

# CSS

## Selectors

CSS Selectors are used to select the HTML elements which you want to redesign.

5 different types of CSS Selectors:

- 1) Element/tag Selector
- 2) Id Selector
- 3) Class Selector
- 4) Universal Selector
- 5) Group Selector

### 1) Element Selector

Here we will select the HTML element by using tag names or element names.

Elements Selector selects all the occurrences of tags present in HTML document.

```
<style>
```

```
P {
```

```
    text-align: center;
```

```
    color: red;
```

```
    background-color: blue;
```

```
</style>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p> I am paragraph </p>
```

```
<p> I am paragraph too </p>
```

```
<p> I am paragraph again </p>
```

```
</body>
```

## 2) ID Selector

To Create ID in CSS we use ID name prefixed with hash (#) character

To name can be anything

Once ID is created in CSS we can implement it in any of HTML Element.

We can apply only one ID to an HTML

<Head> Element.

<Style>

#para {

text-align: center;

color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p id="para"> Hello World ! </p>

<p> This paragraph is not affected </p>

</body>

## 3) class Selector

Class selector used to create class names prefixed with (.)

Once class is created we can

implement on any HTML Element

Class Selector over rides the properties applied through Element Selector

We can apply more than one class to an HTML element.

To apply class created in CSS we can use class attribute in HTML elements.

<head>

<style>

- Center {

```
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 class="center"> Good Morning. </h1>

<p> class="center" > Lorem. </p>

</body>

</html>

#### 4) GROUP SELECTOR

In Group we will select the tags in Group. All the selected Elements should be separated by (,) comma; It is better to select group selector to minimize code.

We can select any number of HTML Elements in Group selectors.

<Style>

h<sub>1</sub>, h<sub>2</sub>, p {

text-align: center;

color: red;

}

</Style>

</head>

<body>

<h<sub>1</sub>> Hello world </h<sub>1</sub>>

<h<sub>2</sub>> Heading </h<sub>2</sub>>

<p> lorem </p>

</body>

## 5) Universal Selector

The Universal Selector (\*) Selects all HTML Elements on Web page and common design is applied to all elements.

Here to Select all Elements we

use (\*) which refers to all the

\* { text-align: center; color: blue; }

<body> </style>

<h<sub>1</sub>> Hello world </h<sub>1</sub>>

<p> lorem </p>

<p> lorem ipsum </p>

</body>

</html>

## CSS

## § COMBINATORS

A Combinator is Something which is Similar to Selectors.

A CSS Selector can contain more than one simple selector, Between these simple selector, we can include a combinator.

There are four different combinators:

- 1) Descendant Selector (space)
- 2) child Selector (>)
- 3) Adjacent Sibling Selector (+)
- 4) General Sibling Selector (~)

### 1) Descendant Selector

This Selector will Select all the direct and indirect members or tags inside main tag.

```
<style>
```

```
  p {
```

```
    color: Red;
```

```
    background-color: yellow;
```

```
  }
```

```
</style>
```

```
<body>
```

```
  <p> lorem </p>
```

```
<div>
```

```
  <p> lorem </p>
```

```
  <p> lorem </p>
```

```
  <section> <p> lorem </p> <section>
```

```
</div>
```

```
  <p> lorem </p>
```

```
</body>
```

## 2) Child Selector

This selector selects all the direct members or a tag from main tag.

<body>

<div>

<p> lorem </p>

<p> lorem </p>

<section> <p> lorem </p> </section>

<p> lorem </p>

</div>

<p> lorem </p>

</body>

<style>

div> p {

color: blue;

background-color: pink;

### 3) Adjacent

### Sibling

### Selector (+)

This Selector is used to select the element that is first occurrence of outside member of a main tag.

This Combinator Selects only one tag that is next to the specified tag.

<body>

<p> lorem </p>

<div>

<p> lorem <p>

<p> lorem </p>

</div>

<p> lorem <p>

<p> lorem </p>

<div>

<p> lorem </p>

<p> lorem </p>

</div>

<p> lorem </p>

<p> lorem </p>

</body>

<Style>

```
div + p { background-color : yellow;  
          color: pink ; }
```

</style>

## A) General Sibling Selector (~)

This selector selects all elements that are next siblings of a specified tag. It will select all the occurrences after the main tag.

```
<body> <body>
  <p> lorem </p>
  <div>
    <p> lorem </p> <div>
  </div>
  <p> lorem </p> <div>
  <p> lorem </p> <div>
<div>
  <p> lorem </p> <div>
  <p> lorem </p> <div>
</div>
  <p> lorem </p> <div>
  <p> lorem </p> <div>
<body> <body>
<style> <style>
  & div ~ p { & div ~ p
    background-color: yellow; background-color: yellow;
    color: blue; color: blue;
  }
</style> & div ~ p
```