**DAY-02**

**Assignment-02**

**4th September, 2024**

1. CSS Selector – CSS selectors are used to "find" the html elements that we want to style.

These are 5 types

* Element selectors : The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name. ex:<p>, <h1>,..

**p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}**

* Id selector: The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element. Generlly it is represented as # followed by id name ex: #id1

**#para1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}**

* Class selector: The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute by a (.)dt chracter followed by a class name ex: .classname1

**.center {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}**

* Universal selector : The universal selector (\*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

**\* {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: blue;  
}**

* Grouping selector: The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.

**h1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}  
  
p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}**

1. CSS property - A specific style attribute that can be applied to an HTML element. Ex: color, font-size, background-color,…
2. CSS value - The specific value assigned to a CSS property Ex: red, 10px, bold,…
3. Style element - The **<style>** element contains style information for a document, or part of a document. It contains CSS, which is applied to the contents of the document containing the <style> element.

Ex:

**<style>**

**p {**

**color: #26b72b;**

**}**

**code {**

**font-weight: bold;**

**}**

**</style>**

**<p>This text will be green. Inline styles take precedence over CSS included externally.</p>**

**<p style="color: blue">The <code>style</code> attribute can override it, though.</p>**

OUTPUT SCREEN SHOTS:

