

02/11/23
Thurs.

#8) Group Selector :-

used to define / to apply same styles for all the elements base on specified attribute.

group → defined styles for selector

7 sel → define styles for elements

adv :- to minimise code repetition / redundancy.

Synt :- tag1, tag2, tag3, ... tagn {
prop: val;

group of tags
is k/d as
grouping selector

Qs,

#id, #id, #id {

prop: value;

}

same type of selectors
are k/n as homogeneous
type.

Qs,

[attr], [attribute] -- {

prop: value;

}

Qs,

tag, #id, C, P, tag C-tag {

prop: value;

tag
selector#id
selectorC
class
selectorP
child
selector

combination of diff-diff types of selector.

(different-different selector are k/n as heterogeneous
heterogeneous type.)

eg:-

<style>

h1 {

color: red;

}

h2 {

color: red;

}

h3 {

color: red;

}

h4 {

color: red;

}

Instead of this long code
we can define in one way

ie:- h1, h2, h3, h4 {

color: red;

}

result will be same.
(reduces no of code + time)
nothing else.


```

</style>
<body>
  <h1> Hello </h1>
  <h2> DATA </h2>
  <h3> DATA </h3>
  <h4> DATA </h4>
</body>

```

Eg:- ^{group of} Similarly we can use Id, class, attribute selector.

```

Eg:- #id1, #id2, #id3 {
      color: blue;
    }

```

```

Eg:- .c1, .c2, .c3 {
      color: orange;
    }

```

```

Eg:- div, #id, .c {
      color: pink;
    }

```

→ Eg:-

```

<body>
  <div> HTML </div>

```

```

  <p id="i"> ces </p>

```

```

  <span class="c"> JS </span>

```

```

  <p class="c"> Hello </p>

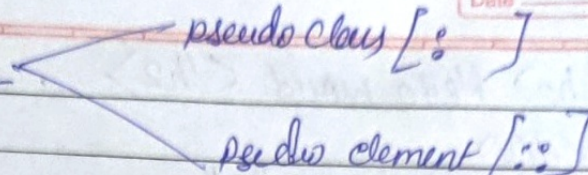
```

```

</body>

```


marker is used only for ol, ul, & tag.

8) Pseudo Selectors :- 
pseudo class [:]
pseudo element [::]

CSS precedence :-

→ CSS styles are applied in the following order (lower priority to higher priority).

⇒ The higher priority style overrides the same property's value of

Eg: <head>
<style>

```
h3 { background: cyan; }  
#id { background: pink; }  
.c { background: orange; }  
div h3 { background: yellow; }
```

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2> demo on CSS precedence priority </h2>