Selector Group Priorities

In this lesson let's see some properties of the selector group.

Six priority group rules for selectors

To determine which selector has a higher priority, CSS divides the rules into six priority group from the highest to the lowest:

1. The **first priority** group contains rules with the `!important` modifier added to them. They override all rules that do not contain this modifier.

Let's assume, you have an HTML tag that is affected by this selector:

```
p { color: blue !important; }
```

HTML tag affected by the !important modifier

It does not matter how many other selectors specify the color property.

because the `!important` tag signs that the `p` rule should win over them.

> 📋 **NOTE:** You should always place `!important` at the end of the property declaration, right before the closing semicolon.

2. The **second priority** group contains rules embedded in the style attribute of an HTML tag.

Even if you use the `h1 { color: red; }` rule, the following style attribute overrides it, and the heading will be shown in green:

```
index.html

<h1 style="color: green;">Heading</h1>
```

rule embedded in the style attribute of the h1 tag.

3. The **third priority** group contains rules that have one or more **ID selectors**.

4. The **fourth priority** group contains rules that have one or more class, attribute, or **pseudo-selector**.

5. The **fifth priority** group contains rules that have one or more element selectors.

6. And last, the **sixth (and lowest) priority** group contains rules that have only a **universal selector**.

Great, now that we have gone over selector group properties, it is now time to calculate selectivity in the *next lesson*.

See you there! :)