



Web Design

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Web Design

Styling with Cascading Styles Sheets

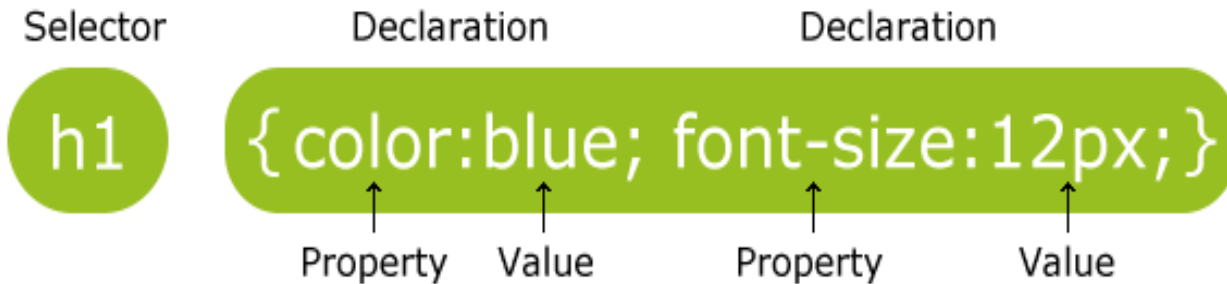
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Selector Forms



- A CSS rule has two main parts:
 - a selector
 - one or more declarations:
- The **selector** is normally the HTML element you want to style.
- Each **declaration** consists of a property and a value.



Types of Selector:

1. Simple Selector
2. Combinator Selectors
3. Attribute selectors
4. Pseudo-class Selectors
5. Pseudo-element Selectors



1. Simple Selector forms

- Element Selector
- Id Selector
- Class Selector
- Universal Selector
- Grouping Selector



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Element Selector

1) Element Selector

- A element selector selects a single element name **such as h1 or p.**
- The property value and rule applies to all occurrences of the named element

```
<head>
<style>
p {
  text-align: center;
  color: yellow;
}

h1 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```

```
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1> Heading 1</h1>
<p> Paragraph 1 !!</p>

</body>
</html>
```



2) id Selector

- An **id selector** allow the application of a style to one specific element
 - o General form:
`#specific-id {property-value list}`
 - o Example:
`#h2 {font-size: 20}`
 - o Specifies
`<h2 id =“h2”>Heading 2</h2>`



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Id Selector



Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
#p1
```

```
{
```

```
    text-align: center;
```

```
    color: red;
```

```
}
```

```
#h1
```

```
{
```

```
    text-align: center;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p id="p1"> Paragraph Tag </p>
```

```
<h1 id="h1"> Heading Tag </h1>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```




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Class Selector

3) Class Selector:

- The **class selector selects HTML elements** with a specific class attribute.
- To select elements with a specific class, **write a period (.) character**, followed by the class name.

Example

p.narrow *{property-value list}*

p.wide *{property-value list}*



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Class Selector

- The class you want on a particular occurrence of a tag is specified with the class attribute of the tag.

Example:

1) `<p class = "narrow">`

This is a narrow paragraph`</p>` ...

2) `<p class = "wide">`

This is a wide paragraph`</p>`



Example:

```
<head>
<style>
.c1 {
  text-align: left;
  color: yellow;
  background-color: green;
}
</style>
</head>
```

```
<body>
<h2 class="c1"> Heading Tag </h2>
<p class="c1">Paragraph Tag.</p>
</body>
```



4) Universal Selector:

Denoted by (*) asterisk and applies its style to all the elements.

Example:

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

```
<body>
<h1> Heading Tag. </h1>
<p> Paragraph Tag.</p>
<marquee> Moving Text. </marquee>
</body>
```



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Grouping Selector

5) Grouping Selector:

It is used to select multiple elements and style them together .

element1, element2, element3 { color: red; }

Example:

```
<head>
<style>
p,h1 {
    text-align: center;
    color: brown;    }
</style>    </head>
```



- This is a **contextual (descendant) selector**.
- It means: *Select all `` elements that are inside an `<h1>` element.*

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Styles Combined</title>
  <style type="text/css">
    h1 em { color: orange }
    /* h1 { color: red }
       em { color: green } */
    /* body h1 em { color: blue } */
  </style>
</head>
```

```
<body>
  <h1>This headline is <em>very</em> important</h1>
</body>
</html>
```



THANK YOU

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