CSS Selectors

- They allow us to target specific elements on a webpage
- 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.

Examples:

p{} h1{} .note{} #introduction{}	h1,p{} p.note{} li > a {} li a{}	h1+p{} h1~p{}

SELECTOR

```
p {
    font-family: Arial;}
```

DECLARATION

Selector	Example	Example Description
*	*	Selects all elements
Element	p	Selects all <p> elements
.class	.note	Selects all elements with class="note"
#id	#introduction	Selects the element with id="introduction"
element.class	p.note	Selects all <p> elements with class="note"
element,element	h1, p	Selects all <h1> elements and all <p> elements
element element	li a	Selects all <a> elements inside elements
element>element	li > a	Selects all <a> elements where the parent is a element

element+element	h1 + p	Selects all <p> elements that are placed immediately after <h1> elements
element1~element2	h1 ~ p	Selects every <p> element that are preceded by a <h1> element

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

```html
<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 paragragh</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>
```

This is a paragraph before heading

Kitchen Garden Calendar

Here you can read our handy guide about what to do when.

This is a third paragragh

Spring

Here comes a paragraph before the unordered list

- [Spring mulch vegetable beds](#)
- [Plant out early potatoes](#)
- [Sow tomato seeds](#)
- [Sow beet seeds](#)
- [Sow zucchini seeds](#)
- [Deadhead rhubarb flowers](#)

This page was written by ivy@example.org for [Example](#).

[Top of page](#)

Universal Selector (*):

Selects all elements. Optionally, it may be restricted to a specific namespace or to all namespaces.

* will match all the elements of the document

```html
<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 paragragh</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>
```

```html
        </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>
```

This is a paragraph before heading

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Type Selector:

Type Selector is also known as ELEMENT selector.

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

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

Selects all elements that have the given node name.

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

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

Selects all elements that have the given node name.

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

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

        p {
            color: green;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    .....
</body>
</html>
```

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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 name of the class.

You can select all elements having the specific class.

```css
.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>
    .....
 </body>
</html>
```

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Select SPECIFIC Element having a specific class

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>CSS Selectors</title>
    <style>
    p.note{
      color: red;
    }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    .....
</body>
</html>
```

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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.

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

```html
<html>
<head>
    <title>CSS Selectors</title>
    <style>
     #introduction{

        color: red;
      }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    .....
 </body>
</html>
```

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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.

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

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

Here, this selector targets any <a> elements that are children of an <li> 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>
    .....
</body>
</html>
```

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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).

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

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

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

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

```html
<html>
<head>
    <title>CSS Selectors</title>
    <style>
     li  a {

        color: red;
     }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    .....
 </body>
</html>
```

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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.

```css
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>
    .....
</body>
</html>
```

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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.

```css
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
<html>
<head>
    <title>CSS Selectors</title>
    <style>
    h1 ~ p {

        color: red;
      }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    .....
  </body>
</html>
```

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