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**UNIVERSITY**

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## Web Design

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# Web Design

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## Styling with Cascading Styles Sheets

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## Selector Forms



Selector              Declaration              Declaration

**h1** { color:blue; font-size:12px; }

↑              ↑              ↑              ↑  
Property    Value    Property    Value

- 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



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## Selector Forms

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### 1. Simple Selector forms

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



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## Element Selector



### 1) Element Selector

- An 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>

```

```
</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

oGeneral form:

```
#specific-id {property-value list}
```

oExample:

```
#h2 {font-size: 20}
```

oSpecifies

```
<h2 id =“h2”>Heading 2</h2>
```



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## Id Selector

### Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#p1
{
    text-align: center;
    color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p id="p1"> Paragraph Tag </p>
<h1 id="h1"> Heading Tag </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

### #h1

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



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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>



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## Class Selector



### 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>
```



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### Universal Selector



#### 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 <em> 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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