CSS Selectors

The CSS Selectors are elements in which a set of rules should be applied by naming the element, the class of the element, or the id of the element. This can be used in Internal Style Sheet only and not in the Inline Style Sheet.

An Overview of Selectors

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Selector** | **Example Selector** | **Rule** |
| type | span | span{background-color: red;} |
| class | .sample | .sample{background-color: green;} |
| Id | #sample | #sample{background-color: pink;} |
| pseudo-class | a:link | a:link{color: red;} |
| pseudo-element | p:first-letter | p:first-letter {color: brown;} |
| grouped | h1, h2, h3, h4 | h1, h2, h3, h4 {text-align: left; } |
| universal | \* | \* {color: pink; } |
| descendant | td span | td span {font-weight: bold;} |

**Type Selector**

A selector that match elements based on the element type name.

**Class Selector**

This works on XHTML/HTML documents but not in general XML documents. This defines the class attribute. This will distinguish the difference of elements of the same type.

**ID Selector**

Same with Class selector, only works on XHTML/HTML documents. This is used to select a single item on a single page and two elements mustn’t have same id attribute.

**Pseudo-Classes**

This allows the elements to be formatted and these selector uses a prefix colon.

**Pseudo-Elements**

Same with Pseudo-Class with CSS level 1 that defines two pseudo-elements the first-letter and the first-line that selects the first letter and first line element respectively.

**Grouping Selectors**

A group of selectors can be grouped in which it is separated by a comma.

**Universal Selectors**

It is applied on a style for all items on the page.

**Descendant Selectors**

It is allowed to apply a style that are nested within another element.