CSS selectors

CSS syntax:

```
selector{
    Property : values;
    ……
    }
```

Here, the selector can be any one of the following.

Universal selector

Type selector

Class selector

ID selector

Attribute selector

Universal selector

The CSS **universal selector** (*) matches elements of any type

Syntax:

```
*{
Property : value;

}
```

Type selector

The CSS **type selector** matches elements by node name. In other words, it selects all elements of the given type within a document.

Syntax:

```
Element-name{
        Property : value;
        }
```

Class selector

The CSS **class selector** matches elements based on the contents of their class attribute

Sybtax:

```
.class-name{}
```

Ex:

```
.main{}
```

This will match with all elements with class name “main”

```
li.main{}
```

This will match with all <li> elements with class name “main”

```
li.main.sub{}
```

This will match with all <li> elements with class list that includes both “main” & “sub”

ID selector

The CSS **ID selector** matches an element based on the value of the element's id attribute. In order for the element to be selected, its id attribute must match exactly the value given in the selector.

Syntax:

```
#id{
Property : value;
}
```

Attribute selector

The CSS **attribute selector** matches elements based on the presence or value of a given attribute.

Syntax:

```
Element-name[ attribute]{
        Property : value;
        }
```

Ex:

```
Input[type="text"]{}
```

Selector list

When it is required to apply same styles to different elements, then the selector can be list of elements separated by comma.

Element1,element2,…,element-n{}

Display property of CSS

The **display** CSS property sets whether an element is treated as a block or inline element and the layout used for its children.

block

The element generates a block element box, generating line breaks both before and after the element when in the normal flow.

inline

The element generates one or more inline element boxes that do not generate line breaks before or after themselves. In normal flow, the next element will be on the same line if there is space

inline-block

The element generates a block element box that will be flowed with surrounding content as if it were a single inline box (behaving much like a replaced element would).