Chapter 21: CSS Rules

21.1: Precedence Rule: -

If there are two or more rules that apply to the same element, it is important to understand that the rule with is applied later will take effect, and will override the rules which was specified previously.

For example,

```html
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
    <style>
      p {
        color : red ;
      }
      p {
        color : green ;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

18.3: ID Selector: -

CSS id selector is used to select the HTML element using the ID attribute to apply a style to it. This id element is distinctive always inside the page, and hence it is preferred for selecting a distinct, unique HTML element. When you want to apply the style to only one HTML tag at a time on a page, then you can use the ID selector.

Example: -

```html
<html>
  <head>
      <style>
        #text {
            font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
            font-size:14px;
            color:blue;
        }
      </style>
  </head>
  <body>
      <p id="text">This is a Customized Style using id.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

18.3: Class Selector: -

It is used to style all the elements with the specified class attribute. Using CSS classes makes it easy to select HTML elements when applying the same styles to different HTML Tag.

Example: -

```html
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      .text {
        font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
        font-size:14px;
        color:blue;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p class="text">This is a Customized Style using class.</p>
    <p class="text">This is another Customized Style using class.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

18.1: Universal Selector: -

It targets/Styles all the elements in the document, Styles applied within the brackets of this selector applies to all the elements in the document.

Syntax: -

```
* {
    property : value ;
}
```

18.2: Type/Element Selector: -

It is a straight forward CSS Selector that uses the name of HTML element as a selector for applying the CSS styles on those elements.

Example: -

```
h2 {
    color : green;
}
```

12.2: Types of Input Element: -

Here are the different input types you can use in HTML:

•<input type="text"> defines a single-line text input field

•<input type="password"> defines a password field

•<input type="submit"> defines a button for submitting form data to a form-handler

•<input type="reset"> defines a reset button that will reset all form values to their default values

•<input type="radio"> defines a radio button. Radio buttons let a user select ONLY ONE of a limited number of choices.

•<input type="checkbox"> defines a checkbox. Checkboxes let a user select ZERO or MORE options of a limited number of choices

•<input type="button"> defines a button.

•The <input type="color"> is used for input fields that should contain a cloudseeding on browser support, a color picker can show up in the input field

•<input type="button"> defines a button.

•The <input type="color"> is used for input fields that should contain a cloudseeding on browser support, a color picker can show up in the input field.

•The <input type="date"> is used for input fields that should contain a date. Depending on browser support, a date picker can show up in the input field.

•The <input type="datetime-local"> specifies a date and time input field, with no time zone. Depending on browser support, a date picker can show up in the input field.

•The <input type="email"> is used for input fields that should contain an e-mail address. Depending on browser support, the e-mail address can be automatically validated when submitted.

•The <input type="file"> defines a file-select field and a "Browse" button for file uploads.

•The <input type="hidden"> defines a hidden input field (not visible to a user).A hidden field let web developers include data that cannot be seen or modified by users when a form is submitted.

•The <input type="month"> allows the user to select a month and year. Depending on browser support, a date picker can show up in the input field.

•The <input type="number"> defines a numeric input field. You can also set restrictions on what numbers are accepted with min and max attribute.

•The <input type="range"> defines a control for entering a number whose exact value is not important (like a slider control). Default range is 0 to 100. However, you can set restrictions on what numbers are accepted with the min, max, and step attributes.

•The <input type="search"> is used for search fields (a search field behaves like a regular text field).

•The <input type="tel"> is used for input fields that should contain a telephone number.

•The <input type="time"> allows the user to select a time (no time zone). Depending on browser support, a time picker can show up in the input field.

•The <input type="url"> is used for input fields that should contain a URL address. Depending on browser support, the URL field can be automatically validated when submitted.

•The <input type="week"> allows the user to select a week and year. Depending on browser support, a date picker can show up in the input field.