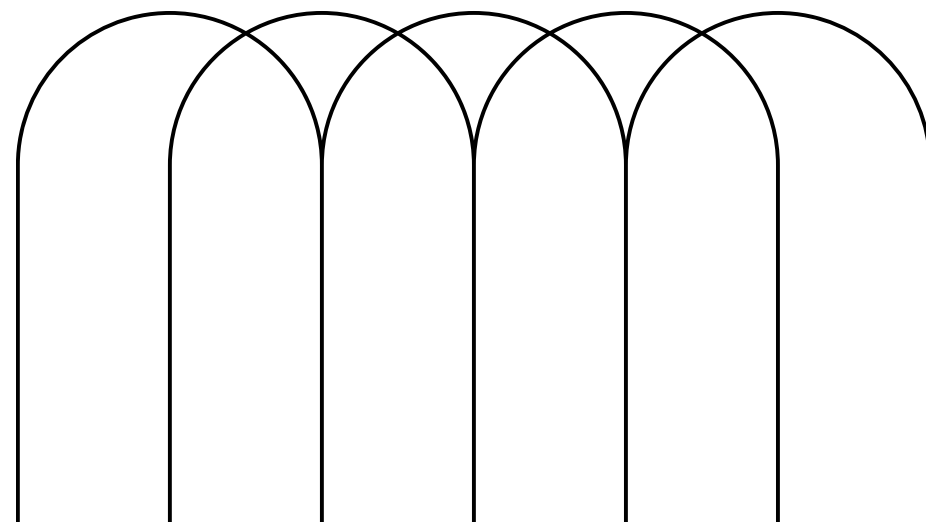# Selectors in CSS

CSS Selectors

CSS selectors are patterns used to select and style elements on a webpage. There are various types of CSS selectors, each with its own way of targeting elements in the HTML structure.

Universal Selector (*)

It selects all elements on a page.

```
* { color: red; }
```

Type (Element) Selector

The element selector selects the target element based on the specific type. Suppose you want to give every paragraph in your site a color of green you can use "p" to target all p in a document.

```
p { color: green; }
```

ID Selector (#)

The ID selector targets the elements based on the specific ID. It is written with the hash "#" character followed by the ID name in the style sheet.

```
#h1 { background-color: black; }
```

CSS Selectors

Class Selector (.)

The CSS **.class** selector selects elements with a specific class attribute value.

```
.text-dark{ color: #000 }
```

Group Selector

CSS group selector is used to select multiple elements and style them together. This reduces the code and extra effort to declare common styles for each element.

```
p, li {color: #313131}
```

Attribute Selectors ([])

Use the [attribute] selector to select elements with an attribute, for example, an alt attribute, a target attribute or type attribute, etc.

```
*[role="button"] { cursor: pointer }
```

CSS Selectors

More of Attribute Selector

[attribute]	This selector matches all elements with the specified attribute, regardless of its value.
[attribute="value"]	This selector matches elements with an attribute whose value is exactly equal to the specified value.
[attribute~="value"]	This selector matches elements where the any word of attribute's value matches the specified value (mostly to select element with an specific class).
[attribute|="value"]	This selector matches elements whose attribute value is either exactly value or starts with value followed by a hyphen (-). It is often used for language attributes.
[attribute^="value"]	This selector matches elements whose attribute value starts with the specified value.
[attribute*="value"]	This selector matches elements whose attribute value contains the specified value anywhere within it.

CSS Selectors

Descendant Selectors (tag tag)

Targets an element inside another element

```
.bg-dark p{ color: #fafafa }
```

Child Selector (>)

They only affects the direct child elements of an element.

```
.bg-dark>p {color: #313131}
```

Adjacent (Next) Sibling Selector (+)

Styles an element immediately following another.

```
h1+p { font-weight: bold; }
```

General Sibling Selector (~)

Styles all siblings that follow a specific element.

```
h1~p { font-weight: italic; }
```

Comments in CSS

We use comments to explain the purpose of a particular style, or to temporarily disable certain rules while working on your code

To add a comment to a CSS stylesheet, we use /* to start and */ to end the comment. The browser ignores anything between these symbols, so you can write notes without affecting your styles

```css
/* Example of single line comment */

h1 {
    font-size: 36px;
    color: #333;
}

/* Example of Multiline Comment

footer {
    background-color: #222;
}

*/
```

THANK YOU

PHONE NUMBER

(+91) 778 899 2897

WEBSITE

www.indixpert.com