

# A Quick Look at CSS Selectors: Type Selectors

We will put together all we've learned so far to build something cool. Well, not particularly cool, but a good step in the direction of building some more amazing things.

Take a look at the markup below:

```
<html>
  <head></head>
  <body>
    <h1> I am a header </h1>
    <p class="info">Some vital info</p>
    <p id="warning">Dont do this!</p>
    <p class="info">Some other vital info - really?</p>
    <p class="primary">Basic texts</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



What's going on up there?

If you've written a lot of `html`, everything above should make some sense.

Some explanation wouldn't hurt.

Here we go:

**Line 4** basically adds an `h1` header to the page.

**Line 5** adds a paragraph with a `class` of `info`

**Line 6** adds a paragraph too. This time, with an `id` of `warning`

**Line 7** is pretty straightforward too. Can you figure that out? It says, "Add a paragraph with a class of `info`"

**Line 8** also adds a paragraph to the page but with a class of `primary`

Now we are on the same page. At the end of this lesson you'd have styled the markup as seen below:

Output

HTML

# I am a header

Some vital info

Dont do this!

Some other vital info - really?

Basic texts



To be honest, I know this isn't pretty. But trust me, there's a lot of foundational stuff to pick up along the way.

You can't fly without learning to walk, right?

Let's walk with CSS. We'll fly soon!

## The Element Selector

If you take a look at the `html` responsible for the layout above, you'll notice we have a couple elements there.

The `h1`, `body` and `p` are all elements. Do you remember how elements are selected and styled? Below is an example:

```
body {  
  background-color: #ccc;  
}
```



In the code above, the `body` element is selected and styled. `body` could be substituted for any other html element.

Let's take a look at specific selectors in CSS.

## The Class Selector

If you remember clearly from `html`, a single class name can be applied to multiple elements. In the example at the start of this lesson, we have the following:

```
<p class="info">Some vital info</p>
<p class="info">Some other vital info - really?</p>
<p class="primary">Basic texts</p>
```



To select classes in CSS, you do it like this:

```
.info {
  color: white;
}
```



Did you see that?

You add a `.` before the class name. Then style the selected class whichever way you like.

The single declaration `color: white` will now be applied to every element with the class name, `info`.

## The ID Selector

Unlike classes which may be applied to as many elements as possible, an ID is specific to a *single* element.

So how do you select an `Id` in CSS?

```
#warning {
  color: red;
}
```



Yes, that's it.

You add the pound sign, `#` before the `ID` name.

If these are completely new to you, don't worry. With some practice, you'll get the hang of it.

# Grouping Selectors

We have seen how to individually target elements, classes, and IDs. What if you want to apply the same CSS declaration to 2 different classes?

For instance, you may want the elements with class names, `info` and `primary` to have the same `background-color` of `black`.

Your first instinct may be this:

```
.info {  
  background-color: black;  
}  
  
.primary {  
  background-color: black;  
}
```



Yes that works. But there is a better way to group elements in CSS.

Take a look:

```
.info,  
.primary {  
  background-color: black;  
}
```



Just add a comma `,` and you can group multiple selectors. As seen above.

## Exercise

Now you understand the code that make up our design. See below:

Output

HTML

CSS (SCSS)

```
body {  
  background-color: #ccc;  
}  
  
h1 {  
  color: black;  
}
```

```
.info {  
    color: white;  
}  
  
.primary {  
    color: green;  
}  
  
#warning {  
    color: red;  
}  
  
.info,  
.primary {  
    background-color: black;  
}
```



Now go ahead and re-style this with CSS. Give the classes, elements and Id very different styles.

1. Style the `body` element with a background color of `black`
2. Style the `h1` element with a color of `green`
3. Give the classes, `info` and `primary` colors of `green` and `white` respectively.
4. Style the `Id` of warning with a color of `white`
5. Finally, group the classes `info` and `primary`, give them a background color of blue.

Give yourself a pat on the back when you're done with this 😎😊

See you in the next lesson.