

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (CSS)

CSS is a language that describes the outlook of an HTML document.

CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout, and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.

SELECTORS

CSS selectors are used to find or selecting the HTML elements.

Universal Selector: The Universal Selector is the * in CSS. Literally the asterisk character. It is essentially a type selector that matches any type. Type means an HTML tag like <div>, <body>, <button>, or literally any of the others.

```
Ex: *{  
    Margin: 0;  
    Padding: 0;  
}
```

Id Selector: The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element. id selector is used to select one individual element. write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

```
Ex: #test {  
    Text-align: Center;  
    Color: blue;  
}
```

Class Selector: The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute. write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

```
Ex: .data {  
    Text-align: Center;  
    Color: blue;  
}
```

COMBINATORS

A CSS selector can contain more than one simple selector. Between the simple selectors, we can include a combinator. There are four different combinators in CSS:

- descendant selector (space)
- child selector (>)
- adjacent sibling selector (+)
- general sibling selector (~)

Descendent selector: The descendant selector matches all elements that are descendants of a specified element.

```
Ex: div p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

Child Selector: The child selector selects all elements that are the children of a specified element.

```
Ex: div > p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

Adjacent sibling selector: It is used to select an element that is directly after another specific element.

```
Ex: div + p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

General sibling selector: The general sibling selector selects all elements that are the next siblings of a specified element.

```
Ex: div ~ p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

PSEUDO-CLASSES

A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element. It is used to style an element when a user mouses over it.

```
Syntax: selector:pseudo-class {  
  
        property: value;  
  
}
```

Anchor Pseudo-Classes: Links can be displayed in different ways.

```
/* unvisited link */
```

```
a:link {  
  
    color: #FF0000;  
  
}
```

```
/* visited link */
```

```
a:visited {  
  
    color: #00FF00;  
  
}
```

```
/* mouse over link */
```

```
a:hover {  
  
    color: #FF00FF;  
  
}
```

```
/* selected link */
```

```
a:active {  
  
    color: #0000FF;  
  
}
```

