WDD 130

Home   W1   W2   W3   W4   W5   W6   W7   I-Learn

CSS Selectors: Type, Universal, Class and ID

Overview

CSS Selectors allow us to target specific elements on the page to apply a CSS **rule** which rule is a collection of CSS **declarations**.

> "A CSS selector is the first part of a CSS Rule. It is a pattern of elements and other terms that tell the browser which HTML elements should be selected to have the CSS property values inside the rule applied to them. The element or elements which are selected by the selector are referred to as the subject of the selector." - [MDN](#)

Prepare

- Read: 📄 [CSS Building Blocks: Selectors](#) - MDN
  Can you identify and use CSS selectors?

- Read: 📄 [CSS Building Blocks: Type, Universal, Class, ID](#) - MDN
  Can you identify and use the four types of CSS selectors?

CSS Selector Types

Selector Type	Example	CSS Rule Application
Universal	`* { ... }`	Applies to all elements
Type	`h1 { ... }`	Applies to all **\<h1\>** elements
Class	`.red { ... }`	Applies to all elements with the "red" class value
ID	`#red { ... }`	Applies to the one element with the "red" id value

- A **class** attribute can be applied to many elements on a document. More than one class can be applied to a single element. The class can be selected by [CSS class selectors](#) using period (.) notation.

HTML class attribute and CSS class selector examples

HTML	CSS

`<div class="callout highlight active">`
`<span class="highlight">`
	`.highlight {declarations}`
	`.callout {declarations}`
	`.active {declarations}`

- A **id** attribute can only be applied to one element per document. An element may only have one id per element. The id can be selected by [CSS id selector](#) using hash (#) notation.

HTML id attribute and CSS id selector example

HTML	CSS
`<nav id="sub-menu">`	`#sub-menu {declarations}`

Activity Instructions

1. In your browser, navigate to the "Try-It" section on this MDN page: [Class Attribute](#).

2. In the HTML panel, remove the "note" class from the second paragraph (**`<p>`**) leaving only one class for that paragraph named **editorial** .
   What happens? Use the CSS panel to help you answer the question.

   > ▶ Solution Example

3. In the HTML panel, add an **id** attribute to the fourth (last) paragraph (**`<p>`**) and name it "**highlight**".

4. In the CSS panel, write a CSS rule for the **highlight** id selector what underlines the text and gives a yellowish background to the selected element.

   > ▶ Solution Example