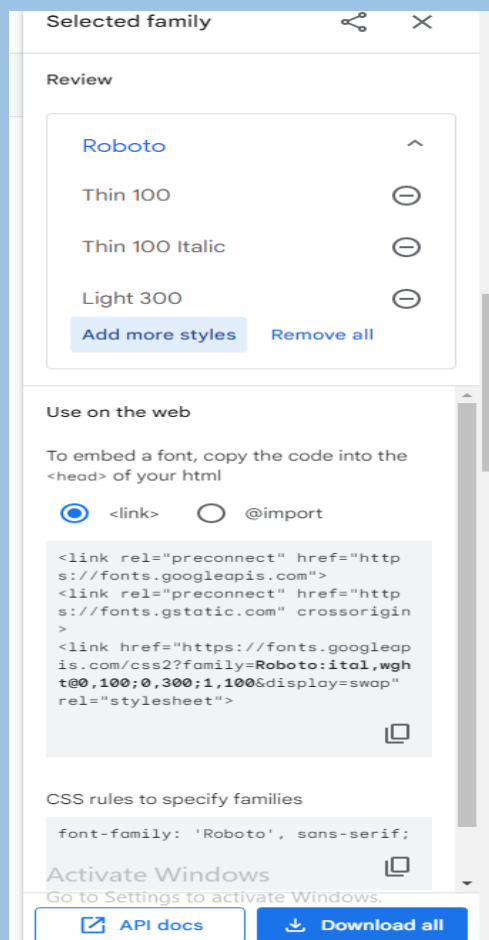
1) Browse the Google Fonts library.

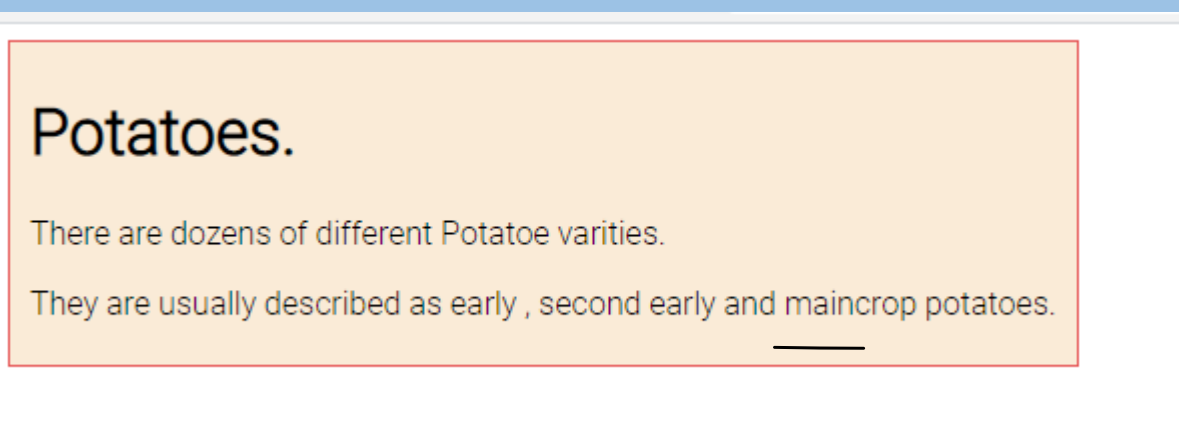2) Select the fonts and customize the styles.

3) Generate the code for adding the fonts to our project.

4.) Use the fonts in your CSS.

```
<style>
    @import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Roboto:ital,wght@0,100;0,300;1,100&
    display=swap');
    .page{
        font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;|
        border: 1px solid ▢#e65757;
        width: fit-content;
        padding: 5px 10px;
        background-color: ▢antiquewhite;
    }
}
```

#Output:

Potatoes.

There are dozens of different Potatoe varities.

They are usually described as early , second early and maincrop potatoes.

This is how we can include CSS fonts and apply them.

THANK YOU ☺