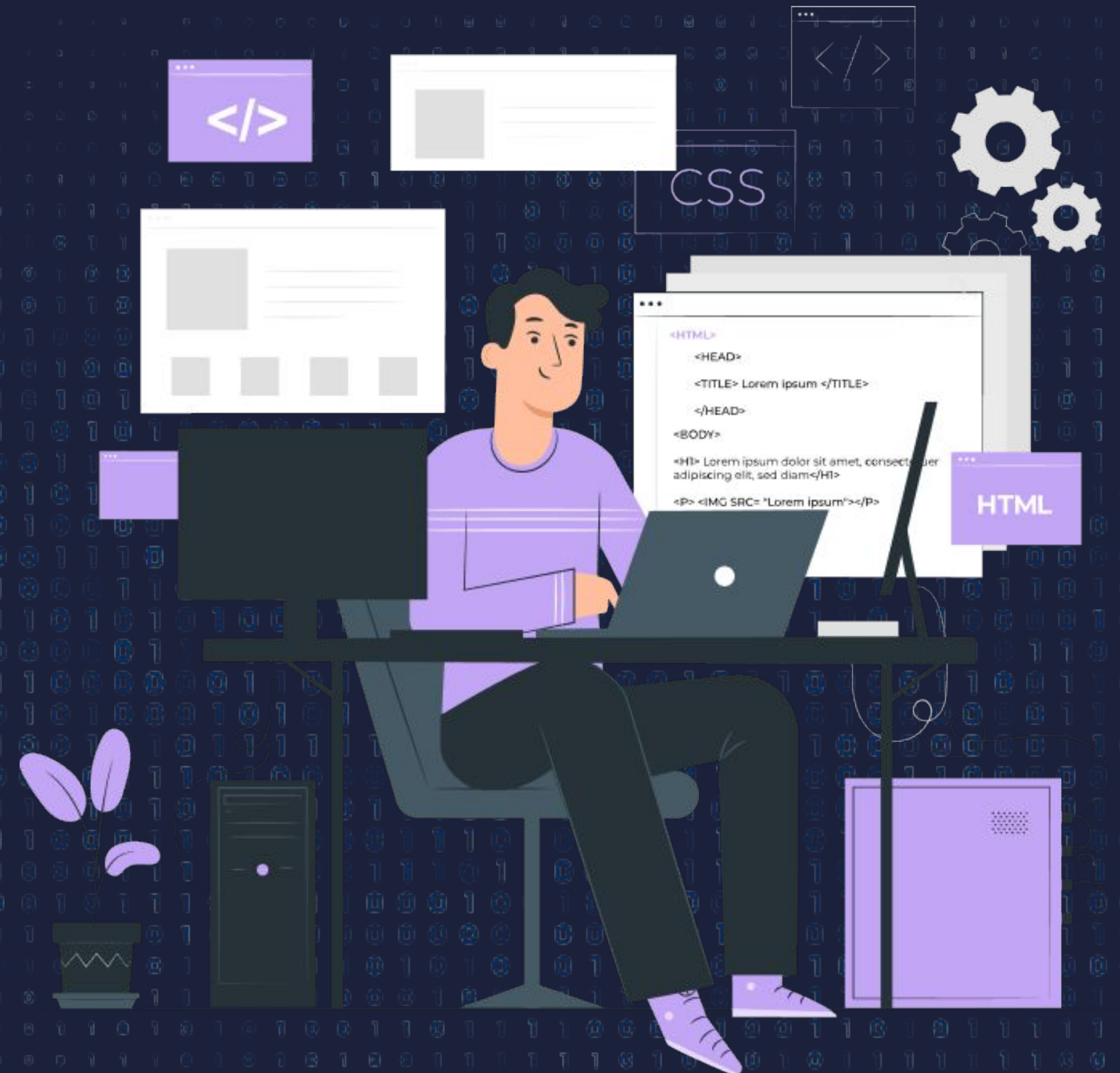# Basic Selector in CSS and their Specificity and Cascading Order
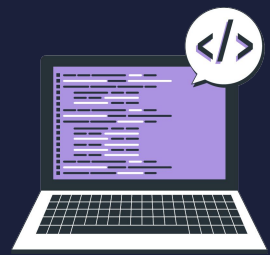
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Topics Covered

- Introduction to Selectors in CSS

- Categories of CSS Selectors

- Basic Selectors with Example

- Grouping selects with Example

- Combinators Selectors in CSS

- CSS specificity and Cascading order

Introduction to Selectors in CSS

- CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) selectors are used to targeting specific HTML elements or groups of elements in order to apply styles to them

- CSS selectors allow us to specify which HTML elements we want to style, based on their attributes, classes, ids, and other characteristics.

Categories of CSS Selectors

It can be grouped into the following categories,

- **Basic Selectors -**The basic selectors include the following - Universal selector, type selector, Class selector, ID selector, and Attribute selector.

- **Group Selectors -** It allow you to apply styles to multiple elements with a single rule, reducing the amount of repetitive code.

- **Combinators -** combinators are used to select elements based on their relationship to other elements in the HTML document.

- **Pseudo-classes and pseudo-elements -** Advanced CSS Selectors

Basic Selectors with Example

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```
/* 1. Universal selector syntax */

* {
    ...styles properties
}

/* Example of Universal Selector */

* {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0
}

/*
This will remove all the default margin
and padding size to the HTML document.
*/
```

```
/* 2. Type selector syntax */
tagName {
    ...style properties
}

/* Example of Type Selector*/
h1 {
    color: red;
}
/*
    Change all the h1 element color to
red.
*/
```

Basic Selectors with Example

```
←—! Demo HTML code ⟶
<div id="hero-section"> ...</div>


/* 3. Id selector syntax */

/* ID selector syntax*/
#idName {
 ...styles properties
}

/* ID selector example code*/
#hero-section {
    background-color: blue; }
/*
This will change the background color of
an element with id "hero-section" to blue
*/
```

```
<!—— Demo HTML code ⟶
<button class="cta-btn"> Click Me
</button>

/* 4. Class selector syntax */

className {
    ...styles properties
}

/* Example of Class selector */
.cta-btn {
  border: 1px solid black;
}

/*
This will give one 1px of the black solid
border to the button element with a class
name of `cta-btn`
* /
```

Grouping Selectors with Example

```css
/*Syntax of Grouping selector*/
element1, element2, element3 {
    ...styles properties
}

/*Example of CSS Group selector*/
h1, h2, h3 {
    color: red;
    font-size: 20px;
    text-decoration: none
}

/* This will change the h1, h2, and h3 to the following CSS styles
properties given.*/
```

Combinators with Example

The combination selectors can be of Descendant combinator or child combinator

Example -

HTML

```
<ul>
    <li> home</li>
    <li> about</li>
    <li> contact</li>
 </ul>
```

CSS

```
/*Syntax of Descendant Selector*/
selector1 selector2{
 ...CSS code
}
/* Example of Descendant Selector*/
ul li {
 color: red
}

/* This will change the color of list elements
<li>. */
```
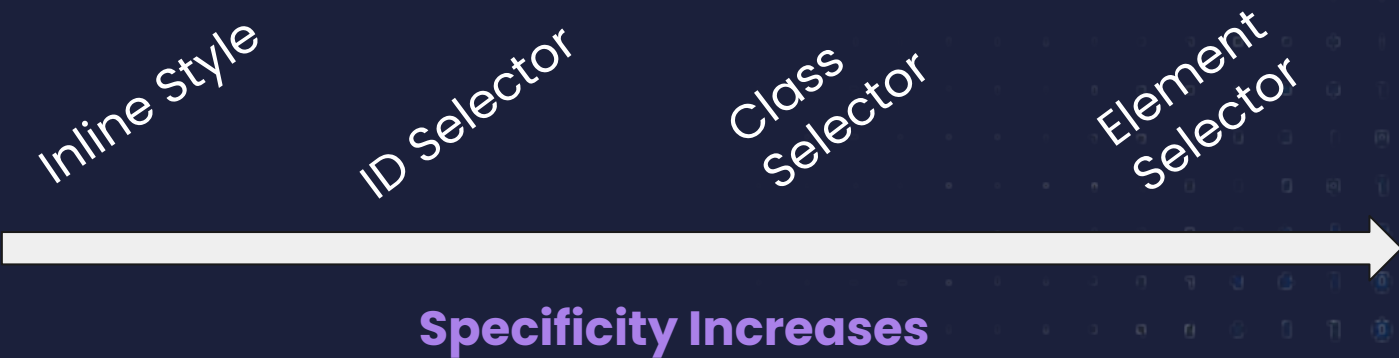
CSS specificity and Cascading order

CSS Specificity: CSS specificity refers to the level of importance or weight assigned to a particular style rule.

The following order are used to identify CSS specificity,

Inline Style → ID Selector → Class Selector → Element Selector

Specificity Increases

Continue ...

CSS cascading order - It refers to the order in which style rules are applied when there are multiple rules targeting the same HTML with the same specificity. The order in which the style rules are defined in the CSS file determines their cascading order.

```css
.heading {
  color: green;
  text-decoration: underline;
}
/* According to the Cascading order rule - the
below rule will be applied */

.heading {
  color: red;
  text-decoration: line-through;
}
```

CSS

Hello World

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THANK YOU