CSS statements Continuation

* Regular Rules - Regular rules are ones that follow a regular syntax:
* @charset – this rule defines the character set used by the browser. It comes in a handy if the stylesheet contains non-ASCII characters (e.g. UTF-8).
* @import – this rule is inserted at the very top of the file and instructs the stylesheets to request and include an external CSS file as if the contents of that file were right where that line is.
* @namespace – this rule is particularly useful for applying CSS to XML HTML (XHTML) so that XHTML elements can be used as selectors in the CSS.
* Nested Rules – Nested rules contain as subset of additional statements, some of which might be conditional to a specific situation.
* @document - This rule specifies conditions for styles that apply to a specific page. For example, we can provide a URL then customize the styles for that particular page. Those styles will be ignored on other pages.
* @font-face - This rule allows us to load custom fonts on a webpage. There are varying levels of support for custom fonts, but this rule accepts statements that create and serve those fonts.
* @keyframes - This rule is the basis for keyframe animations on many CSS properties, by allowing us to mark the start and stop (and in-between) marks for what is being animated.
* @media - This rule contains conditional statements for targeting styles to specific screens. These statements can include screen sizes, which can be useful for adapting styles to devices.
* @page - This rule defines styles that are to individual pages when printing the document. It specifically contains pseudo-elements for styling the :first page as well as the :left and :right margins of the page.
* @supports - This rule tests whether a browser supports a feature, then applies the styles for those elements if the condition is met. It&#39; s sort of like Modernizer but tailored specially for CSS properties.