

CSS

1.Difference between CSS 2.O and 3.O

CSS2	css3
CSS splits up different sections of the code into modules.	Both CSS and HTML were put into a single file,there was no concept of modules before.
With CSS2 only web safe fonts can be used.	With CSS3 special fonts can be used such as those in google fonts and TypeCast.
With CSS2 the concept of simple selectors was present.	With CSS3 the selectors were called as a sequence of simple selectors.
CSS2 Doesn't support the Border-Box property.	CSS3 supports the Border-Box property.

SELECTORS:

Selectors are used to select or target specific elements to apply styles. We can divide CSS selectors into four categories.They are:

1. Simple Selectors.
2. Combinators.
3. Pseudo Selectors.
4. Attribute Selectors.

1.Simple Selectors:

Simple selectors directly select one or more elements on the basis of the type of element,class,id etc,.

Following simple selectors :

1.Type/Element/Name selectors: The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

Syntax:

```
tagName{  
    property:value;  
}
```

2. Id selector: it uses the id attribute of HTML element to select specific element. Id selector is used to select one unique element.

❖ An id name cannot start with a number.

Syntax:

```
#idName{  
    Property:value;  
}
```

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3. Class Selector: Class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.

- ❖ In HTML elements classes are created multiple classes and select multiple classes.

Syntax:

```
.ClassName{  
    property:Value;  
}
```

4. Universal Selectors: The universal selector(*) selects all HTML element on the page.

Syntax:

```
*{  
    Property:value;  
}
```

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

- ★ It will be better to group the selectors, to minimize the code.
- ★ To group selectors, separate each selector with a comma.

Syntax:

```
Element1,element2,...{  
    Property:value;  
}
```

What is property and value in CSS?

In CSS, a property is an attribute of an HTML element that can be modified, and a value is a possible setting for that property.

Properties: color, background-color, font-family, font-size, font-weight, text-align.

Value: assigned a value to that property name.

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