CSS Syntax and Selectors

To apply styles to HTML elements, you need to understand the basic **syntax of CSS** and how to **select elements** on the page.

CSS Syntax

Every CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block.

```
selector {
  property: value;
}
```

Example:

```
h1 {
  color: navy;
  font-size: 32px;
}
```

- h1 is the selector
- color and font-size are properties
- navy and 32px are the values
- The curly braces {} contain the declaration block
- Each declaration ends with a semicolon;

Types of Selectors

1. Element Selector

Selects all elements of a specific type.

```
p {
  color: gray;
}
```

This targets all elements.

2. Class Selector

Selects elements with a specific class.

HTML:

```
This is important.
```

CSS:

```
.highlight {
  background-color: yellow;
}
```

Use a period . before the class name.

3. ID Selector

Selects a single element with a unique ID.

HTML:

```
<h1 id="main-heading">Welcome</h1>
```

CSS:

```
#main-heading {
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
}
```

Use a hash # before the ID name.

4. Universal Selector

Applies styles to all elements on the page.

```
* {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}
```

This is commonly used for resetting default styles.

5. Grouping Selectors

Apply the same styles to multiple selectors at once.

```
h1, h2, h3 {
  color: darkblue;
}
```

This avoids repetition.

6. Descendant Selector

Targets elements nested inside other elements.

HTML:

```
<div>
  This is a paragraph inside a div.
</div>
```

CSS:

```
div p {
  font-style: italic;
}
```

Only tags inside <div> will be affected.

7. Combining Class and Element Selectors

You can be more specific by combining them.

```
p.note {
  color: teal;
}
```

This targets only elements with the class note .

Summary

- CSS selectors help you choose which HTML elements to style.
- Use . for classes, # for IDs, and tag names for element selectors.
- Combine and group selectors for powerful control.