

* CSS Selector *

↳ selectors are used to select the content on which we can perform styling.

↳ It is a set of CSS sets of rule.

↳ There are several selectors.

1) CSS Element Selector.

2) CSS Id selector.

3) CSS class selector.

4) CSS universal selector.

5) CSS Group selector.

6) CSS Descendent selector.

7) CSS child selector or Direct child selector.

1) CSS Element Selector *

By Name only we can understand

that it uses elements tags to apply CSS.

→ with `<p>`, `<h1>`, `` and many more elements even body tags is also used in this selector.

↳ Syntax

`<p>` ^{HTML} This tag uses Element Selector `</p>`

CSS

PS

color: Red;

background color: ~~Brown~~;

Yellow;

g

This is How we can apply Element selector.

and if `p` is tag there more in HTML it will apply the CSS to all `<p>` tags.

2> Id Selector * (#) we can ~~not~~ call it also attribute because it uses in elements.

- It select element specific to apply CSS.
- An college Id is unique like your Roll no is not matched with other,
- exactly id selector it works same it is unique type.
- It uses (#) to start id in CSS file.
- Example

Syntax

```
<P id="line-one"> This Tag uses ID selector </P>  
<P> This Tag does not uses ID Selector </P>  
<P> " </P>
```

~~In Result~~ In CSS.

#line-one {

color: yellow;

background color: Black;

}

The Result you will see that only the tag 1 we have given is got applied CSS, while other acts as same paragraph tags.

3) CSS Class Selector * (.) dot

→ It starts [name of class selector] this is how we can apply CSS in class.

→ In class we can apply CSS to one or more element at a same time.

→ It provides you to use it for multiple times to avoid you to write the code 2 times.

Note class cannot be started with number.

→ Example

Syntax

<P> This Tag does not use class selector </P>

<P class="sel"> This Tag uses class selector </P>

<P> This Tag does not use class selector </P>

<P class="sel"> This Tag uses class selector </P>

In CSS file

• sel {

color : aqua;

background color : black;

}

The Result you will see that it will apply to ~~P2~~ <P> of line 2 & 4.

→ With this we can save code and space.

→ If you want to apply only one tag element

then p.center {

}

| we can use this to apply for only one element.

4) CSS Universal Selector (*) (*)

→ It uses (*) to select to apply CSS, In this it will apply CSS to all tags, elements present in the HTML file.

→ Example Syntax

<h2> This is Heading </h2>

<p> This style will applied to all tag and Heading </p>

<p> Me Too! </p>

<p> And me! </p>

```
*{  
  color: Red;  
  background: White;  
}
```

→ The Result you will see that the Red color is applied to whole text which are present in HTML.

→ while white color makes whole background of your screen white.

→ diff btw Body Element Selector vs universal

→ If you use Body tag to apply CSS, it will apply to whole content

→ But it will show the container, we have made with the help of dotted line

→ It will show how first it make line for HTML, then Body, then other element.

universal

→ If you use this it will apply CSS to all

→ But it will make one dotted line for Body & HTML tags only

→ It will not generate dotted line for other tags like heading & Paragraph.

5) Group Element Selector (1)

like (p, b)

- It uses to select all the element which you have mention in CSS file, it will apply same style to every elements.
- It is similar to elements only but we are giving more than one elements, that's why we called it as a group selector.
- group selector is separated by (,) symbol.
- example

Syntax

```
<h1> Hello folks </h1>  
<h2> Hello coders </h2>  
<p> This 3 tags uses group selector </p>
```

In CSS file.

```
h1, h2, p {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
    background-color: beige;  
}
```

- with this the Result you will see that it apply CSS to all elements.

6) Descendent Selector * (is a § 4)

→ This is used to specify that I have to you li element list from in that it will apply style (a) only.

→ which are present in list not outside the li <a> tags

→ Example:

Syntax

 <a> link - 1

" " " - 2 " "

 > Plain text - 1

" " " - 2

<a> out of list Anchor tag - link - 3

In CSS li {

color: white;

background: black;

}

In Result you can see that only Link - 1, Link - 2 got CSS applied while link - 3 anchor tag did not get applied this is how descendent selectors work.

→

7) Direct Child * (>)

- we use (>) symbol to use direct child selector.
- It will apply only direct parent > child not
- grand parent > parent > child.
 $\begin{matrix} & & & <i> \\ & & <p> & & <i> \end{matrix}$
- It will apply like b>i or p>b

→ example.

Syntax

~~<p>~~

 This font is Bold in nature &

<i> while this font is italic in nature <i>

<p>

In CSS file.

b>i {

color : white;

background-color: Black;

}

The Result you will get it because of direct child.

But if you use p i {

}

It will not work.