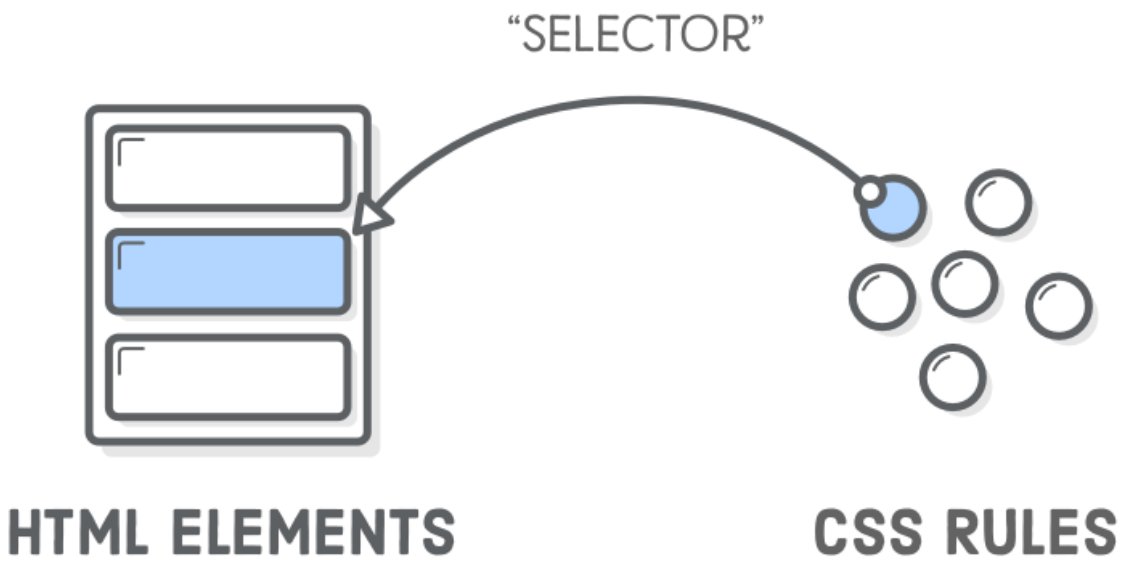
CSS concepts-



Basic Selectors-

- **Type selectors**

A *type selector* matches the name of a document language element type. A type selector matches every instance of the element type in the document tree.

The following rule matches all H1 elements in the document tree:

```
h1 { font-family: sans-serif }
```

- **Universal selector**

The universal selector, written "*", matches the name of any element type. It matches any single element in the document tree.
If the universal selector is not the only component of a simple selector, the "*" may be omitted. For example:

1. *[lang=fr] and [lang=fr] are equivalent.
2. *.warning and .warning are equivalent.
3. *#myid and #myid are equivalent.

- **Class selectors**

The class selector consists of a dot, '.', followed by a class name. A class name is any value, without spaces, placed within an HTML class attribute. It is up to you to

choose a name for the class. It is also noteworthy that multiple elements in a document can have the same class value, and a single element can have multiple class names separated by white space.

- **ID selectors**

The ID selector consists of a hash/pound symbol (#), followed by the ID name of a given element. Any element can have a unique ID name set with the id attribute. It is up to you to choose an ID name. It's the most efficient way to select a single element.

- **Attribute selectors**

Attribute selectors are a special kind of selector that will match elements based on their attributes and attribute values. Their generic syntax consists of square brackets ([]) containing an attribute name followed by an optional condition to match against the value of the attribute. Attribute selectors can be divided into two categories depending on the way they match attribute values: **Presence and value** attribute selectors and **Substring value** attribute selectors.

Combinators-

- **Descendant Selectors**

Imagine we wanted the important paragraph in the “intro” Div to look different than the important paragraph at the bottom of the page. We can use a Descendant Selector to achieve this.

- **Child selectors**

A *child selector* matches when an element is the child of some element. A child selector is made up of two or more selectors separated by ">".

The following rule sets the style of all P elements that are children of BODY:

```
body > P { line-height: 1.3 }
```

- **Adjacent sibling selectors**

Adjacent sibling selectors have the following syntax: E1 + E2, where E2 is the subject of the selector. The selector matches if E1 and E2 share the same parent

in the document tree and E1 immediately precedes E2, ignoring non-element nodes (such as text nodes and comments).

Example-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1, h2, p {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
p.center {
  text-align: left;
  color: blue;
}
p.large {
text-align: center;
  font-size: 300%;
}
.center1 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
#para1 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Hello Internity</h1>
<h2>This is Amrit Gangwar.</h2>
<p>A web developer Intern.</p><br>
<p class="center">This page contains the use of various css selectors.</p>
<p class="center large">There are several different types of selectors in CSS.</p>
<ol>
<li>CSS Element Selector
<li>CSS Id Selector
<li>CSS Class Selector
<li>CSS Universal Selector
<li>CSS Group Selector
</ol>
<p class1="center">For more details visit w3schools.</p>
<p id="para1">Thank you</p>
</body>
</html>
```