1. Research other CSS selectors and what they do. Use the following type of selectors in your code.

Selectors are used to select items.

The universal selector- matches the name of any element type.

Element selector- selects elements based on the element name

ID selector- The ID selector is used if you want to select a single, unique element.

Class selector- selects elements with a specific class attribute.

Descendant selector- This matches all elements that are descendants of a specified element.

Direct descendant selector- may also be called a child selector. It is more specific than a descendant selector.

Attribute selector – Provides an easy and powerful way to apply the styles on HTML elements based on the presence of a particular attribute or attribute value. It matches elements based on the presence or value of a given attribute.

2. Research other text properties and write code to prove that you understand them.

1. Color- sets the color of the text
2. Direction- specifies the text direction/ writing direction
3. Letter-spacing- increases or decreases the space between characters in a text.
4. Line-height- sets the line height.
5. Text-align- Specifies the horizontal alignment of text.
6. Text-decoration- Specifies the decoration added to text.
7. Text-indent- Specifies the indentation of the first line in a text-block.
8. Text-shadow- Specifies the shadow effect added to text.
9. Text-transform- Controls the capitalization of text.
10. Vertical-align- Sets the vertical alignment of an element
11. White-space- Specifies how white-space inside an element is handled
12. Word-spacing- Increases or decreases the space between words in a text

3. What is the difference between serif and a san-serif fonts? Get examples of both

* Serif fonts have small lines at the ends on some characters. e.g. Times New Roman, Georgia while sans-serif fonts do not have the lines at the ends of characters e.g. Arial, Verdana.

4. Research all units that can be used in CSS and use them in your code as you see fit.

% - Defines a measurement as a percentage relative to another value, typically an enclosing element.

Cm - Defines a measurement in centimeters.

em - A relative measurement for the height of a font in em spaces.

ex - This value defines a measurement relative to a font's x-height.

in- Defines a measurement in inches.

mm- Defines a measurement in millimeters.

pc- Defines a measurement in picas.

pt- Defines a measurement in points

px- Defines a measurement in screen pixels.

5. Does the amount of padding/margin increase the width/height of an element?

Increasing the width/height of the element reduces the padding/margin.

6. How can this behaviour be changed?