CSS Selector

1. Why CSS Selectors are used in HTML?

Ans- CSS selectors are one of the most important parts of CSS. They give you the ability to target HTML elements on your web page that you want to style. Without CSS selectors, you wouldn't be able to style your page to look how you want.

1. What are the different types of Selectors in CSS?

Ans- **The CSS element Selector**

The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

Example

Here, all <p> elements on the page will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}

**The CSS id Selector**

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.

The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!

To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

Example

The CSS rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="para1":

#para1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}

**The CSS class Selector**

The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.

To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

Example

In this example all HTML elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned:

.center {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}

**You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class.**

Example

In this example only <p> elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned:

p.center {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}

**HTML elements can also refer to more than one class**.

Example

In this example the <p> element will be styled according to class="center" and to class="large":

<p class="center large">This paragraph refers to two classes.</p>

**The CSS Universal Selector**

The universal selector (\*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

Example

The CSS rule below will affect every HTML element on the page:

\* {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: blue;  
}

**The CSS Grouping Selector**

The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.

Look at the following CSS code (the h1, h2, and p elements have the same style definitions):

h1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}  
  
h2 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}  
  
p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}

**It will be better to group the selectors, to minimize the code.**

**To group selectors, separate each selector with a comma.**

Example

In this example we have grouped the selectors from the code above:

h1, h2, p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}

**Descendant Selector**

The descendant selector matches all elements that are descendants of a specified element.

The following example selects all <p> elements inside <div> elements:

Example

div p {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}

**Child Selector (>)**

The child selector selects all elements that are the children of a specified element.

The following example selects all <p> elements that are children of a <div> element:

Example

div > p {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}

**Adjacent Sibling Selector (+)**

The adjacent sibling selector is used to select an element that is directly after another specific element.

Sibling elements must have the same parent element, and "adjacent" means "immediately following".

The following example selects the first <p> element that are placed immediately after <div> elements:

Example

div + p {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}

**General Sibling Selector (~)**

The general sibling selector selects all elements that are next siblings of a specified element.

The following example selects all <p> elements that are next siblings of <div> elements:

Example

div ~ p {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}

1. How do you use external fonts and apply them?

Ans- Step-1: Type google fonts on any browser.

Step-2: Select any font you would like to show on your webpage.

Step-3: Copy the link of that font and paste it into the head section of your document and also link the CSS file in your html document.

Step-4: Copy the font style which will be displayed below the font link and paste it into your CSS file under any tag like body tag etc.

Step-5: Now you can open the html document with the live server to see the font changes.