1. Differentiate the following CSS selectors (20 pts)

a. Combining selectors - The combination selector shows the direct relationship between the two selectors. CSS selectors are a combination of various combinations of simple selectors. CSS3 contains four combinations: Space-separated descendant selector. In child element selector CSS that is larger than the delimited value, the class selector is formatted as a period (.) Followed by the class name. Select all elements that have that class attribute so that you can apply a unique CSS declaration to those specific elements without affecting the other elements on the page.

b. Class and ID selectors - Both periods (.) And hashes (#) are used as CSS selectors. Use both selectors to select content and style it. CSS selectors select HTML elements based on ID, class, type, attributes, and so on. The ID is always unique within the page, so it is chosen to select a single unique element. It is described by the hash symbol (#) and the element ID that follows it.

Each element can contain multiple ".". A selector means that an element contains classes separated by multiple spaces selected by multiple periods such as .class1 and .class2. In contrast to class selectors, each element can contain only one "#" selector. NS "." Selectors are not unique. The list of elements can contain the same class, so if the HTML element contains the same class properties, the same selector can be applied to multiple elements. The "#" is unique.

c. Pseudo-classes - Pseudo-class names are not case-sensitive. Some pseudo-classes are mutually exclusive, while other pseudo-classes can be applied to the same element simultaneously. Pseudo-classes can be dynamic in the sense that elements can gain or lose pseudo-classes while the user interacts with the document. Pseudo-classes allow elements to be styled with respect to the content of the document tree, as well as the navigator's history, content state as seen by a particular form element, or mouse position mouse hovering to tell if is over an element.

2. Differentiate the following hyperlinks styling attributes (20pts)

a. a:hover - A link that the user's mouse pointer hovers over. Designed with a hover pseudo-class.

b. a:active - Activated links such as clicked styled with a pseudo-class :active.

c. a:visited - Already accessed links styled in the pseudo-class existing in the browser process :visited.

d. a:link - Pseudo-class: A link with a target designed with a link that is, not just a named anchor.