



Selectors

Selectors

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Your Notes



CSS Selectors

CSS Selectorsskill academy

- The style can be applied to HTML elements by using their tag name (h1 /h6 /p), id's and class names.
- Declarations are a fundamental part of CSS because they apply a style to a selected element.
- A selector is used to target the specific HTML element(s) to be styled by the declaration.

Importance of CSS

CSS Syntax

CSS Selectors

Measurement Units

CSS Selector - Type Selector

CSS Selectors - Type Selector

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- Styles are applied to Tag name of the HTML element - **Type selector/ Element selector**.
- Example:


```
p {
  color: blue; /* text color */
  text-align: center; /* text alignment */
  background-color: pink; /* adding
  background-color to the paragraph */
}
```
- The type selector will be applied to all the elements of the given type. The above style is applied to all <p> elements in the HTML document.

Importance of CSS CSS Syntax **CSS Selectors** Measurement Units

CSS Selector - Universal Selector

CSS Selectors - Universal Selector

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- Style will be applied to all the elements on the page * is used to specify the universal selector.
- Example:


```
* {
  border: 1px solid red;
}
```
- The red color border will be applied to all the elements of the HTML document.

Importance of CSS CSS Syntax **CSS Selectors** Measurement Units

some example of type selector or universal selector

CSS Selector - Class Selector

CSS Selectors - Class Selector

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- HTML elements have class attributes, which is the most common way to select an element.
- Same class name can be used to multiple elements so the styles can be reused.
- To select a class name in the CSS . has to be prepend with the class name.

```
<h1 class="color">Styles</h1>
<p class="color">This code will make you understand about class selectors</p>
```

```
.color{
  color: teal;
}
```

Styles

This code will make you understand about class selectors

Importance of CSS

CSS Syntax

CSS Selectors

Measurement Units

CSS Selectors - Class Selector

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Same class name can be used to multiple elements, similarly multiple class names can be given to the same element.

```
<h1 class="color">Styles</h1>
<p class="color bold">This code will make you understand about class selectors</p>
```

```
.bold{
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

Styles

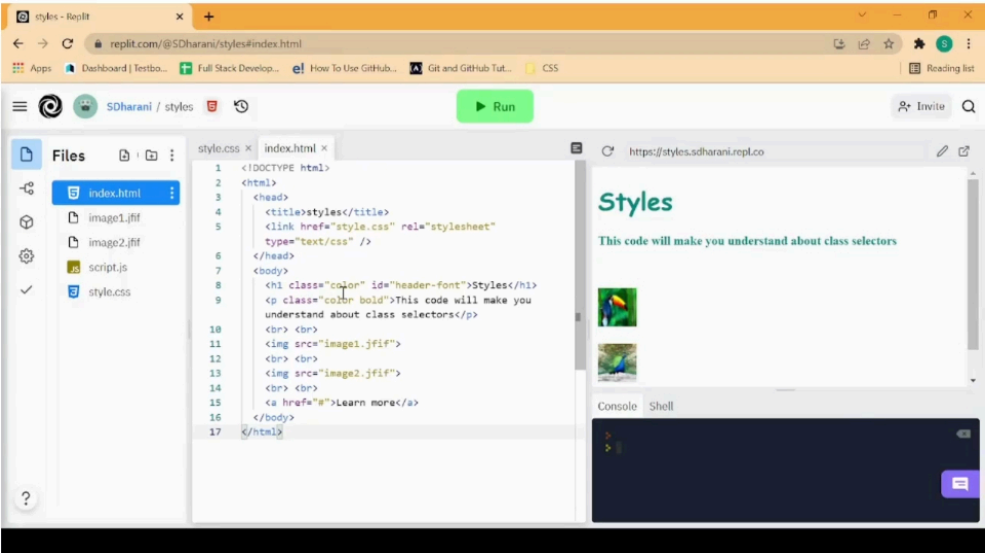
This code will make you understand about class selectors

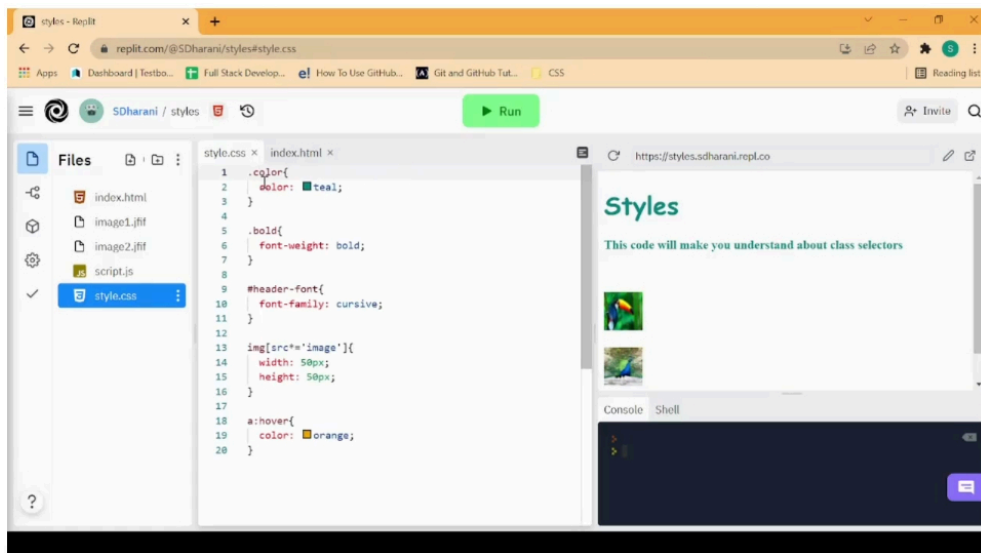
Importance of CSS

CSS Syntax

CSS Selectors

Measurement Units





CSS Selector - Id Selector

CSS Selectors - Id Selector

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- Id of the element is unique, similarly when unique styles have to be applied to the elements Id selectors are used.
- To select an id of an HTML element in the CSS # has to be prepend with the id of the element.

```

<h1 class="color" id="header-font">Styles</h1>
<p class="color bold">This code will make you understand about class
selectors</p>

```

```

#header-font{
  font-family: cursive;
}

```

Styles

This code will make you understand about class selectors

Importance of CSS
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CSS Selector - Attribute Selector

CSS Selectors - Attribute Selector

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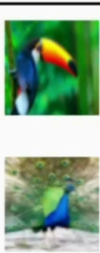
By using this attribute selector we can add styles to the element that has the attribute with specified value.

```

<br> <br>

<br> <br>


```



```

img[src*='image']{
  width: 50px;
  height: 50px;
}

```

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CSS Selector - Pseudo Class

CSS Selectors - Pseudo Class

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To change the appearance of certain elements, in different states pseudo class method is used.

```
<a href="#">Learn more</a>
```

```
a:hover{
  color: orange;
}
```

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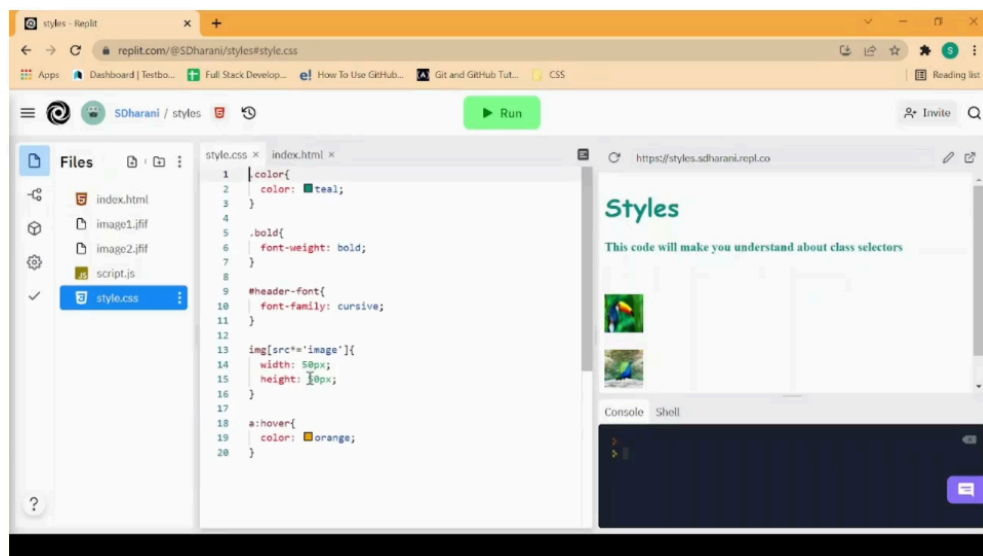
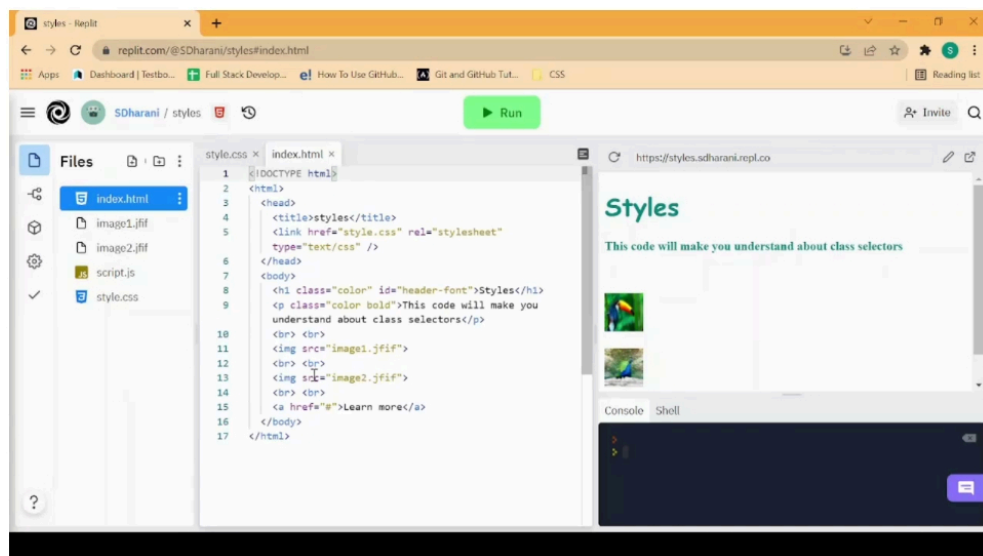
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Importance
of CSS

CSS
Syntax


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Measurement
Units



Measurement Units

Measurement Units



CSS supports absolute units(inches, cm, points) and relative units(% ,em). The following table describes some important units involved in CSS with examples.

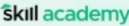
Importance of CSS

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Measurement Units

Measurement Units



CSS supports absolute units(inches, cm, points) and relative units(% ,em). The following table describes some important units involved in CSS with examples.

Unit	Description	Example
%	Defines a measurement as a percentage relative to another value, typically an enclosing element.	p {font-size: 16pt; line-height: 125%;}
cm	Defines a measurement in centimeters.	div {margin-bottom: 2cm;}

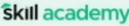
Importance of CSS

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Measurement Units

Measurement Units



Unit	Description	Example
em	A relative measurement for the height of a font in em spaces. Because an em unit is equivalent to the size of a given font, if you assign a font to 12pt, each "em" unit would be 12pt; thus, 2em would be 24pt.	p {letter-spacing: 7em;}
ex	This value defines a measurement relative to a font's x-height. The x-height is determined by the height of the font's lowercase letter x.	p {font-size: 24pt; line-height: 3ex;}
in	Defines a measurement in inches.	p {word-spacing: .15in;}

Importance of CSS

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Measurement Units

Measurement Units

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Unit	Description	Example
mm	Defines a measurement in millimeters.	p {word-spacing: 15mm;}
pc	Defines a measurement in picas. A pica is equivalent to 12 points; thus, there are 6 picas per inch.	p {font-size: 20pc;}
pt	Defines a measurement in points. A point is defined as 1/72nd of an inch.	body {font-size: 18pt;}
px	Defines a measurement in screen pixels.	p {padding: 25px;}

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