

Selectors

Type

1. Simple Selector
2. Combinator Selector
3. Pseudo Class Selector
4. Pseudo Element Selector
5. Attribute Selector

Simple Selectors

- TagName
- Id Name (#)
- Class Name (.)
- Universal (*)
- Grouping (,)

<!-- ? TagName: -->

- To target the element based on tagname itself we have to use tagName selector.
- The symbol was the tagname itself.

<!--? Universal: -->

- It will target all the elements in the document including body tag too.
- The symbol used is asterisk (*).

<!-- ? Id Name: -->

- To target the elements uniquely we have to use an id name.
- In CSS id name can be duplicated also there is no problem,
<!--! But once we moved to advanced languages, Repetition of id name will not work. So it is highly recommended not to use it from now on. -->
- The Symbol used is hash (#).

<!-- ? Class Name: -->

- when we want to give same css to the more than one elements then we have to use class.
- The symbol used is dot (.)

<!-- ? Grouping: -->

- To target multiple elements at a time we have to use a grouping selector.
- Whenever we need to pass similar properties for multiple elements we can use a grouping selector.
- The symbol used to combine all elements is comma (,)

Combinator Selector

It is a combination of 2 simple selectors.

Based on the relation b/w 2 elements the css will target the elements.

They are:

1. Descendent Selector ()
2. Direct Child Selector (>)

<!-- ? Descendent Selector: -->

- It will target all the children, grandchildren , great grandchildren and so on.
- The symbol used is space ().

<!-- ? Direct Child Selector: -->

- It will target only the children but not grandchildren , great grandchildren and so on.
- The symbol used is greater than (>).