

CASCADING STYLE SHEET

1)SIMPLE SELECTORS:

What are CSS simple selectors?

1. A simple selector is either a type selector or universal selector followed immediately by zero or more attribute selectors, ID selectors, or pseudo-classes, in any order.

Types of selectors:

1.Simple selectors

2.combinators

3.attribute selectors

4.pseudo selectors

1.Simple selectors: Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)

a. The CSS element Selector

The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

Example

Here, all <p> elements on the page will be center-aligned, with a red text color: blue

```
p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

b. The CSS id Selector

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.

The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!

To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

Example

The CSS rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="para1":

```
#para1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

c. The CSS class Selector

The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.

To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

Example

In this example all HTML elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned:

```
.center {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

d. The CSS class Selector

The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.

To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

Example

In this example all HTML elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned:

```
.center {  
  text-align: center;
```

```
color: red;
}
```

e. The CSS Grouping Selector

The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.

Look at the following CSS code (the h1, h2, and p elements have the same style definitions):

```
h1 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```

```
h2 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```

```
p {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```

2. Combinators

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

a. Descendant Selector

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

The following example selects all <p> elements inside <div> elements:

Example

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

b. Child Selector (>)

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

The following example selects all <p> elements that are children of a <div> element:

Example

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

d. Adjacent Sibling Selector (+)

The adjacent sibling selector is used to select an element that is directly after another specific element.

Example

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

e. General Sibling Selector (~)

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

The following example selects all <p> elements that are next siblings of <div> elements:

Example

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

3. Attribute selectors:

CSS [attribute] Selector

The [attribute] selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute.

Example

```
a[target] {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}
```

- 1) The [attribute="value"] selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute and value.

Example

```
a[target="_blank"] {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}
```

- 2) CSS [attribute~="value"] Selector

The [attribute~="value"] selector is used to select elements with an attribute value containing a specified word.

Example

```
[title~="flower"] {  
  border: 5px solid yellow;  
}
```

- 3) CSS [attribute|="value"] Selector

The [attribute|="value"] selector is used to select elements with the specified attribute, whose value can be exactly the specified value, or the specified value followed by a hyphen (-).

Example

```
[class|="top"] {  
  background: yellow;  
}
```

- 4) CSS [attribute\$="value"] Selector

The [attribute\$="value"] selector is used to select elements whose attribute value ends with a specified value.

Example

```
[class$="test"] {  
  background: yellow;  
}
```

- 5) CSS [attribute*="value"] Selector

The [attribute*="value"] selector is used to select elements whose attribute value contains a specified value.

Example

```
[class*="te"] {  
    background: yellow;  
}
```

4.pseudo selectros: pseudo-classes is that you can stylize elements differently when users are hovering over them (:hover) or tabbing to them with the keyboard (:focus) or at that exact moment when users are selecting a link (:active).

2) What is property and values in css?

A property is an aspect of a selector. For instance, you can change the font-family, color, and font-size of the text on your web pages (in addition to many more). A value is a possible setting for a property.

Value: The term value refers to any particular expression supported by a value type that you choose to use.

3)Difference between css 2.0 and 3.0?

CSS2 was released in 1998 with added styles for other media types so that it can be used for page layout designing. CSS3 was released in 1999 and presentation-style properties were added in it that allows you to build a presentation from documents.

