**1. List down 6 style specification formats in selectors in CSS.**

* Class selectors
* ID selectors
* Type selectors
* Universal Selector
* Attribute selectors
* Pseudo-class Selector

**2. Describe what you understand by the term CSS Selector forms, Property value forms:** Both Selector forms and property value forms can be described as the underlying syntax or structure that defines rules for styling html elements on a web page. Below is a further description of the two terms in isolation.

* **Selector Forms**: CSS selector forms determine the specific HTML elements styles should apply to. There are different types of selector forms, namely: Type selectors, class selectors, ID selectors, Attribute selectors, Universal Selectors and Pseudo-class selectors.
  + **Type Selectors**: This type of selector is also called an “Element Selector”. An HTML element (e.g “p”, “h1”) is used in it’s syntax to apply styles to the element specifically at every occurrence.
  + **Class Selector**: Every HTML tag has an optional class=”” attribute within its initial tags, here a class name can be defined, which can then be used to apply a style to in the css file, or inline styles, for example “.class-name {/\*css: propeties\*/}”
  + **ID Selector**: Every HTML tag has an optional id=”” attribute within its initial tags, here a class name can be defined, which can then be used to apply a style to in the css file, or inline styles, for example “#my-ID {/\*css: propeties\*/}”
  + **Attribute Selector**: Unlike Class Selectors and ID selectors, this type of selector selects HTML elements based on their attributes, like `[type=”text”]` to apply styles to every occurrence of elements with `type=”text”`
  + **Universal Selector**: Using the asterisk symbol “\*”, this type selects every HTLM element on the web page to apply styling to. This is mostly useful to apply universal styles to elements, such as font-family, font-size,…
  + **Pseudo-class Selector**: Every element optionally has a state with respect to the user interaction with the specific HTML element, for example some elements behave differently when hovered with the mouse (:hover), in this example the said element has the Pseudo-class class of :hover. The pseudo-class selector applies styles to every pseudo-class occurrence in the markup.
* **Property Value Forms**: Once HTML elements are selected using the specified selectors of choice above, then a curly brackets block follows the selectors. In javascript this block of code resembles an object and in other languages it can be seen as a map or hash map in c programming language. Typically the curly brackets contain a key: value pair that specifies styles using CSS keywords to define properties of the selected elements. The properties are at the left, and the values are at the right. The values are always strings.
  + For example:

h1 {

color: blue;

font-size: 24px;

}

* + The example above shows a type selector, that applies styles of color and font size to every h1 elements in HTML markup.
  + Property Key and Values are separated by a colon and end with a semicolon.