**Gemini**

CSS Selectors

CSS Selectors are used to specify which HTML elements should be affected by CSS styles. They act as a way to target specific elements or groups of elements within an HTML document.

How CSS Selectors Work:

1. Identify the Element: You choose a selector that matches the desired HTML element or group of elements.
2. Apply Styles: Once the selector is identified, you can apply CSS properties to modify the appearance of the selected elements.

Example HTML Document:

HTML

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>CSS Selectors Example</title>

<style>

/\* Element selector \*/

p {

color: blue;

}

/\* Class selector \*/

.special {

font-weight: bold;

text-decoration: underline;

}

/\* ID selector \*/

#myHeader {

color: red;

text-align: center;

}

/\* Attribute selector \*/

a[href="https://example.com"] {

color: green;

}

/\* Pseudo-class selector \*/

p:hover {

background-color: yellow;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 id="myHeader">This is a header</h1>

<p>This is a regular paragraph.</p>

<p class="special">This is a special paragraph.</p>

<a href="https://example.com">This is a link</a>

</body>

</html>

Use code [with caution.](/faq#coding)

Explanation of Selectors:

1. Element Selector: p targets all paragraph elements on the page, setting their color to blue.
2. Class Selector: .special targets elements with the class attribute "special," applying bold font weight and an underline.
3. ID Selector: #myHeader targets the element with the ID attribute "myHeader," setting its color to red and aligning the text to the center.
4. Attribute Selector: a[href="https://example.com"] targets anchor elements with the href attribute equal to "[https://example.com](https://www.google.com/url?sa=E&source=gmail&q=https://example.com)," setting their color to green.
5. Pseudo-class Selector: p:hover targets paragraph elements when the mouse hovers over them, setting their background color to yellow.

Additional Notes:

* You can combine multiple selectors using spaces to target elements that match all conditions. For example, .special p would target paragraphs within elements with the "special" class.
* CSS selectors are case-sensitive.
* There are many other types of selectors available, such as descendant selectors, child selectors, and sibling selectors, which allow for more complex targeting.