








index.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5   <meta charset="UTF-8">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
8   <title>Advanced Selectors in CSS</title>
9 </head>
10
11 <body>
12
13   <h1 id="main-heading">Advanced Selectors in CSS</h1>
14
15   <p class="types-paragraph">There are various types of advanced selectors in CSS viz:</p>
16
17   <ol>
18
19     <li id="tag-selector">Tag Selector: If we want to select any element of any tag, we can use tag selector.
20     For example: A, B, C, etc.</li> <br>
21
22     <li id="descendant-selector">Descendant Selector: If we want to select any element inside the DOM subtree
23     of other element, we can use descendant selector. For example: A B refers that any B that is present
24     inside the subtree of A. A and B can be id selectors or tag selectors.</li> <br>
25
26     <li id="class-selector">Class Selector: If we want to select any element with a particular class, we can
27     use class selector. The class selector is denoted with a dot. For example: .classname</li> <br>
28
29     <li id="combination-selector">Combination Selector: If we want to select any element with a particular
30     class or tag, we can use combination selector. For example: A .classname</li> <br>
31
32     <li id="comma-combination-selector">Comma Combination Selector: If we want to select multiple elements
33     together, we can use comma combination selector. For example: A, B</li> <br>
34
35     <li id="adjacent-sibling-selector">Adjacent Sibling Selector: If we want to select any element that is
36     adjacent to another element, we can use adjacent sibling selector. For example: A + B</li> <br>
```

```
37
38 <li id="general-sibling-selector">General Sibling Selector: It selects an element that follows another
39 element. For example: A ~ B</li> <br>
40
41 <li id="child-selector">Child Selector: It directly selects an element that is a child of another element.
42 For example: A > B</li> <br>
43
44 <li id="first-child-selector">First Child Pseudo Selector: It selects an element that is the first child
45 of another element. For example: A:first-child</li> <br>
46
47 <li id="only-child-selector">Only Child Pseudo Selector: It selects an element that is the only child of
48 another element. For example: A:only-child</li> <br>
49
50 <li id="nth-child-selector">Nth Child Pseudo Selector: It selects an element that is the nth child of
51 another element. For example: A:nth-child(3)</li> <br>
52
53 <li id="last-child-selector">Last Child Pseudo Selector: It selects an element that is the last child of
54 another element. For example: A:last-child</li> <br>
55
56 <li id="id-selector">ID Selector: If we want to select any element with a particular id, we can use id
57 selector. The id selector is denoted with a hash. For example: #id</li> <br>
58
59 <li id="first-of-type-selector">First of Type Selector: It selects the first element of the specific type.
60 For example: A:first-of-type</li> <br></li>
61
62 <li id="nth-of-type-selector">Nth of Type Selector: It selects the nth element of the specific type.
63 For example: A:nth-of-type(3)</li> <br>
64
65 <li id="attribute-selector">Attribute Selector: It selects an element with a particular attribute.
66 For example: A[attribute]</li>
67
68 </ol>
69
70 </body>
71
72 </html>
```

style.css

```
1  #main-heading {
2      color:  red
3      text-align: center;
4  }
5
6  .types-paragraph {
7      color:  blue
8      font-size: 20px;
9      font-weight: 500;
10 }
11
12 #tag-selector {
13     color:  green
14     font-size: 20px;
15     font-weight: 500;
16 }
17
18 #descendant-selector {
19     color:  purple
20     font-size: 20px;
21     font-weight: 500;
22 }
23
24 #class-selector {
25     color:  orange
26     font-size: 20px;
27     font-weight: 500;
28 }
29
30 #combination-selector {
31     color:  brown
32     font-size: 20px;
33     font-weight: 500;
34 }
35
```

```
36 #comma-combination-selector {
37     color: rgb(184, 184, 114);
38     font-size: 20px;
39     font-weight: 500;
40 }
41
42 #adjacent-sibling-selector {
43     color:  pink
44     font-size: 20px;
45     font-weight: 500;
46 }
47
48 #general-sibling-selector {
49     color: rgb(255, 0, 234);
50     font-size: 20px;
51     font-weight: 500;
52 }
53
54 #child-selector {
55     color:  black
56     font-size: 20px;
57     font-weight: 500;
58 }
59
60 #first-child-selector {
61     color: gray;
62     font-size: 20px;
63     font-weight: 500;
64 }
65
66 #only-child-selector {
67     color: lightgray;
68     font-size: 20px;
69     font-weight: 500;
70 }
71
72 #nth-child-selector {
73     color:  darkgray
```

```
74     font-size: 20px;
75     font-weight: 500;
76 }
77
78 #last-child-selector {
79     color: ■ darkslategray
80     font-size: 20px;
81     font-weight: 500;
82 }
83
84 #id-selector {
85     color: ■ darkslateblue
86     font-size: 20px;
87     font-weight: 500;
88 }
89
90 #first-of-type-selector {
91     color: ■ darkslateblue
92     font-size: 20px;
93     font-weight: 500;
94 }
95
96 #nth-of-type-selector {
97     color: ■ blue
98     font-size: 20px;
99     font-weight: 500;
100 }
101
102 #attribute-selector {
103     color: ■ blueviolet
104     font-size: 20px;
105     font-weight: 500;
106 }
```

Advanced Selectors in CSS

There are various types of advanced selectors in CSS viz:

1. **Tag Selector:** If we want to select any element of any tag, we can use tag selector. For example: A, B, C, etc.
2. **Descendant Selector:** If we want to select any element inside the DOM subtree of other element, we can use descendant selector. For example: A B refers that any B that is present inside the subtree of A. A and B can be id selectors or tag selectors.
3. **Class Selector:** If we want to select any element with a particular class, we can use class selector. The class selector is denoted with a dot. For example: .classname
4. **Combination Selector:** If we want to select any element with a particular class or tag, we can use combination selector. For example: A .classname
5. **Comma Combination Selector:** If we want to select multiple elements together, we can use comma combination selector. For example: A, B
6. **Adjacent Sibling Selector:** If we want to select any element that is adjacent to another element, we can use adjacent sibling selector. For example: A + B
7. **General Sibling Selector:** It selects an element that follows another element. For example: A ~ B
8. **Child Selector:** It directly selects an element that is a child of another element. For example: A > B
9. **First Child Pseudo Selector:** It selects an element that is the first child of another element. For example: A:first-child
10. **Only Child Pseudo Selector:** It selects an element that is the only child of another element. For example: A:only-child

11. Nth Child Pseudo Selector: It selects an element that is the nth child of another element. For example: A:nth-child(3)
12. Last Child Pseudo Selector: It selects an element that is the last child of another element. For example: A:last-child
13. ID Selector: If we want to select any element with a particular id, we can use id selector. The id selector is denoted with a hash. For example: #id
14. First of Type Selector: It selects the first element of the specific type. For example: A:first-of-type
15. Nth of Type Selector: It selects the nth element of the specific type. For example: A:nth-of-type(3)
16. Attribute Selector: It selects an element with a particular attribute. For example: A[attribute]