em v/s unitless values
==================
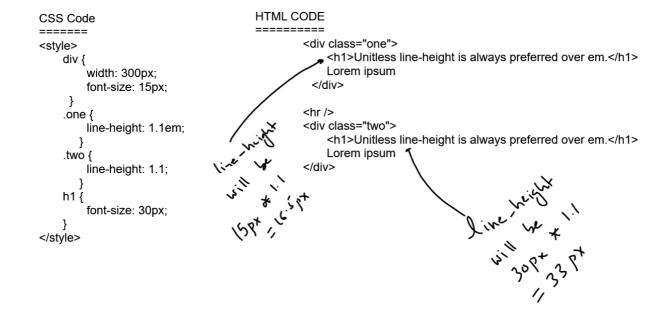Although, both **em** and **unitless** values calculate the height of the line on the bases of font-size but there is a subtle difference b/w them:

1. If em is used with **line-height** then the calculation are done on the bases of parent elemetns font-size.

2. On the other hand if unitless values are used then line-height is calculated on the current elements font-size.

CSS Code
=======
```
<style>
    div {
        width: 300px;
        font-size: 15px;
    }
    .one {
        line-height: 1.1em;
    }
    .two {
        line-height: 1.1;
    }
    h1 {
        font-size: 30px;
    }
</style>
```

HTML CODE
==========
```
<div class="one">
    <h1>Unitless line-height is always preferred over em.</h1>
    Lorem ipsum
</div>

<hr />
<div class="two">
    <h1>Unitless line-height is always preferred over em.</h1>
    Lorem ipsum
</div>
```

line-height
will be
* 1.1
15px = 16.5px

line-height
will be * 1.1
30px
= 33 px

8. word-spacing
============

1. The word-spacing property is used to handle space b/w two adjacent words.

2. Like other properties this also can have values in px or em and it can also be negative.

```
<style>
    p.one {
        word-spacing: 20px;
    }

    p.two {
        width: 150px;
        word-spacing: 20px;
        text-align: justify;
    }

p.four    {
        line-height: 2;
    }
    </style>
```

```
<p class="one">This is a normal paragraph.</p>
            <hr />
<p class="two">
            Note that spacing between the words of this paragraph are
varying in order
            to justify the text even if the value of word-spacing property is
set to
            20px.
</p>
<hr />
  <p class="four">
            Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.<br />
            Nisi nam eius
  </p>
```

Styling anchors
============
1. By default if we apply a ruleset on <a> tag, CSS will be applied on every state of <a> tag.

2. For ex: consider the following CSS code:

```
a{
  color:red;
 }
```

3. The above ruleset will apply on every anchor present in the page what ever be the state (visited, unvisited, active, and hover).

4. However CSS allows us to style every state of anchor differently using a concept called **pseudoclasses.**

What is a pseduclass?
=================
1. Pseudo classes are special keywords provided by CSS which when use with tags allow us to apply CSS rulesets on an elements specific state.

2. We have different pseudo classes for different HTML elements and for anchor we have four of them:

a) a:visited : Applied for visited links.
b) a:hover : Applied when mouse hover on a links.
c) a:link : Applied for unvisited links.
d) a:active : Applied for active links.

```css
a {
    color: grey;
    text-decoration: none;
    font-weight: bold;
}

a:visited {
    color: red;
}

a:hover {
    color: blue;
    font-style: italic;
    font-size: 120%;
    text-decoration: underline;
}
```

```html
Visit<a href="http://www.facebook.com"> Facebook</a><br />
Visit<a href="http://www.scalive.in"> ScaLive</a>
```