

Starting with CSS

Assignment

1. Why CSS selectors are used in HTML ?

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style. We can divide CSS selectors into five categories: Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class) Combinator selectors (select elements based on a specific relationship between them). CSS selectors are one of the most important parts of CSS. They give you the ability to target HTML elements on your web page that you want to style. Without CSS selectors, you wouldn't be able to style your page to look how you want.

2. What are the different types of Selectors in CSS?

Different types of Selectors

Below are some of the most common types of CSS Selectors.

Universal Selectors

Styles applied using universal selectors are applied to all elements on the HTML page. Applying styles this way is considered inefficient as browsers have to parse all elements in the HTML document to apply the style for.

```
* {  
    color: red;
```

```
}
```

Element Selectors

HTML elements can be styled using their tag names. With the CSS below, all `<h2>` tags would be rendered in red color.

```
h2 {  
    color: red;  
}
```

Class Selectors

Class selectors are useful if similar styles need to be applied to different parts of the application. Class selectors are defined using `.` followed by the **class name** like shown below:

```
.a-class {  
    color: red;  
}
```

ID Selectors

Id attribute in HTML is used to uniquely identify an HTML element. These ids could also be used to style an element using `#` followed by the **id**.

```
#my-id {  
    color: red;  
}
```

Attribute Selectors

HTML elements could be styled based on the presence of an attribute using the Attribute selector. For example, the below declaration would add a border to any element with **disabled** attribute.

```
[disabled] {  
    border: 2px solid black;  
}
```

Group Selectors

If more than one class or element share the same styles they could be comma separated and defined with a single declaration to avoid duplication.

```
#my-id,  
.b-class {  
    color: red;  
}
```

General Sibling Selectors

General sibling selectors help style all siblings that are defined after the given selection. With the below selector one can style all paragraph elements that are defined after the `<div>` and are siblings of the `<div>` element.

```
div ~ p {  
    color: red;  
}
```

Adjacent Sibling Selectors

Adjacent sibling selector styling is similar to the general sibling selector except style will be applied to only the sibling that comes right after the selector.

```
div + p {  
    color: red;  
}
```

3.How do you include external fonts and apply them?

To use external fonts in CSS, download desired fonts from any font repository and add them into the CSS file using the `@font-face` rule which specifies a certain name to the custom font and point to the font file by giving the url to the `src` attribute.

