

CSS Selectors

What are CSS Selectors?

- CSS selectors allow you to select and style HTML elements.
- CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) HTML elements based on their id, class, type, attribute, and more.
- CSS selectors are case sensitive, so they must match element names and attribute values exactly.

SELECTOR	MEANING	EXAMPLE
UNIVERSAL SELECTOR	Applies to all elements in the document	<code>* {}</code> Targets all elements on the page
TYPE SELECTOR	Matches element names	<code>h1, h2, h3 {}</code> Targets the <code><h1></code> , <code><h2></code> and <code><h3></code> elements
CLASS SELECTOR	Matches an element whose class attribute has a value that matches the one specified after the period (or full stop) symbol	<code>.note {}</code> Targets any element whose class attribute has a value of note <code>p.note {}</code> Targets only <code><p></code> elements whose class attribute has a value of note
ID SELECTOR	Matches an element whose id attribute has a value that matches the one specified after the pound or hash symbol	<code>#introduction {}</code> Targets the element whose id attribute has a value of introduction
CHILD SELECTOR	Matches an element that is a direct child of another	<code>li>a {}</code> Targets any <code><a></code> elements that are children of an <code></code> element (but not other <code><a></code> elements in the page)
DESCENDANT SELECTOR	Matches an element that is a descendent of another specified element (not just a direct child of that element)	<code>p a {}</code> Targets any <code><a></code> elements that sit inside a <code><p></code> element, even if there are other elements nested between them
ADJACENT SIBLING SELECTOR	Matches an element that is the next sibling of another	<code>h1+p {}</code> Targets the first <code><p></code> element after any <code><h1></code> element (but not other <code><p></code> elements)
GENERAL SIBLING SELECTOR	Matches an element that is a sibling of another, although it does not have to be the directly preceding element	<code>h1~p {}</code> If you had two <code><p></code> elements that are siblings of an <code><h1></code> element, this rule would apply to both

I have made few changes in book HTML Code to help you understand well.

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>CSS Selectors</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is a paragraph before heading</p>

<h1 id="top">Kitchen Garden Calendar</h1>

<p id="introduction">Here you can read our handy guide about what to do when.</p>

<p class="note">This is a third paragraph</p>

<h2 class="note">Spring</h2>

<p>Here comes a paragraph before the unordered list</p>

<ul>
  <li>
    <div>
      <a href="mulch.html">Spring mulch vegetable beds</a>
    </div>
  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="potato.html">Plant out early potatoes</a>
  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="tomato.html"> Sow tomato seeds</a>
  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="beet.html"> Sow beet seeds</a>
  </li>

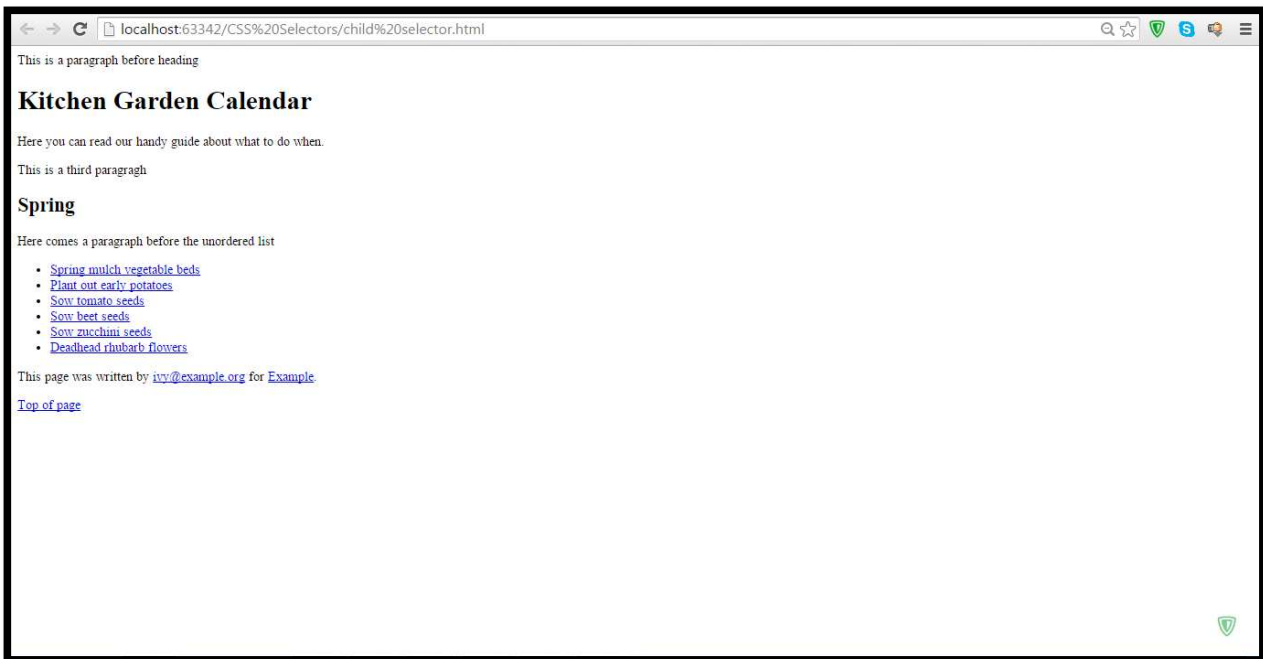
  <li>
    <a href="zucchini.html"> Sow zucchini seeds</a>
  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="rhubarb.html"> Deadhead rhubarb flowers</a>
  </li>
</ul>

<p class="note">This page was written by
  <a href="mailto:ivy@example.org">ivy@example.org</a>
  for
  <a href="http://www.example.org">Example</a>.
</p>

<p>
  <a href="#top">Top of page</a>
</p>

</body>
</html>
```



Universal Selector (*):

This selector selects **ALL ELEMENTS**.

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>CSS Selectors</title>
  <style>
    *
    {
      color: red;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is a paragraph before heading</p>

<h1 id="top">Kitchen Garden Calendar</h1>

<p id="introduction">Here you can read our handy guide about what to do when.</p>

<p class="note">This is a third paragraph</p>

<h2 class="note">Spring</h2>

<p>Here comes a paragraph before the unordered list</p>

<ul>
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  <li>
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  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="beet.html">Sow beet seeds</a>
  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="zucchini.html">Sow zucchini seeds</a>
  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="rhubarb.html">Deadhead rhubarb flowers</a>
  </li>
</ul>

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  for
  <a href="http://www.example.org">Example</a>.
</p>
```

```
<p>  
  <a href="#top">Top of page</a>  
</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```



Type Selector

Type Selector is also known as **ELEMENT** selector.

In Type selector, we can apply styling to:

- **A Single Element.** You will just write the element name and all done. :

```
p
{
    color: green;
}
```

- **Multiple Elements.** To style several elements with the same style, separate each element name with a comma.

```
h1, a
{
    color: red;
}
```

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>CSS Selectors</title>
  <style>
    h1, a
    {
      color: red;
    }

    p
    {
      color: green;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is a paragraph before heading</p>

<h1 id="top">Kitchen Garden Calendar</h1>

<p id="introduction">Here you can read our handy guide about what to do
when.</p>

<p class="note">This is a third paragraph</p>

<h2 class="note">Spring</h2>

<p>Here comes a paragraph before the unordered list</p>
```

```
<ul>
  <li>
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    </div>
  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="potato.html">Plant out early potatoes</a>
  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="tomato.html">Sow tomato seeds</a>
  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="beet.html">Sow beet seeds</a>
  </li>

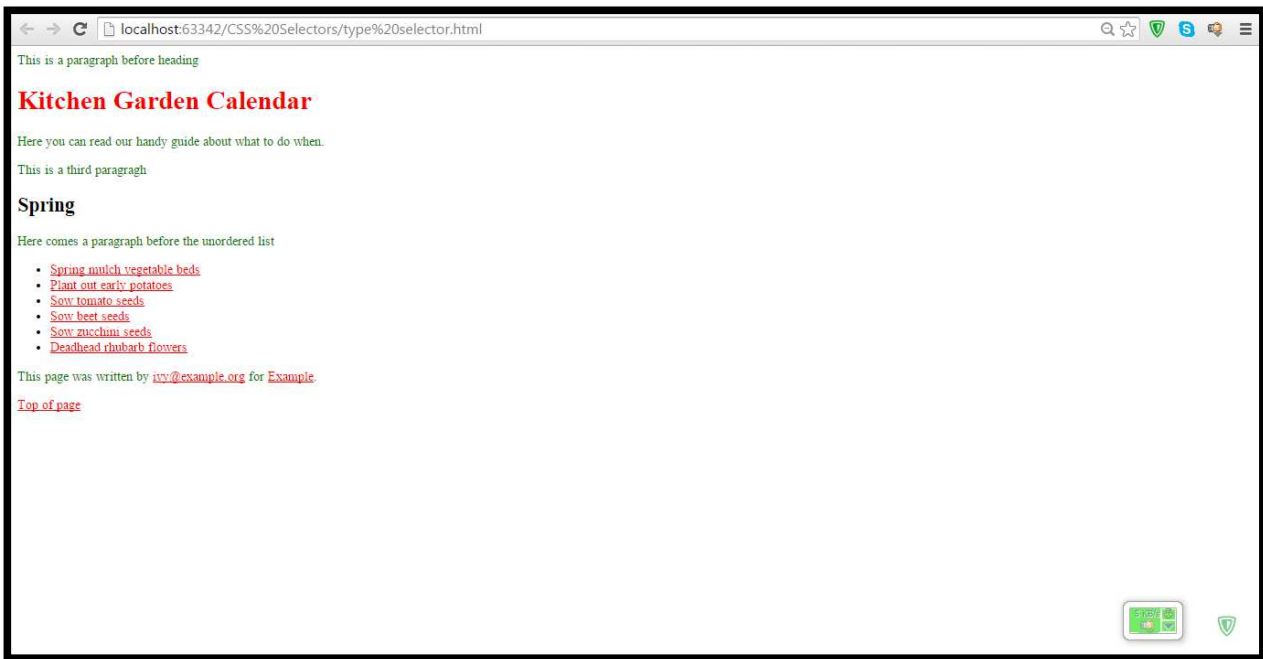
  <li>
    <a href="zucchini.html">Sow zucchini seeds</a>
  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="rhubarb.html">Deadhead rhubarb flowers</a>
  </li>
</ul>

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</p>

<p>
  <a href="#top">Top of page</a>
</p>

</body>
</html>
```



Class Selector

The class selector selects elements with a specific class attribute.

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

- You can select all elements having the specific class.

```
.note
{
    color: red;
}
```

- You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class.

First write the element name and WITHOUT SPACE, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class.

```
p.note
{
    color: green;
}
```

Select All Elements having a specific class

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>CSS Selectors</title>
  <style>
    .note
    {
        color: red;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is a paragraph before heading</p>

<h1 id="top">Kitchen Garden Calendar</h1>

<p id="introduction">Here you can read our handy guide about what to do when.</p>

<p class="note">This is a third paragraph</p>

<h2 class="note">Spring</h2>

<p>Here comes a paragraph before the unordered list</p>
```

```
<ul>
  <li>
    <div>
      <a href="mulch.html">Spring mulch vegetable beds</a>
    </div>
  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="potato.html">Plant out early potatoes</a>
  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="tomato.html"> Sow tomato seeds</a>
  </li>

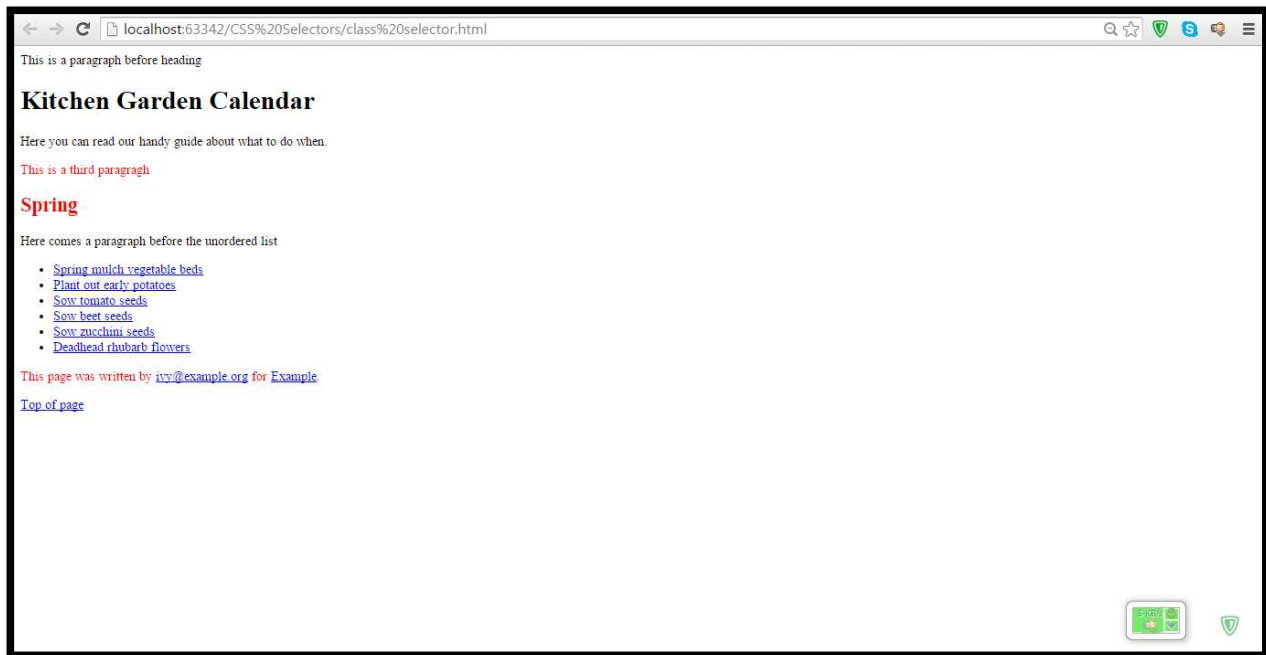
  <li>
    <a href="beet.html"> Sow beet seeds</a>
  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="zucchini.html"> Sow zucchini seeds</a>
  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="rhubarb.html"> Deadhead rhubarb flowers</a>
  </li>
</ul>

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</p>

<p>
  <a href="#top">Top of page</a>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```



Select SPECIFIC Element having a specific class

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>CSS Selectors</title>
  <style>
    p.note
    {
      color: red;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is a paragraph before heading</p>

<h1 id="top">Kitchen Garden Calendar</h1>

<p id="introduction">Here you can read our handy guide about what to do when.</p>

<p class="note">This is a third paragraph</p>

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<ul>
  <li>
    <div>
      <a href="mulch.html">Spring mulch vegetable beds</a>
    </div>
  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="potato.html">Plant out early potatoes</a>
  </li>
</ul>
```

```

<li>
  <a href="tomato.html">Sow tomato seeds</a>
</li>

<li>
  <a href="beet.html">Sow beet seeds</a>
</li>

<li>
  <a href="zucchini.html">Sow zucchini seeds</a>
</li>

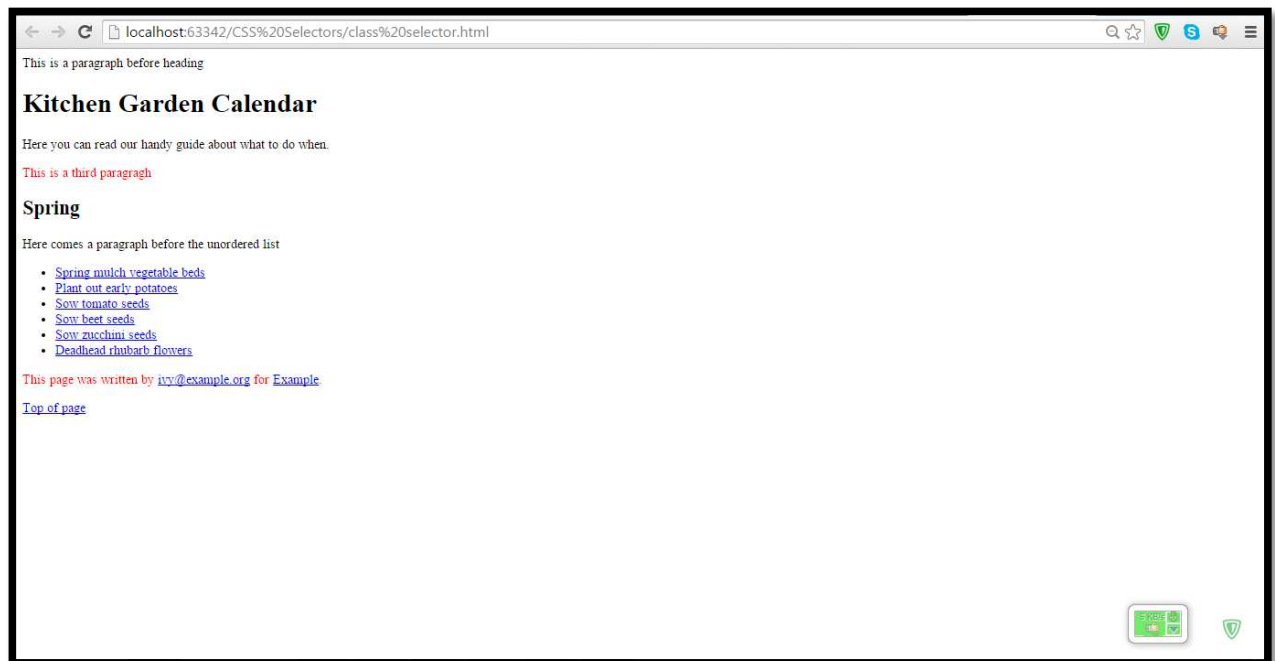
<li>
  <a href="rhubarb.html">Deadhead rhubarb flowers</a>
</li>
</ul>

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</p>

<p>
  <a href="#top">Top of page</a>
</p>

</body>
</html>

```



ID Selector

The `#id` selector styles the element with the specified id.

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

An id should be unique within a page, so the id selector is used if you want to select a single, unique element.

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

```
#introduction
{
    color: red;
}
```

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>CSS Selectors</title>
  <style>
    #introduction
    {
      color: red;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is a paragraph before heading</p>

<h1 id="top">Kitchen Garden Calendar</h1>

<p id="introduction">Here you can read our handy guide about what to do when.</p>

<p class="note">This is a third paragraph</p>

<h2 class="note">Spring</h2>

<p>Here comes a paragraph before the unordered list</p>
<ul>
  <li>
    <div>
      <a href="mulch.html">Spring mulch vegetable beds</a>
    </div>
  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="potato.html">Plant out early potatoes</a>
  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="tomato.html"> Sow tomato seeds</a>
  </li>
</ul>
```

```

<li>
  <a href="beet.html"> Sow beet seeds</a>
</li>

<li>
  <a href="zucchini.html"> Sow zucchini seeds</a>
</li>

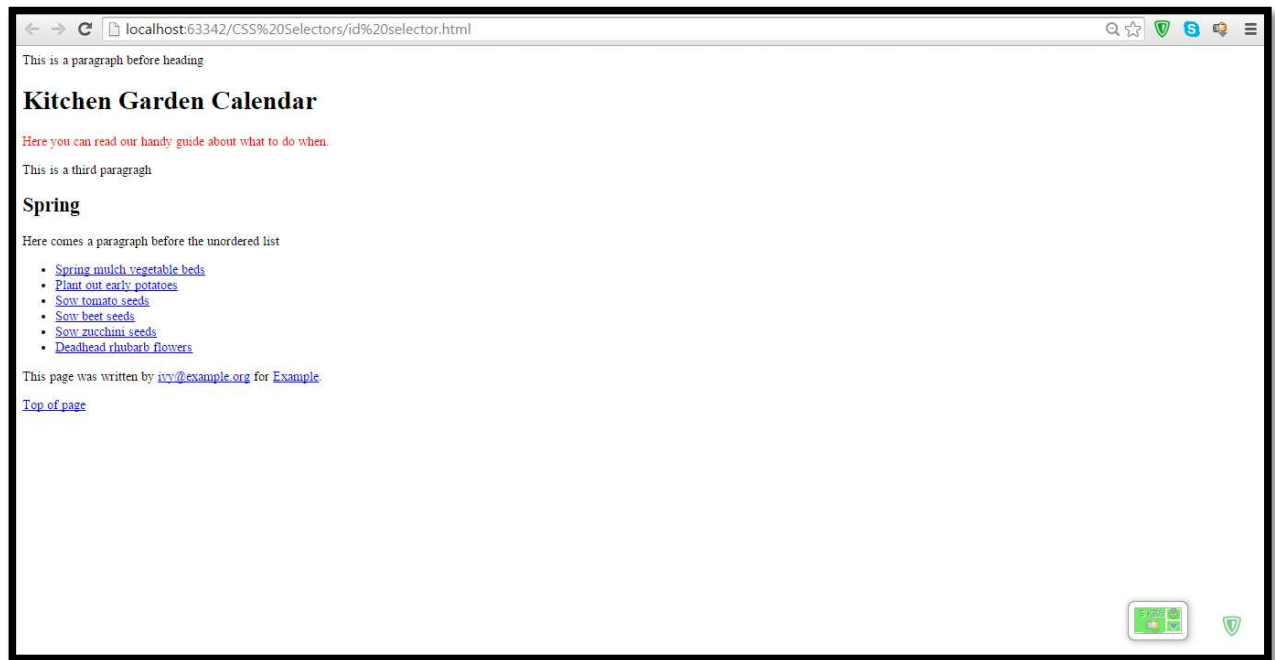
<li>
  <a href="rhubarb.html"> Deadhead rhubarb flowers</a>
</li>
</ul>

<p class="note"> This page was written by
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</p>

<p>
  <a href="#top"> Top of page</a>
</p>

</body>
</html>

```



Child Selector

Matches an element that is a direct child of another.

The *element>element* selector is used to select elements with a specific parent.

Note: Elements that are not directly a child of the specified parent, are not selected.

```
li > a
{
    color : red;
}
```

Here, is the parent element, <a> is the child element.

Here, this selector targets any <a> elements that are children of an element (but not other <a> elements in the page)

Syntax: We write parent element name first, followed by the > sign and then the child element name.

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>CSS Selectors</title>
  <style>
    li > a
    {
      color : red;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is a paragraph before heading</p>

<h1 id="top">Kitchen Garden Calendar</h1>

<p id="introduction">Here you can read our handy guide about what to do when.</p>

<p class="note">This is a third paragraph</p>

<h2 class="note">Spring</h2>

<p>Here comes a paragraph before the unordered list</p>

<ul>
  <li>
    <div>
      <a href="mulch.html">Spring mulch vegetable beds</a>
    </div>
  </li>
</ul>
```

```

<li>
  <a href="potato.html">Plant out early potatoes</a>
</li>

<li>
  <a href="tomato.html">Sow tomato seeds</a>
</li>

<li>
  <a href="beet.html">Sow beet seeds</a>
</li>

<li>
  <a href="zucchini.html">Sow zucchini seeds</a>
</li>

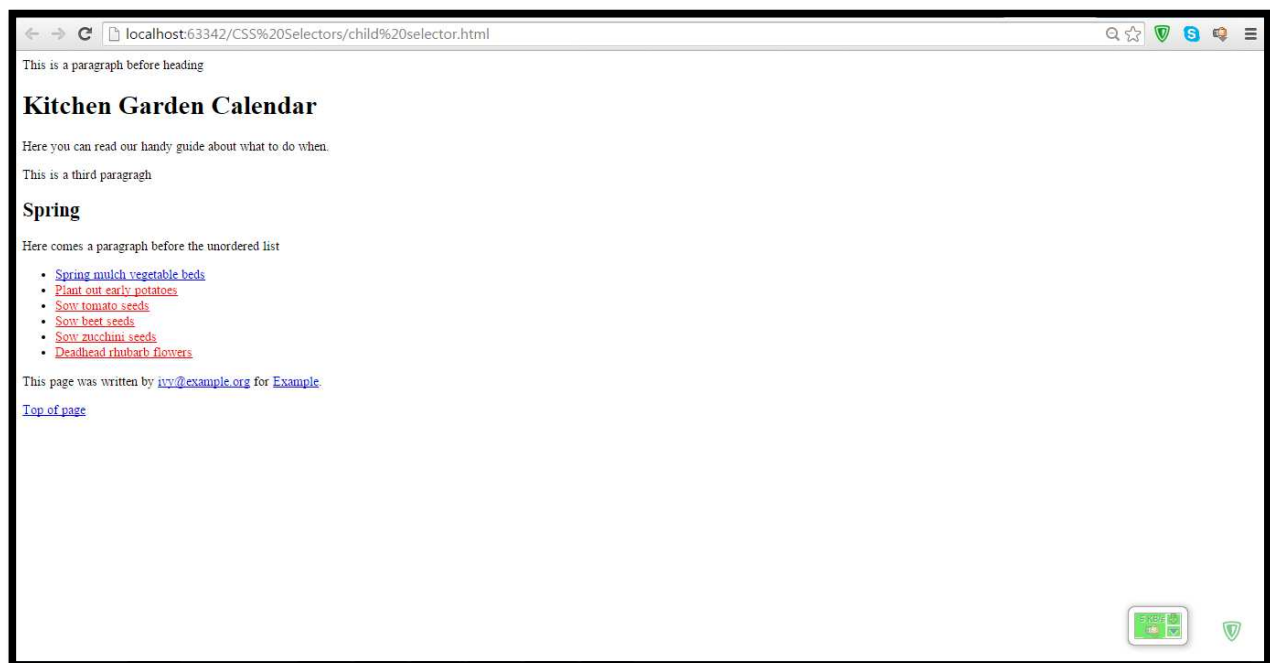
<li>
  <a href="rhubarb.html">Deadhead rhubarb flowers</a>
</li>
</ul>

<p class="note">This page was written by
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  for
  <a href="http://www.example.org">Example</a>.
</p>

<p>
  <a href="#top">Top of page</a>
</p>

</body>
</html>

```



Descendant Selector

This selector is used to select elements inside elements.

It matches an element that is a descendent of another specified element (not just a direct child of that element).

```
li a
{
    color : red;
}
```

Here, is the parent element and <a> is the descendent element.

This selector will target any <a> elements that sit inside element, even if there are other elements nested between them.

Syntax: Write Parent Element Name, then space followed by the Descendant Element Name.

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>CSS Selectors</title>
  <style>
    li a
    {
      color : red;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is a paragraph before heading</p>

<h1 id="top">Kitchen Garden Calendar</h1>

<p id="introduction">Here you can read our handy guide about what to do when.</p>

<p class="note">This is a third paragraph</p>

<h2 class="note">Spring</h2>

<p>Here comes a paragraph before the unordered list</p>
<ul>
  <li>
    <div>
      <a href="mulch.html">Spring mulch vegetable beds</a>
    </div>
  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="potato.html">Plant out early potatoes</a>
  </li>
</ul>
```

```

<li>
  <a href="tomato.html">Sow tomato seeds</a>
</li>

<li>
  <a href="beet.html">Sow beet seeds</a>
</li>

<li>
  <a href="zucchini.html">Sow zucchini seeds</a>
</li>

<li>
  <a href="rhubarb.html">Deadhead rhubarb flowers</a>
</li>
</ul>

<p class="note">This page was written by
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</p>

<p>
  <a href="#top">Top of page</a>
</p>

</body>
</html>

```



Adjacent Sibling Selector

The *element+element* selector is used to select elements that is placed immediately after (not inside) the first specified element.

This selector matches an element that is the next sibling of another.

```
h1+p
{
    color : red;
}
```

Here, we are targeting the first **<p>** element after any **<h1>** element (but not other **<p>** elements)

It will select and style every **<p>** element that are placed immediately after **<h1>** elements:

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>CSS Selectors</title>
  <style>
    h1+p
    {
      color : red;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is a paragraph before heading</p>

<h1 id="top">Kitchen Garden Calendar</h1>

<p id="introduction">Here you can read our handy guide about what to do when.</p>

<p class="note">This is a third paragraph</p>

<h2 class="note">Spring</h2>

<p>Here comes a paragraph before the unordered list</p>
<ul>
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    <div>
      <a href="mulch.html">Spring mulch vegetable beds</a>
    </div>
  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="potato.html">Plant out early potatoes</a>
  </li>
</ul>
```

```

<li>
  <a href="tomato.html">Sow tomato seeds</a>
</li>

<li>
  <a href="beet.html">Sow beet seeds</a>
</li>

<li>
  <a href="zucchini.html">Sow zucchini seeds</a>
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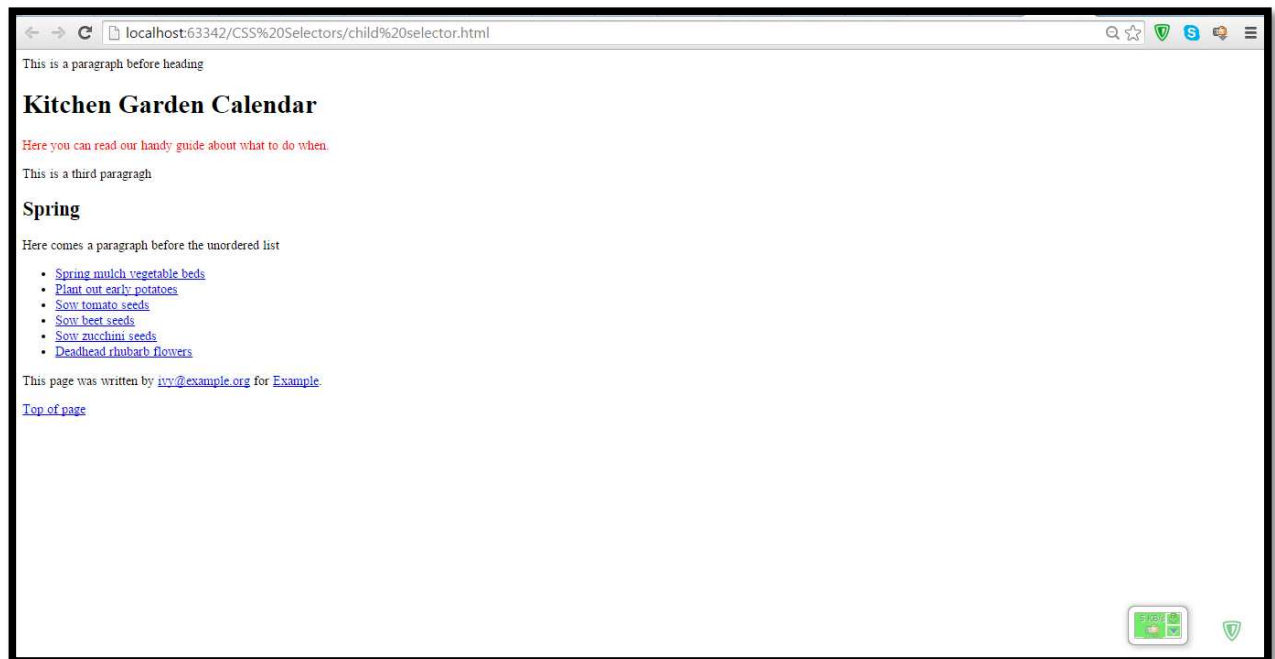
<li>
  <a href="rhubarb.html">Deadhead rhubarb flowers</a>
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</ul>

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</p>

<p>
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</p>

</body>
</html>

```



General Sibling Selector

The *element1~element2* selector matches occurrences of *element2* that are preceded by *element1*.

Both elements must have the same parent, but *element2* does not have to be immediately preceded by *element1*.

Matches an element that is a sibling of another, although it does not have to be the directly ***preceding*** element.

```
h1~p
{
    color : red;
}
```

Here all PRECEDING <p> Siblings (siblings found downwards) of <h1> element will be selected, required both <h1> and <p> have the same parent.

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>CSS Selectors</title>
  <style>
    h1~p
    {
      color : red;
    }
  </style>
</head>

<body>
<p>This is a paragraph before heading</p>

<h1 id="top">Kitchen Garden Calendar</h1>

<p id="introduction">Here you can read our handy guide about what to do when.</p>

<p class="note">This is a third paragraph</p>

<h2 class="note">Spring</h2>

<p>Here comes a paragraph before the unordered list</p>

<ul>
  <li>
    <div>
      <a href="mulch.html">Spring mulch vegetable beds</a>
    </div>
  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="potato.html">Plant out early potatoes</a>
  </li>
</ul>
```

```

<li>
  <a href="tomato.html">Sow tomato seeds</a>
</li>

<li>
  <a href="beet.html">Sow beet seeds</a>
</li>

<li>
  <a href="zucchini.html">Sow zucchini seeds</a>
</li>

<li>
  <a href="rhubarb.html">Deadhead rhubarb flowers</a>
</li>
</ul>

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</p>

<p>
  <a href="#top">Top of page</a>
</p>

</body>
</html>

```

