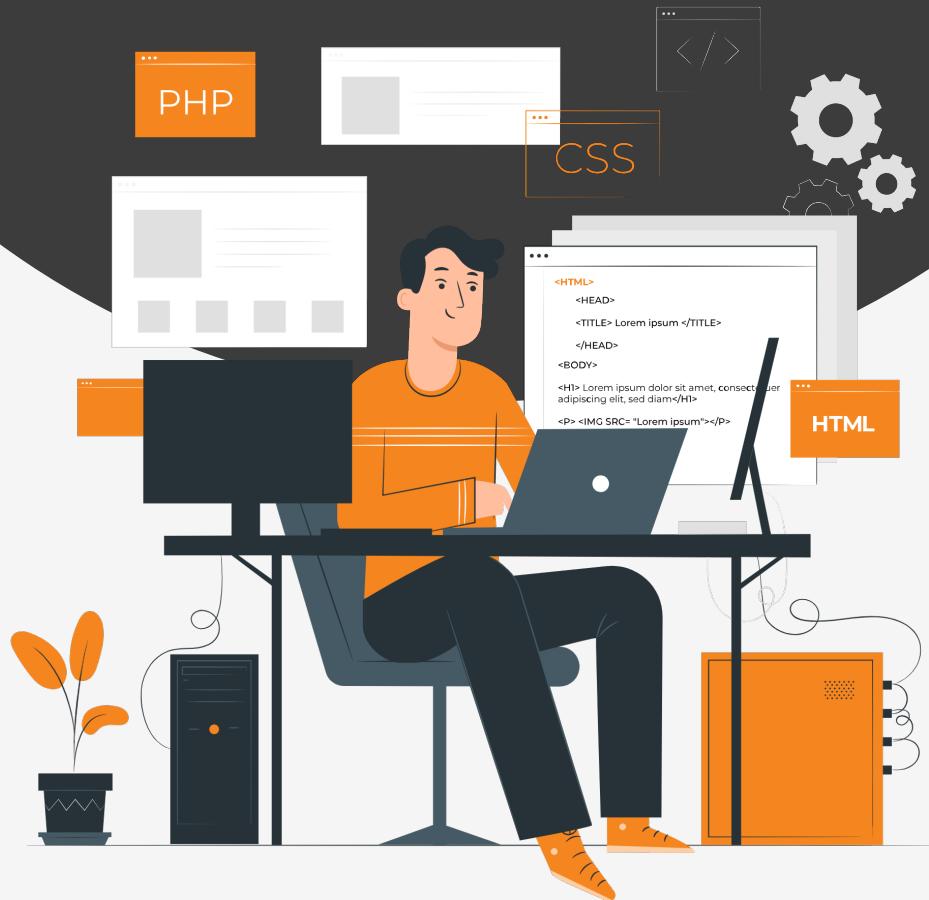


Lesson:

Simple Selectors in CSS



Topics

- Tagname selector
- Id selector
- Class selector
- Universal selector
- Grouping selector
- Three commonly used CSS selectors

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) selectors are used to target specific HTML elements or groups of elements in order to apply styles to them. CSS selectors allow us to specify which HTML elements we want to style, based on their attributes, classes, ids, and other characteristics.

Tag name selector

A tag-name selector in CSS targets HTML elements based on their tag name. It allows you to apply styles to all occurrences of a particular HTML element throughout your web page.

Tag name Syntax

```
Unset
tagname {
    /* styles properties */
}
```

Example of tag name selector

```
Unset
h1 {
    /* different CSS properties can be set here */
}
```

From the above example, the following CSS selector will select all `<h1>` in the document and change with the provided CSS properties.

ID selector

An ID selector in CSS targets a specific HTML element based on its unique ID attribute value. It allows you to apply styles to a single element with a unique ID. Hash (#) followed by the id name selects the particular HTML element.

To use an ID selector, one should know the ID of the element to be styled. The id attribute is added to an element in the HTML code.

ID selector syntax

```
Unset
#idName {
    /* styles properties */
}
```

Example of ID selector

index.html

```
Unset
<---! demo html file -->
<div id="hero-section"> ...</div>
```

style.css

```
Unset
#hero-section {
    /* different CSS properties can be set here */
}
```

The above example will change any HTML element with the id hero-section to the set or define CSS properties.

Class selector

A class selector in CSS targets HTML elements based on their class attribute value or class name. It allows you to apply styles to one or more elements that share the same class name.

To use a class selector, ones should know the class name of the element to be styled. The class name attribute is added to an element in the HTML code.

Dot (.) followed by the class name is used to select the particular HTML element.

class selector syntax -

```
Unset
.className {
    /* styles properties */
}
```

index.html

```
Unset
<button class="cta-btn"> Click Me </button>
```

style.css

```
Unset
.cta-btn {
    /* different CSS properties can be set here */
}
```

The above example will change the HTML element with class .cta-btn to the given CSS properties.

Universal selector

The universal selector in CSS is represented by an asterisk (*). It can be used to select all elements in a document.

To use a universal selection, simply place an asterisk before the element name.

class selector syntax

```
Unset
* { /* styles properties */ }
```

style.css

```
Unset
* {
    /* different CSS properties can be set here */
}
```

The above CSS example selects all elements in the document and will set or apply all the CSS properties to define it.

Grouping selectors

In CSS, grouping selectors allows you to apply styles to multiple elements with a single rule, reducing the amount of repetitive code. Grouping Selectors involves separating individual selectors with commas (","). Any styles specified within the rule will be applied to all elements that match any of the group selectors.

The different types of grouping selectors in CSS can be -

- Grouping by tag name
- Grouping by class name
- Grouping by ID
- Grouping by combining different selectors

Let's have a look in detail at all the different types of Grouping selectors in CSS

Grouping by tag name

Selecting multiple tag names together to apply the same styles to all elements with the same tag name.

Let's have a look in detail at all the different types of Grouping selectors in CSS

Grouping by tag name syntax

```
Unset
tagname1, tagname2, tagname3 {
    /* styles properties */
}
```

Example

style.css

```
Unset
.h1, .h2, .h3 {
    /* different CSS properties can be set here */
}
```

The above example will change the style of the h1, h2, h3 html element.

Grouping by class name

Selecting multiple class names together to apply the same styles to all HTML elements with the corresponding class name.

grouping by class name syntax

```
Unset
.className, .className, .className{
    /* styles properties */
}
```

Example

style.css

```
Unset
.class1, .class2, .class3 {
    /* different CSS properties can be set here */
}
```

The above example will change the style of the HTML element with the corresponding class name.

Grouping by ID

Although IDs should be unique in HTML, you can still group them in CSS selectors.

grouping by ID name syntax

```
Unset  
idName1, idName2, idName3{  
    /* styles properties */  
}
```

Example

style.css

```
Unset  
#idName1, #idName2, #idName3 {  
    /* different CSS properties can be set here */  
}
```

The above example will change the style of the HTML element with the corresponding id name.

Grouping by combining different selectors

Selecting multiple different selectors' names together to apply the same styles to all the corresponding HTML elements respectively.

grouping by different selector syntax

```
Unset  
tagName, id, class {  
    /* styles properties */  
}
```

Example

style.css

```
Unset  
section, #section1, .item {  
    /* different CSS properties can be set here */  
}
```

The above example will change the style of the HTML element with the corresponding tagname, section name, and item.

Three Commonly Used CSS Selectors

The class selector, the id selector, and the tagname selector are the three most commonly used CSS selectors. The choice between the element, id, and class selectors depends on the level of specificity and uniqueness required for our styling.

The class selectors are mostly preferred in many cases over the two selectors (id and element selectors) as it is versatile and suitable for styling multiple elements that share the same class, promote consistency, reusability, and maintainability in the styles, offer good balance of specificity and are an excellent choice for styling similar elements across a website.

The tagname selector is secondly preferred as the tagname should be used when you want to establish global styles for standard HTML elements. They target all instances of a particular HTML element type.

Tagname selectors are well-suited for setting default styles for elements like paragraphs, headings, lists, and other standard HTML elements.

The id selector is the third preferred selector, as selectors should be used carefully and considered as a last resort and They offer high specificity and should only target unique elements on a page.