**What is a CSS selector?**

CSS selector is used to targeting/select the HTML element so we can style or modify it.

There are several ways to select elements like HTML tag, class, and id.

Example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <title>Document</title>

    <style>

        body{

            background-color: #CAD5E2;

        }

        .heading{

            color: #03203C;

        }

    </style>

</head>

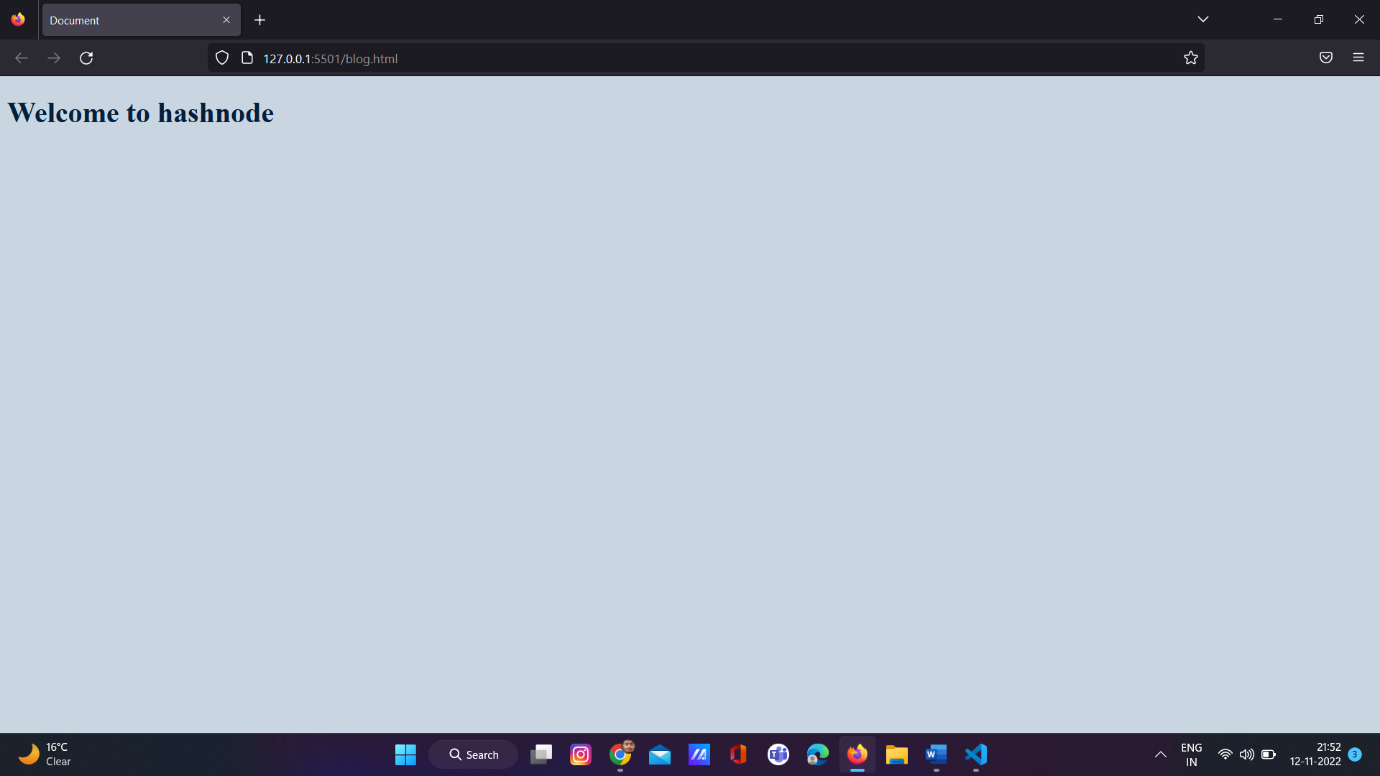
<body>

    <h1 class="heading">Welcome to hashnode</h1>

    <p id="greatting">Hi I am Alok Raj</p>

</body>

</html>



Here you can see we have selected the body tag and changed the background color and selected the h1 tag using the class heading and change color this you can select any of the elements using a tag name, class, and id.

**Types of Selectors.**

**Type, class, and ID selector.**

1. In this group we select HTML elements by tag name, class name, and id name followed by curly braces then define CSS properties.

p{color:#fff;}

To select a class use “.” And for id use “#” followed by curly braces then define CSS properties.

Class

.header{color:red;}

Id

# greatting {color:red;}

**Attribute selectors**

In this group, we select elements by their attributes.

Like.

<p title="content">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Itaque, repellendus?</p>

p[title]{

}

**Pseudo-classes and pseudo-elements.**

In this group, we target elements by their state like-

button:hover{}

**Combinators**

In this group, we target elements by multiple tags, classes, and id’s

There is a different type of CSS combinators selector.

descendant selector (space)

 <div>

      <p>lorem</p>

      <li>awesome</li>

      <ul>

        <li>highlight me <a href="#">test</a></li>

        <li>highlight me</li>

      </ul>

    </div>

child selector (>)

In this group, we select the child element

<div>

      <p>lorem</p>

      <li>awesome</li>

      <ul>

        <li>highlight me <a href="#">test</a></li>

        <li>highlight me</li>

      </ul>

    </div>

div > li{

        background-color: #7667e4;

      }

adjacent sibling selector (+)

general sibling selector (~)

**Rules selector have**

1. If you have to give the same property to multiple elements then you can use “,” and define it.

H1,.header{color:#fff;}