Group Selectors and the Universal Selector

In this lesson we will cover two types of selectors: the group selectors and the universal selector. Let's begin!

Group selectors

When you have the **same declaration block for several selectors**, you can construct a group by separating the selectors with a comma (**,**).

For example, Listing 9-4 from the previous lesson contains the following selectors:

```
a[href="http://msdn.com"] { background-color: orange; }
.par[title~="HTML"]       { background-color: orange; }
```

You can declare them with the group selector construct:

```
a[href="http://msdn.com"], .par[title~="HTML"]
   { background-color: orange; }
```

The universal selector

In a few situations, you need to **apply a style for all HTML tags** in your page.

Instead of combining all HTML tags with the group selector, you can simply use the asterisk (*), like in this sample:

```
* { font-style: italic }
```

This style applies the italic font style to every single HTML tag in your document. Of course, you can combine the universal selector with others.

For example, this sets all tags to use boldfaced font which has a title attribute.

```
*[title] { font-weight: bold; }
```

In the *next lesson*, you will learn about an interesting type of selectors, the pseudo-class selectors.

Stay tuned!