

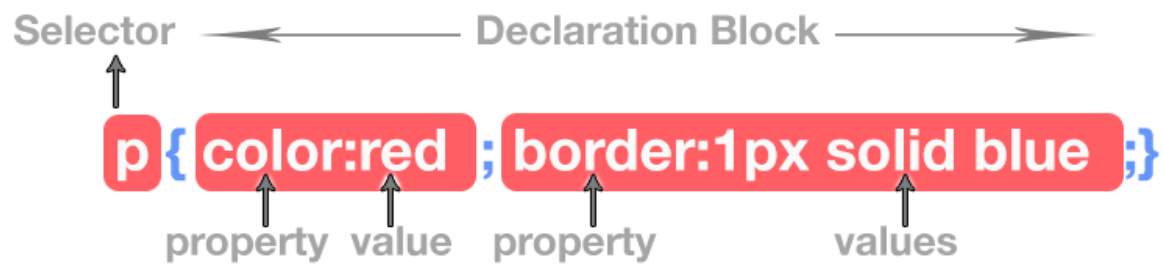
CSS SELECTORS

- ✓ Selectors are used in internal or external css.
- ✓ After selector name, a declaration block, i.e curly brackets {} are used.
- ✓ Within { }, css code for targeted element is written with key: value pair.

Type of CSS selectors

- 1) CSS Element Selector
- 2) CSS Id Selector
- 3) CSS Class Selector
- 4) CSS Universal Selector
- 5) CSS Group Selector

Syntax :



1) ID Selectors

- ID Selector is used to call an HTML Element by its unique id name.
- Id is always unique in a single web page.
- We can not give same ID name to any other HTML Element in same webpage
- In css, id selector is called using HASH (#), followed by id name.

Example :

Output :

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
#para1 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<p id="para1">Hello World!</p>
<p>This paragraph is not affected by the style.</p>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

Hello World!

This paragraph is not affected by the style.

2) Class Selectors

- Class Selector in css is used to call all html elements with same class name.
- Class represents a group of different or same html elements.
- We can give same class name to two or more different HTML Elements.
- In css, class is called using DOT (.), followed by class name.

Example :

Output :

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
.center {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1 class="center">Red and center-aligned heading</h1>
<p class="center">Red and center-aligned paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Red and center-aligned heading

Red and center-aligned paragraph.

3) Element Selector

- Element type Selector is the first Major selector in css.
- Any html element can be accessed in css using their tag name.
- Tags can be used more than once in html, so all elements will be called.

Example :

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<p>Every paragraph will be affected by the style.</p>
<p id="para1">Me too!</p>
<p>And me!</p>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

Output :

Every paragraph will be affected by the style.

Me too!

And me!

4) Universal Selectors

- The universal selector is used as a wildcard character.
- It selects all the elements on the pages.
- Universal Selector Asterisk * is used to call all html elements in css.

Example :

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
* {
  text-align: center;
  color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<h1>Hello world!</h1>
```

```
<p>Every element on the page will be affected by the style.</p>
```

```
<p id="para1">Me too!</p>
```

```
<p>And me!</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output :

Hello world!

Every element on the page will be affected by the style.

Me too!

And me!

5) Group Selectors

- The grouping selector is used to select all the elements with the same style definitions.
- Grouping selector is used to minimize the code.
- Commas are used to separate each selector in grouping.

Example :

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1, h2, p {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Hello World!</h1>
<h2>Smaller heading!</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Output :

Hello World!

Smaller heading!

This is a paragraph.