Type Selector:

In the previous slides, we have learned how to pick an HTML element in order to style it and we have encountered several types of CSS selectors.

Let's view the first type of selector and implement it in a real example.

Type:

Using a type selector is as simple as typing the name of the element. However, it's preferable if you know when to use it. This selector is used when we want to apply the same rule on every element in the page.

For example, we want every `h1` title to be in red, the font will be `roboto` and the `text-align` will be in the center.

- HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="">
        <head>
                <title>Type selector</title>
        </head>
        <body>
                <h1>Welcome to my blog</h1>
                <p>
                        Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Blar
                        ratione alias, eaque temporibus tenetur similique accusamus c
                        laudantium ea reiciendis itaque atque earum provident. Ab nis
                        repellat vitae.
                </p>
                <h1>I am a super web developer</h1>
        </body>
```

```
</html>
```

- CSS

```
h1 {
        color: red;
        font-family: roboto;
        text-align: center;
}
```

- Output:

Class Selectors:

The selection by type has worked fine until now, but let's say we have shared style not only for one type but for multiple types. For example, we are going to put all the text in a blue section and the other section will be in gray. In this case, the type selector is not extremely helpful. That is why we instead chose to use the **class** selector.

A class is a tag attribute that allows us to name an identifier for the element to adopt a certain style. You can specify a class on CSS with a (.) period

To use the `class` selector, you can follow the example below:

- HTML

```
    <!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="">
        <head>
                <title>Type selector</title>
        </head>
        <body>
                <h1 class="title">Welcome to my blog</h1>
                <p class="title">
                        Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Blar
                        ratione alias, eaque temporibus tenetur similique accusamus c
                </p>
                <h1>I am a super web developer</h1>
        </body>
</html>
```

- CSS

```
.title{
  color:blue
}
```

- Output:

ID Selector:

The final type of CSS selector is the selection by ID.

ID selectors in CSS allow you to target elements (Tags) by their ID values. ID selectors are unique, so you can only apply them to the content of one element. To reference an ID, you precede the ID name with a hash mark (#).

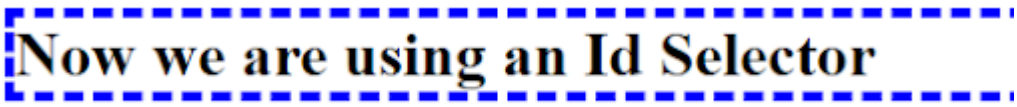
- HTML

```
<h1 id="blue-bordered">Now we are using an Id Selector</h1>
```

- CSS

```
#blue-bordered {
    border: 5px dashed blue;
}
```

- Output:



Multiple Selectors :

One of the most important principles in programming is the “DRY” principle: Don’t repeat yourself.

Let's assume that we have a `p` tag, a `div` tag, and a `section` tag that share the same background color. So, by following the “DRY” principle, we must not repeat the styling three times.

CSS allows us to do that. We can select multiple elements by separating the selectors with commas, like this:

```
/* Selecting multiple HTML element types */
      h1, p{
          border: 1px solid black;
      }

     /* Selecting styles to be applied to several classes */
     .FirstItem, .LastItem {
```

```
    font-size: 1.2em;
}

/* Using multiple Kinds of selectors */
h3, .red, #redElement {
    color: red
}
```

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