CSS Cont. 2

Type of Selectors:

- Tag/Type
- Class
- ID
- Multi Elements
- Child
- Immediate Child
- Sibling
- Immediate Sibling

Selectors that we have used so far are called tag or type elements. H1 to h6, p, span, section, div are called tag selectors.

Class → A 'class' selector helps us to have more control over sections and distinguish particular sections

Ex:

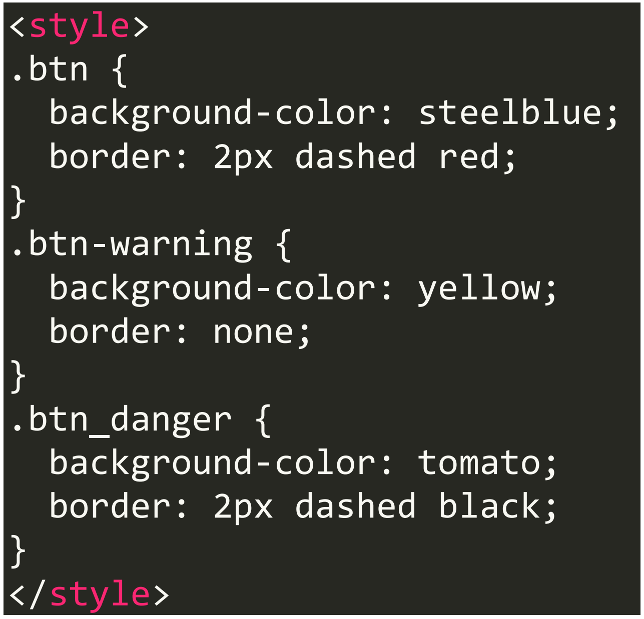
In ***style* sheet**:	In ***html* sheet**:	**OUTPUT:**

p   {   color:green;
}
.firstDiv {color: blue;
}
.secondDiv {color: crimson;
}
span {background-color:black;
color: white
}
	<div class="firstDiv">
	    <p>ABC</p>
	    <p>ABC</p>
	    <p>ABC</p>
	</div>
	
	<div class="secondDiv">
	    <p>EFG</p>
	    <p>EFG</p>
	    <p><span>E</span>FG</p>
	</div>
		ABC
		ABC
		ABC
		EFG
		EFG
		EFG

Ex:02

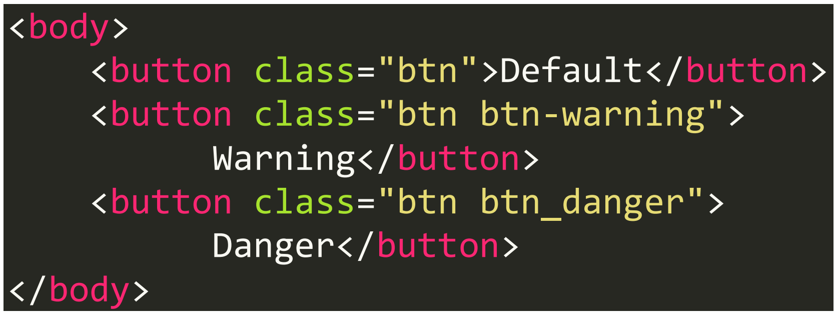
INPUT:

In css,



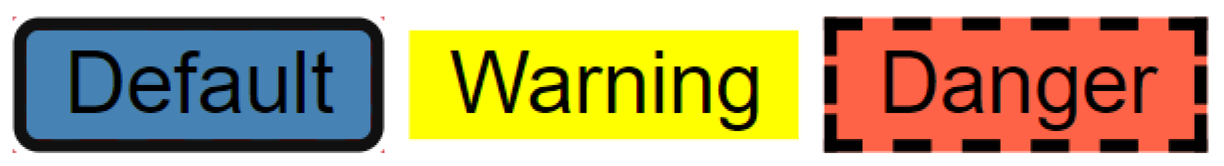
```
<style>
.btn {
  background-color: steelblue;
  border: 2px dashed red;
}
.btn-warning {
  background-color: yellow;
  border: none;
}
.btn_danger {
  background-color: tomato;
  border: 2px dashed black;
}
</style>
```

In html:



```
<body>
    <button class="btn">Default</button>
    <button class="btn btn-warning">
          Warning</button>
    <button class="btn btn_danger">
          Danger</button>
</body>
```

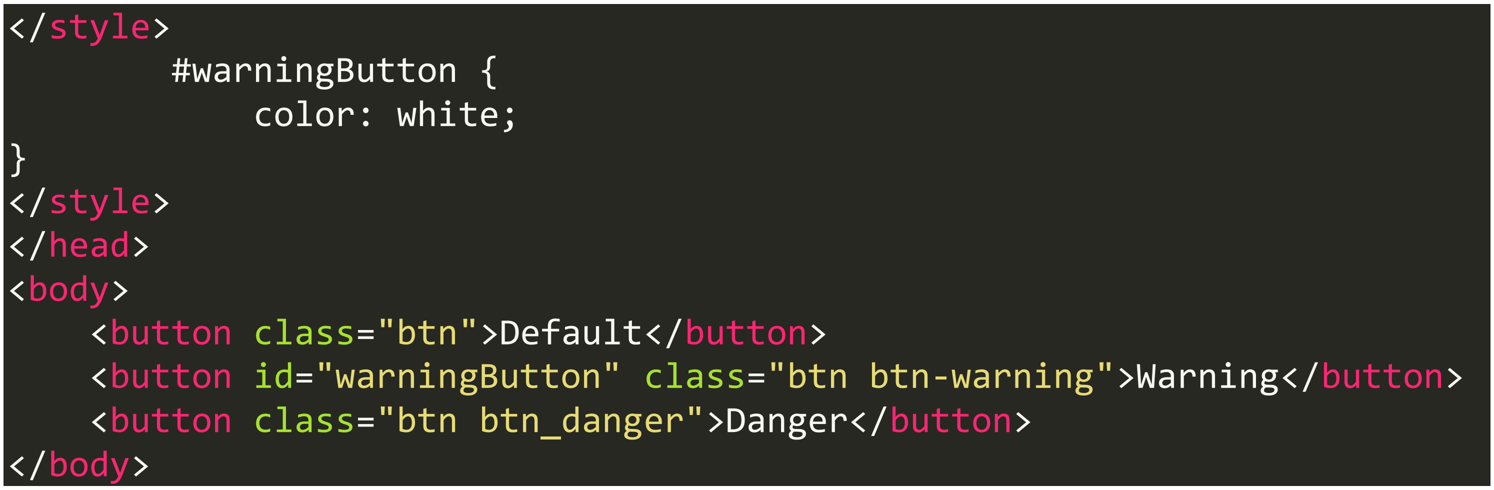
Output:



"id" attribute:

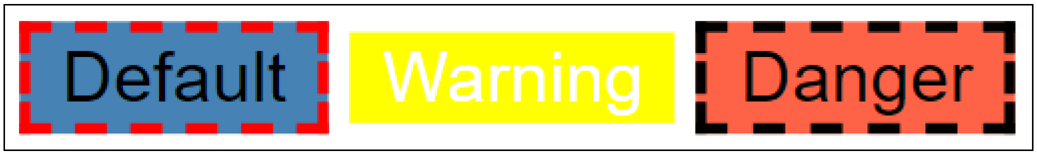
To use a "id" attribute, instead of using a dot '.', we need to use '#'

INPUT:



```
</style>
        #warningButton {
            color: white;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <button class="btn">Default</button>
    <button id="warningButton" class="btn btn-warning">Warning</button>
    <button class="btn btn_danger">Danger</button>
</body>
```

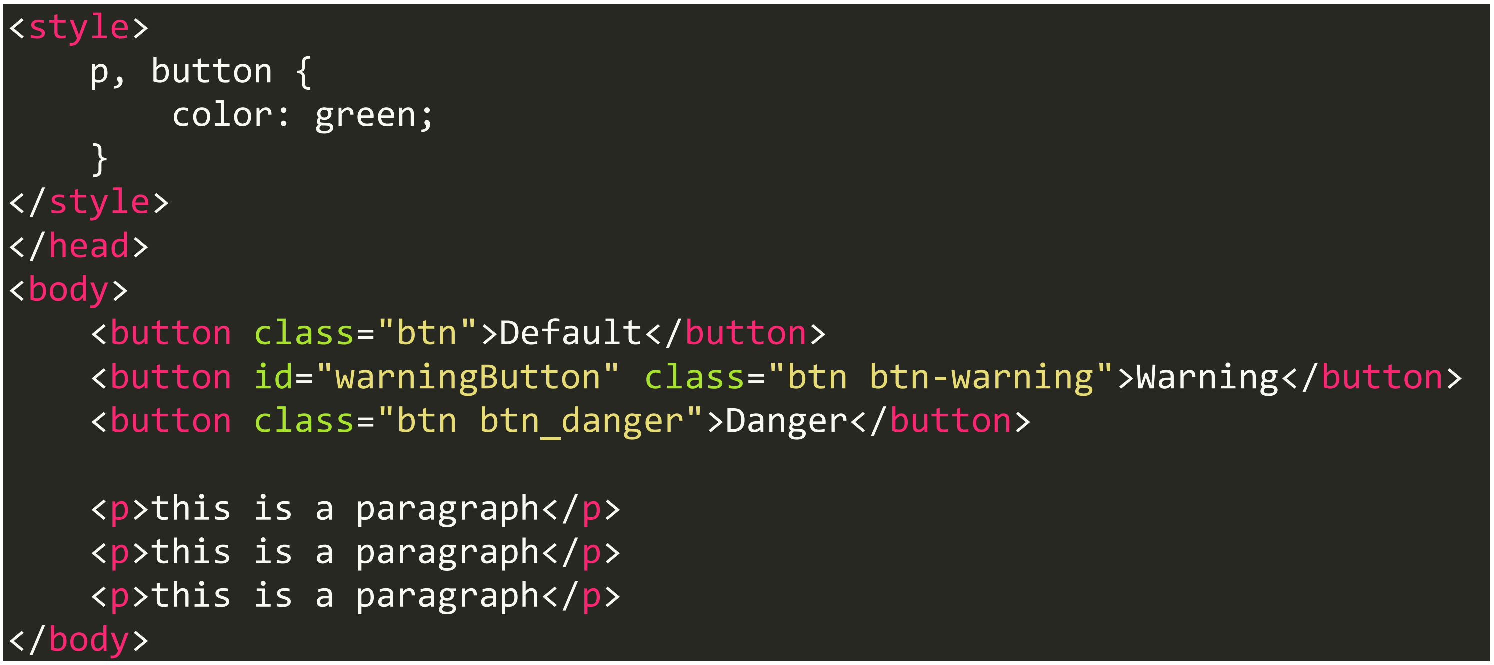
OUTPUT:



The reason we still have white text for warning is because, ***ID*** is in the top priority, followed by ***class*** and then ***elements***.

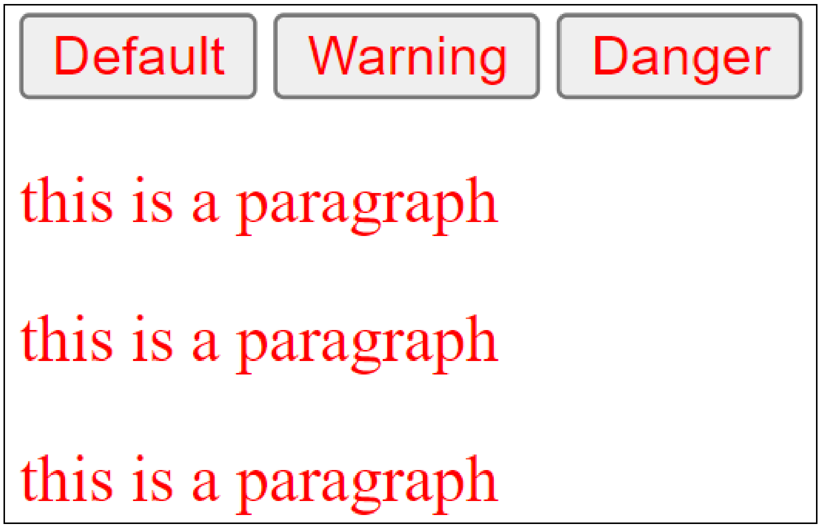
Multiple Element type Selector:

INPUT:



```
<style>
    p, button {
        color: green;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <button class="btn">Default</button>
    <button id="warningButton" class="btn btn-warning">Warning</button>
    <button class="btn btn_danger">Danger</button>

    <p>this is a paragraph</p>
    <p>this is a paragraph</p>
    <p>this is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

OUTPUT:



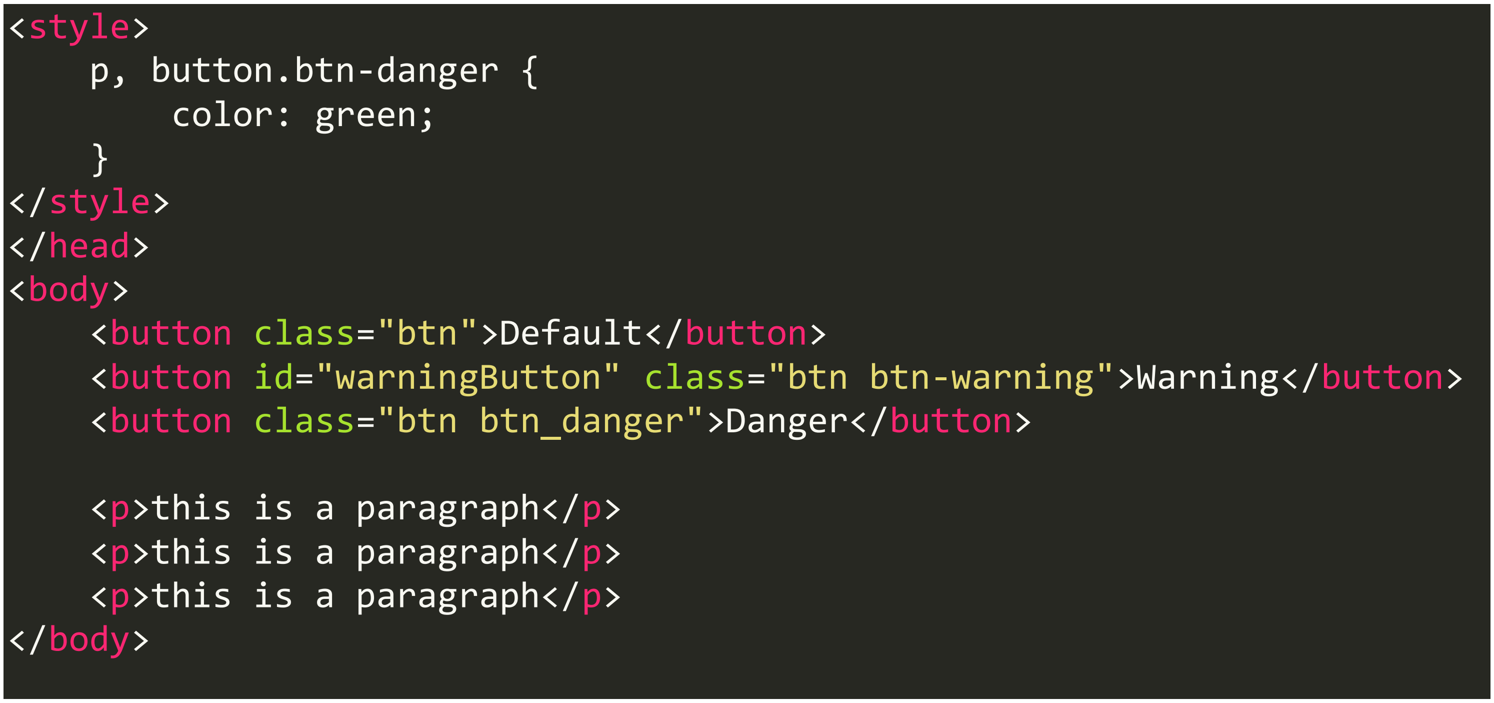
this is a paragraph

this is a paragraph

this is a paragraph

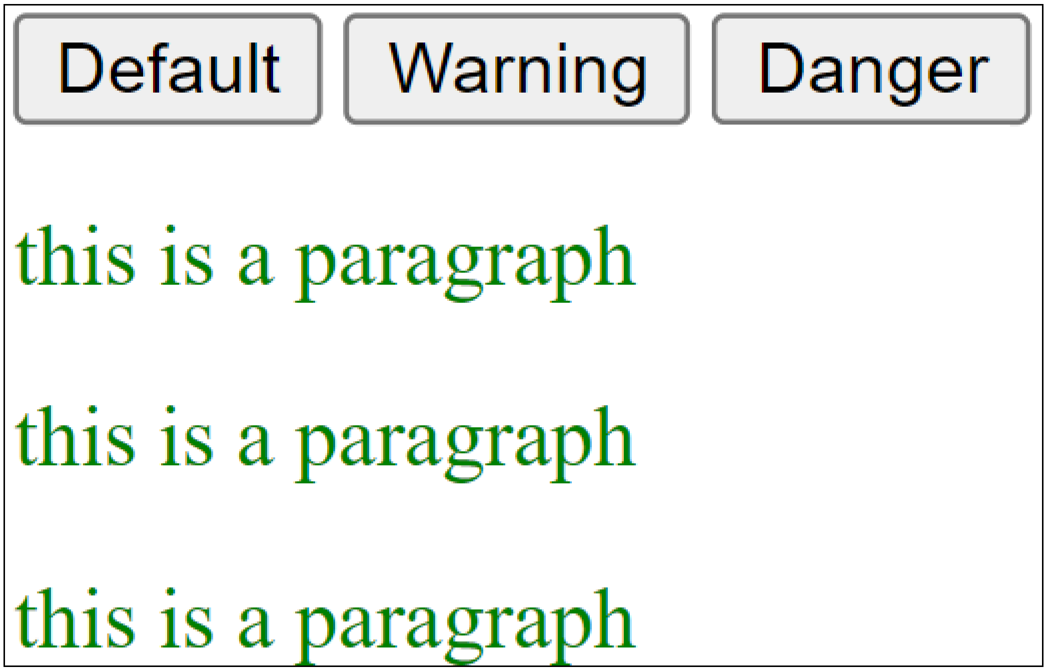
Next,

INPUT:



```
<style>
    p, button.btn-danger {
        color: green;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <button class="btn">Default</button>
    <button id="warningButton" class="btn btn-warning">Warning</button>
    <button class="btn btn_danger">Danger</button>

    <p>this is a paragraph</p>
    <p>this is a paragraph</p>
    <p>this is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

OUTPUT:



this is a paragraph

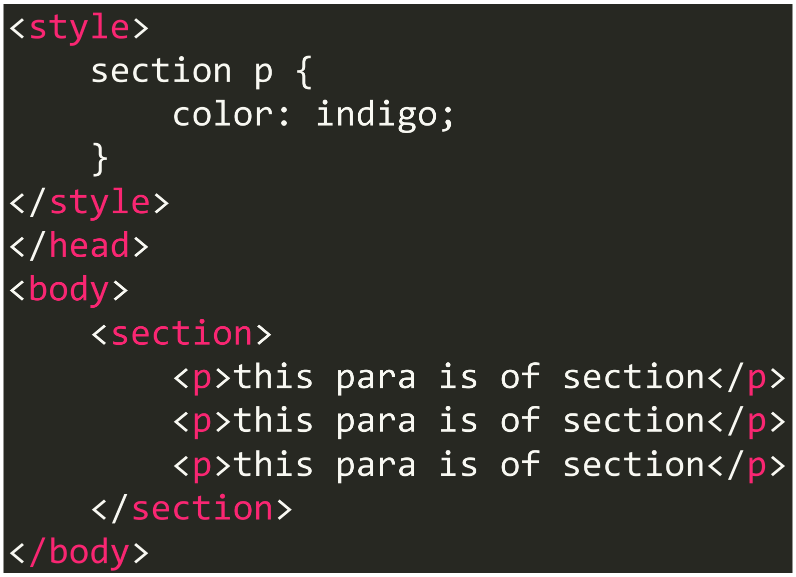
this is a paragraph

this is a paragraph

Child Selector:

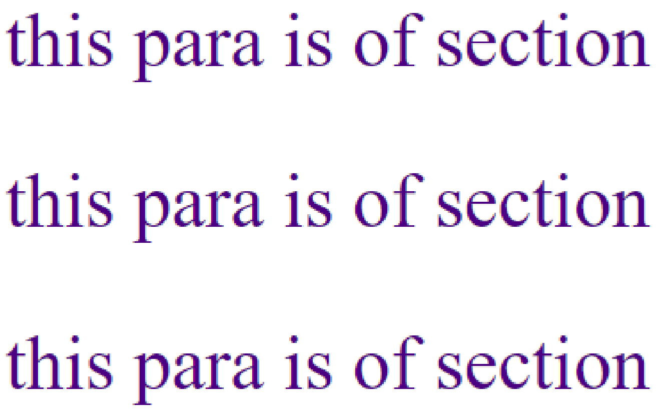
Ex: 1

INPUT:



```
<style>
    section p {
        color: indigo;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <section>
        <p>this para is of section</p>
        <p>this para is of section</p>
        <p>this para is of section</p>
    </section>
</body>
```

OUTPUT:



this para is of section

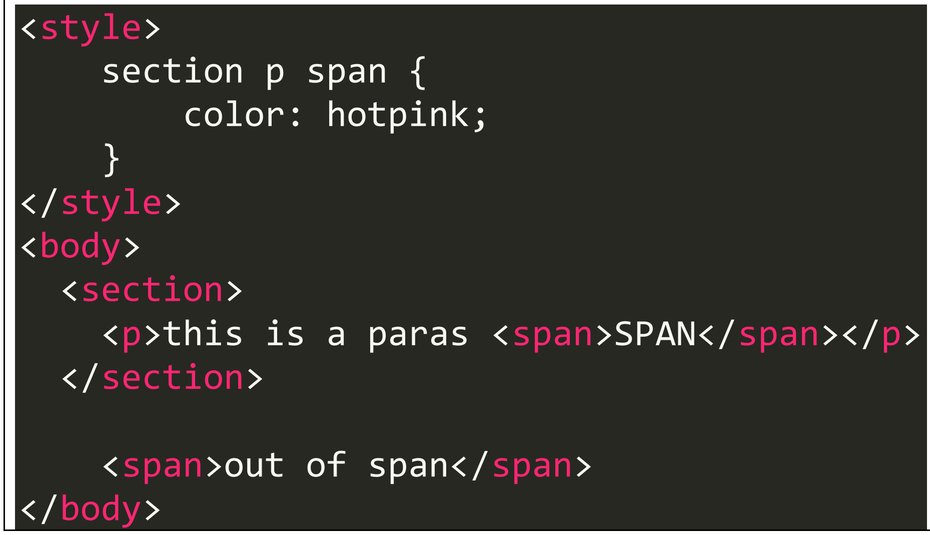
this para is of section

this para is of section

section p {} → all the <p> tags in the <section> tag would have it text color changed to ***indigo***.

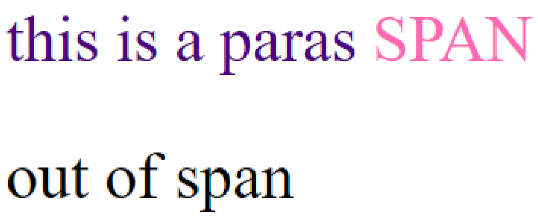
Ex: 02

INPUT:



```
<style>
    section p span {
        color: hotpink;
    }
</style>
<body>
  <section>
    <p>this is a paras <span>SPAN</span></p>
  </section>

    <span>out of span</span>
</body>
```

OUTPUT:



this is a paras SPAN

out of span

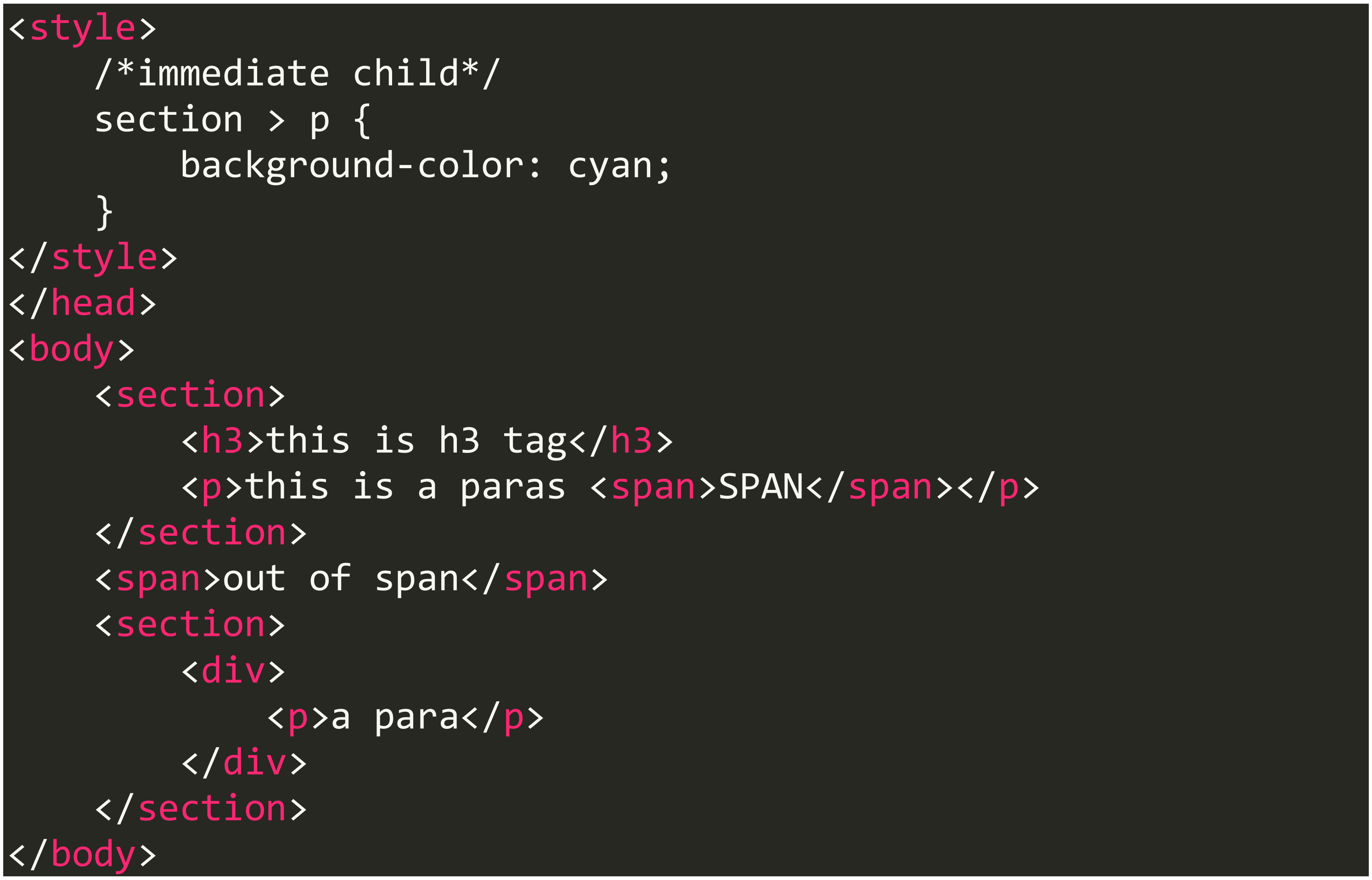
In this we have selected our child selector along with multiple css selectors.

Immediate Child:

The syntax of the immediate child, that is the first child of the parent. So, to target the first child of the parent section, we have to use '>' symbol.

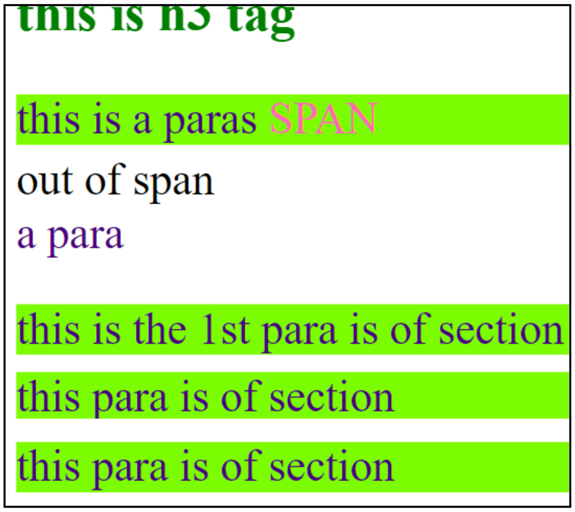
Parent > child

Ex: INPUT:



```
<style>
    /*immediate child*/
    section > p {
        background-color: cyan;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <section>
        <h3>this is h3 tag</h3>
        <p>this is a paras <span>SPAN</span></p>
    </section>
    <span>out of span</span>
    <section>
        <div>
            <p>a para</p>
        </div>
    </section>
</body>
```

OUTPUT:



this is h3 tag

this is a paras SPAN

out of span

a para

this is the 1st para is of section

this para is of section

this para is of section

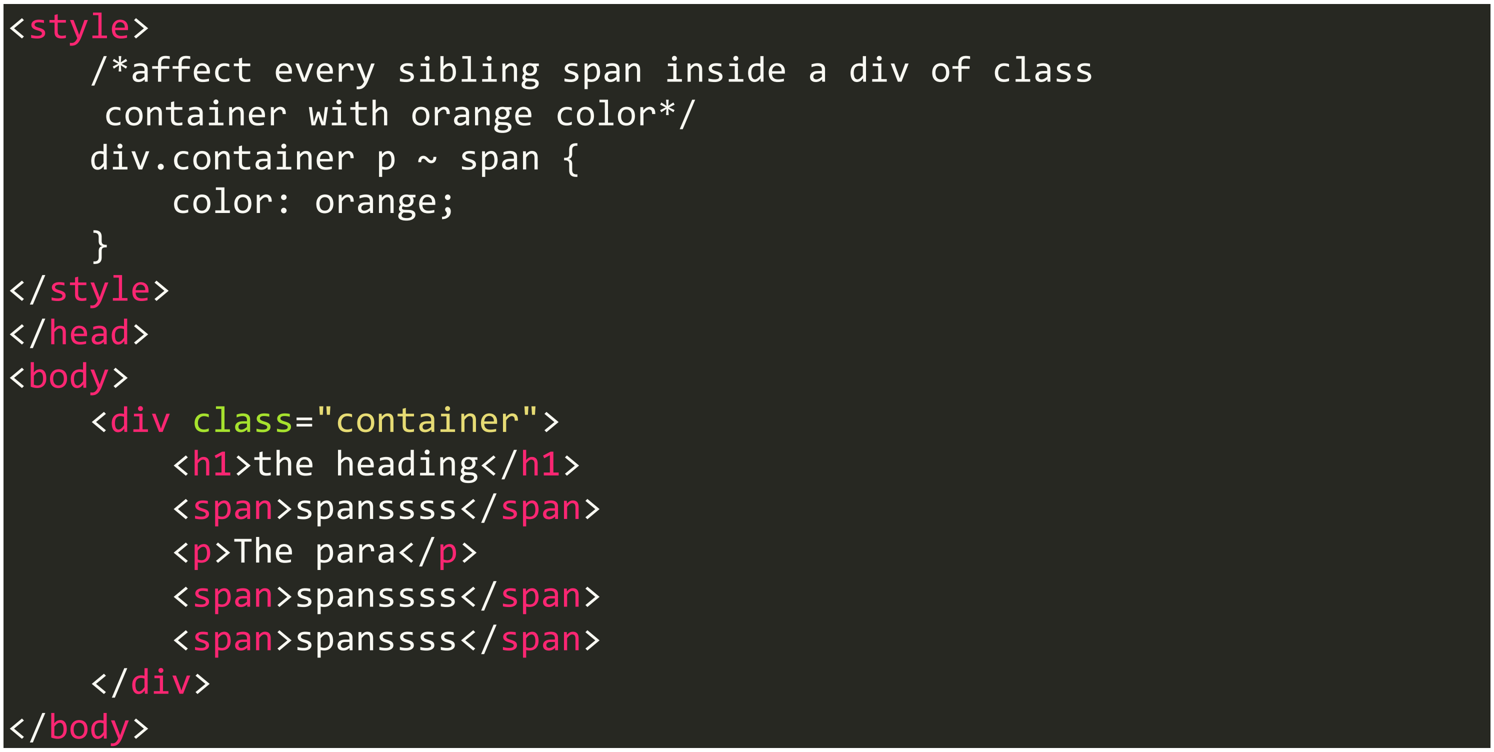
In the third line of the out "a para" has no background because, the <p> tag is not immediate child of section. The parent-child relationship here is as such

section > div > p

NOTE: This would not work for grand-child.

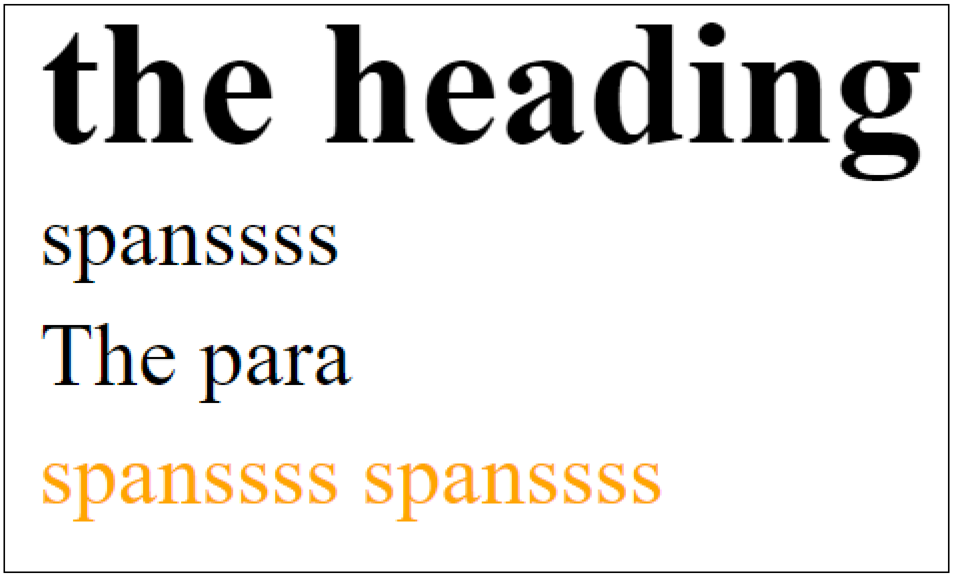
Sibling:

INPUT:



```
<style>
    /*affect every sibling span inside a div of class
     container with orange color*/
    div.container p ~ span {
        color: orange;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="container">
        <h1>the heading</h1>
        <span>spanssss</span>
        <p>The para</p>
        <span>spanssss</span>
        <span>spanssss</span>
    </div>
</body>
```

OUTPUT:

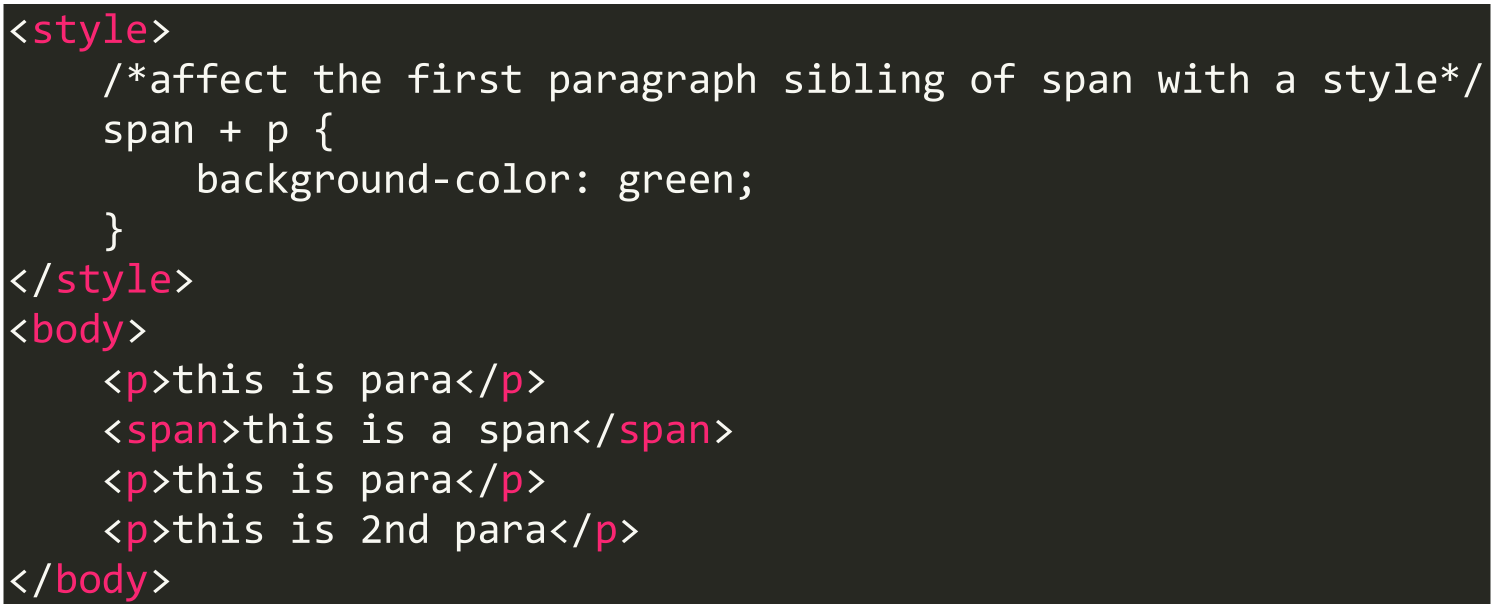


```
the heading

spanssss

The para

spanssss spanssss
```

<div> is the parent element in the above example. <p> & <span> are sibling elements as both are children of parent <div>. So, all the <span> elements followed by <p> element would have their text color changed to ***orange***.

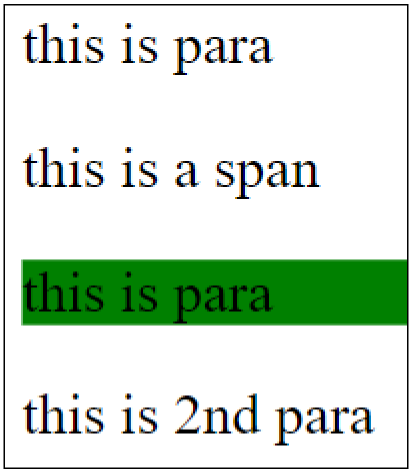
Ex: 02

INPUT:



```
<style>
    /*affect the first paragraph sibling of span with a style*/
    span + p {
        background-color: green;
    }
</style>
<body>
    <p>this is para</p>
    <span>this is a span</span>
    <p>this is para</p>
    <p>this is 2nd para</p>
</body>
```

OUTPUT:



```
this is para

this is a span

this is para

this is 2nd para
```

In this, the background color green will be applied only to the first <p> tag that is followed by the <span> tag