

```

        padding: 1em;
        background-color: hsl(210, 50%, 90%);
        border: 1px solid #ddd;
    }

    .footer {
        text-align: center;
        padding: 1em;
        font-size: 0.9rem;
        color: #666;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="container">
  <div class="header">
    <h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>
  </div>
  <div class="content">
    <div class="box">Content Box 1</div>
    <div class="box">Content Box 2</div>
    <div class="box">Content Box 3</div>
  </div>
  <div class="footer">
    &copy; 2024 My Website
  </div>
</div>

</body>
</html>

```

## Explanation of the Example

- **Base Font Size:** The base font size for the body is set to 16px.
- **Container:** A container with 80% width, centered horizontally.
- **Header:** A header with a light background color, padding, and centered text.
- **Content:** A flex container with three boxes, each taking up 30% of the width, with padding and a light background color.
- **Footer:** A footer with centered text, smaller font size, and gray color.

This example uses various CSS properties, selectors, units, and colors to create a simple but structured layout.



give ex for selectors



Sure, let's go through each type of CSS selector with examples:

### 1. Element Selector

Selects all instances of a specific HTML element.

```
html
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Element Selector Example</title>
  <style>
    p {
      color: blue; /* All <p> elements will have blue text */
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
  <p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## 2. Class Selector

Selects all elements with a specific class attribute. Classes can be reused on multiple elements.

```
html
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Class Selector Example</title>
  <style>
    .highlight {
      background-color: yellow; /* All elements with class="highlight" will have a
yellow background */
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p class="highlight">This paragraph is highlighted.</p>
  <p>This paragraph is not highlighted.</p>
  <span class="highlight">This span is also highlighted.</span>
</body>
</html>
```

## 3. ID Selector

Selects a single element with a specific ID. IDs should be unique within a page.

```
html
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>ID Selector Example</title>
  <style>
    #main-title {
      color: green; /* The element with id="main-title" will have green text */
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

```
<h1 id="main-title">This is the main title.</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## 4. Universal Selector

Selects all elements on the page.

html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Universal Selector Example</title>
  <style>
    * {
      margin: 0;
      padding: 0; /* All elements will have no margin or padding */
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>This is a heading.</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## 5. Attribute Selector

Selects elements that have a specific attribute.

html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Attribute Selector Example</title>
  <style>
    input[type="text"] {
      border: 1px solid #000; /* All <input type="text"> elements will have a black
border */
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <input type="text" placeholder="Text input">
  <input type="password" placeholder="Password input">
</body>
</html>
```

## 6. Pseudo-class Selector

Selects elements based on their state.

```
html
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Pseudo-class Selector Example</title>
  <style>
    a:hover {
      color: red; /* All <a> elements will turn red when hovered over */
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <a href="#">Hover over this link</a>
</body>
</html>
```

## 7. Pseudo-element Selector

Selects and styles parts of an element.

```
html
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Pseudo-element Selector Example</title>
  <style>
    p::first-line {
      font-weight: bold; /* The first line of all <p> elements will be bold */
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>This is a paragraph with a bold first line. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## 8. Descendant Selector

Selects elements that are descendants of another element.

```
html
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Descendant Selector Example</title>
  <style>
    div p {
      color: blue; /* All <p> elements inside <div> elements will have blue text */
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div>
    <p>This paragraph is inside a div and will be blue </p>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<p>This paragraph is outside any div and will not be blue.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## 9. Child Selector

Selects elements that are direct children of another element.

html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Child Selector Example</title>
  <style>
    ul > li {
      color: green; /* All <li> elements that are direct children of <ul> will have
green text */
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <ul>
    <li>Item 1</li>
    <li>Item 2</li>
  </ul>
  <ol>
    <li>Item 1</li>
    <li>Item 2</li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

## 10. Adjacent Sibling Selector

Selects an element that is directly after another element.

html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Adjacent Sibling Selector Example</title>
  <style>
    h1 + p {
      color: purple; /* The first <p> element immediately following an <h1> will
have purple text */
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Heading 1</h1>
  <p>This paragraph follows the heading and will be purple.</p>
  <p>This paragraph does not immediately follow the heading and will not be purple.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## 11. General Sibling Selector

Selects all elements that are siblings of a specified element.

html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>General Sibling Selector Example</title>
  <style>
    h1 ~ p {
      color: orange; /* All <p> elements that are siblings of an <h1> will have
orange text */
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Heading 1</h1>
  <p>This paragraph is a sibling of the heading and will be orange.</p>
  <p>This paragraph is also a sibling of the heading and will be orange.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

These examples demonstrate how to use various CSS selectors to style specific elements or groups of elements on a webpage.

ChatGPT can make mistakes. Check important info.