

```
</p>
```

The ID Selectors

You can define style rules based on the *id* attribute of the elements. All the elements having that *id* will be formatted according to the defined rule.

```
#black {  
    color: #000000;  
}
```

This rule renders the content in black for every element with *id* attribute set to *black* in our document. You can make it a bit more particular. For example:

```
h1#black {  
    color: #000000;  
}
```

This rule renders the content in black for only `<h1>` elements with *id* attribute set to *black*.

The true power of *id* selectors is when they are used as the foundation for descendant selectors. For example:

```
#black h2 {  
    color: #000000;  
}
```

In this example, all level 2 headings will be displayed in black color when those headings will

This rule will render all the paragraphs in black if they are a direct child of the <body> element. Other paragraphs put inside other elements like <div> or <td> would not have any effect of this rule.

The Attribute Selectors

You can also apply styles to HTML elements with particular attributes. The style rule below will match all the input elements having a type attribute with a value of *text*:

```
input[type="text"]{  
    color: #000000;  
}
```

The advantage to this method is that the <input type="submit" /> element is unaffected, and the color applied only to the desired text fields.

There are following rules applied to attribute selector.

- **p[lang]** - Selects all paragraph elements with a *lang* attribute.
- **p[lang="fr"]** - Selects all paragraph elements whose *lang* attribute has a value of exactly "fr".
- **p[lang~="fr"]** - Selects all paragraph elements whose *lang* attribute contains the word "fr".
- **p[lang|="en"]** - Selects all paragraph elements whose *lang* attribute contains values that are exactly "en", or begin with "en-".

Multiple Style Rules

You may need to define multiple style rules for a single element. You can define these rules to combine multiple properties and corresponding values into a single block as defined in the

Activate

```
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Hello World</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <?php echo "Hello, World!";?>
  </body>

</html>
```

Live De

Applications of PHP

As mentioned before, PHP is one of the most widely used language over the web. I'm going few of them here:

- PHP performs system functions, i.e. from files on a system it can create, open, read, and close them.
- PHP can handle forms, i.e. gather data from files, save data to a file, through email you send data, return data to the user.
- You add, delete, modify elements within your database through PHP.