



## Types of Selectors

❖ **Selectors** are used in CSS for **selecting an element of HTML document**.

❖ There are **three** types of selectors :

1. **Element Selector.**
2. **Class Selector.**
3. **ID Selector.**

**Note : These are also known as Basic Selectors.**

### Element Selector :

Code :

index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>CSS Selectors</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Hey Prologians, We are studying CSS Selectors</h1>
  <h1>These are also known as Basic CSS Selectors .....Cheers</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Continue...





## Types of Selectors

Code :

style.css

Selecting the element by its **tag-name** is known as Element Selector

```
h1{  
  border:2px solid green;  
  background-color: pink;  
  color:black;  
}
```

Output :

Hey Prologians, We are studying CSS Selectors

These are also known as Basic CSS Selectors .....Cheers

Continue...



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## Types of Selectors

### Class Selector :

- ❖ It is used in the **HTML document** as an **class** attribute with the tag.  
Like: `<p class="prolog"> Class Selector </p>`
- ❖ It is defined using **( . ) dot** in the **CSS**.  
Like: `.prolog { color: blue; }`
- ❖ It can be used with **multiple tags**.

### Example 1 :

index.html

Style.css

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>CSS Selectors</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1 class="prolog">Hey Prologians, We are studying CSS Selectors</h1>
  <h1>These are also known as Basic CSS Selectors .....Cheers</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

```
.prolog{
  border:2px solid green;
  background-color: pink;
  color:black;
}
```

Continue...





## Types of Selectors

Output :

Hey Prologians, We are studting CSS Selectors

These are also known as Basic CSS Selectors .....Cheers

Example 2 : Same Class can be applied on multiple selectors

index.html

```
<body>
  <h1 class="prolog">Hey Prologians, We are studting CSS Selectors</h1>
  <h1 class="prolog">These are also known as Basic CSS Selectors .....Cheers</h1>
  <p class="prolog">These are also known as Basic CSS Selectors .....Cheers</p>
</body>
```

Output :

Hey Prologians, We are studting CSS Selectors

These are also known as Basic CSS Selectors .....Cheers

These are also known as Basic CSS Selectors .....Cheers

Continue...



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## Types of Selectors

### ID Selector :

- ❖ It is used in the **HTML document** as an **ID** attribute with the tag.  
Like: `<p id="prolog"> Class Selector </p>`
- ❖ It is defined using **( # ) hash** in the **CSS**.  
Like: `#prolog { color: blue; }`
- ❖ It must be unique, it means that, it should be used only at one place.

### Code

### index.html

### Style.css

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>CSS Selectors</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1 id="prolog">Hey Prologians, We are studting CSS Selectors</h1>
  <h1>These are also known as Basic CSS Selectors .....Cheers</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

```
#prolog{
  border:2px solid green;
  background-color: pink;
  color:black;
}
```

Continue...





## Types of Selectors

Output :

Hey Prologians, We are studying CSS Selectors

These are also known as Basic CSS Selectors .....Cheers

Question : Difference between Class and ID ?

- ❖ Class can be **used** with **multiple tags**.
- ❖ Class need **not to be unique**.
- ❖ ID must be used with only **one single tag**.
- ❖ It **should be unique**.





## HTML List

There are two types of List :

1. Ordered list `<ol>`
2. Unordered list `<ul>`

❖ Every list elements are defined within `<li>` tag.

Example 1 :

index.html

Output :

Ordered List

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>HTML List</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h4>Courses</h4>
  <ol>
    <li>C</li>
    <li>C++</li>
    <li>Web Development</li>
    <li>Core Java</li>
    <li>Advanced Java</li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

### Courses

1. C
2. C++
3. Web Development
4. Core Java
5. Advanced Java

By Default, sequencing is done in **Integer Numbers**

We can change the type of sequencing by **type** attribute with the `<ol>` tag.

Continue...





## HTML List

Example 2 : type="1"

index.html

```
<body>
  <h4>Courses</h4>
  <ol type="1">
    <li>C</li>
    <li>C++</li>
    <li>Web Development</li>
    <li>Core Java</li>
    <li>Advanced Java</li>
  </ol>
</body>
```

Output :

### Courses

1. C
2. C++
3. Web Development
4. Core Java
5. Advanced Java

Example 3 : type="A"

### Courses

- A. C
- B. C++
- C. Web Development
- D. Core Java
- E. Advanced Java

Example 4 : type="a"

### Courses

- a. C
- b. C++
- c. Web Development
- d. Core Java
- e. Advanced Java

Example 5 : type="I"

### Courses

- I. C
- II. C++
- III. Web Development
- IV. Core Java
- V. Advanced Java

Example 6 : type="i"

### Courses

- i. C
- ii. C++
- iii. Web Development
- iv. Core Java
- v. Advanced Java

Continue...







## HTML List

### Example 7: Nested List

#### index.html

```
<body>
  <h4>Courses</h4>
  <ol type="1">
    <li>C</li>
    <li>C++</li>
    <li>Web Development
      <ol type="I">
        <li>Photoshop</li>
        <li>HTML5</li>
        <li>CSS3</li>
        <li>Bootstrap</li>
        <li>JavaScript</li>
        <li>jQuery</li>
        <li>Ajax</li>
        <li>JSON</li>
      </ol>
    </li>
    <li>Core Java</li>
    <li>Advanced Java</li>
  </ol>
</body>
```

#### Output

##### Courses

1. C
2. C++
3. Web Development
  - I. Photoshop
  - II. HTML5
  - III. CSS3
  - IV. Bootstrap
  - V. JavaScript
  - VI. jQuery
  - VII. Ajax
  - VIII. JSON
4. Core Java
5. Advanced Java





## HTML List

### Unordered List

Code :

index.html

Output :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>HTML List</title>
  <title></title>
</head>
<body>
  <h4>Courses</h4>
  <ul>
    <li>C</li>
    <li>C++</li>
    <li>Web Development</li>
    <li>Core Java</li>
    <li>Advanced Java</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

### Courses

- C
- C++
- Web Development
- Core Java
- Advanced Java





## Navigation Bar Using HTML List

Step-1 :

index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>HTML List</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <ul>
    <li>Home</li>
    <li>About Us</li>
    <li>Portfolio</li>
    <li>Team</li>
    <li>Contact Us</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Output 1 :

- Home
- About Us
- Portfolio
- Team
- Contact Us

Step-2:

style.css

```
ul{
  list-style-type: none;
}
```

It will remove  
the list style

Output 2 :

Home  
About Us  
Portfolio  
Team  
Contact Us

Continue...





## Navigation Bar Using HTML List

Step-3:

style.css

Output 3:

```
ul{  
    list-style-type: none;  
}  
  
ul li{  
    border:2px solid black;  
    background-color: blue;  
    color:red;  
}
```

Home  
About Us  
Portfolio  
Team  
Contact Us

It will select only those <li> tags which are the child of <ul> tag.

Continue...



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## Navigation Bar Using HTML List

Step-4:

style.css

```
ul{  
    list-style-type: none;  
}  
  
ul li{  
    border:2px solid black;  
    background-color: blue;  
    color:red;  
  
    padding:10px;  
}
```

Add padding to each <li>

**But wait!** This Navigation Bar Covers the whole width of the browser.

Because <li> is a block level Element.

Let's Change it into inline-level element.

Output 4:

Home

About Us

Portfolio

Team

Contact Us

Continue...



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## Navigation Bar Using HTML List

Step-5:

style.css

Output 5:

```
ul{
  list-style-type: none;
  text-align: center;
}

ul li{
  border:2px solid black;
  background-color: blue;
  color:red;

  padding:10px;
  display: inline-block;
}
```



Here! **display** property is used to change the block-level element to the inline-level element.

Step-6

style.css

```
ul{
  list-style-type: none;
  text-align:center;
}

ul li{
  border:2px solid black;
  background-color: blue;
  color:red;

  padding:10px;
  display:inline-block;
  width:100px;
  margin-left:50px;
}
```

Adding margin-left to each navigation bar tabs

Output 6:

