

The CSS Selector

Example of css

In this example all <p> elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  color: red;
  text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>Hello World!</p>
<p>These paragraphs are styled with CSS.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

output :

Hello World!

These paragraphs are styled with CSS.

Example Explained

- `p` is a **selector** in CSS (it points to the HTML element you want to style: <p>).
- `color` is a **property**, and `red` is the property value
- `text-align` is a **property**, and `center` is the property value.

The CSS id Selector

- The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.
- The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!
- To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

Example

The CSS rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="para1":

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
#para1 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p id="para1">Hello World!</p>
<p>This paragraph is not affected by the style.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

Hello World!

This paragraph is not affected by the style.

2-The CSS class Selector

- The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.
- To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
.center {
  text-align: center;
  color: red; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 class="center">Red and center-aligned heading</h1>
<p class="center">Red and center-aligned paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

Red and center-aligned heading
Red and center-aligned paragraph.

You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class.

Example:

In this example only <p> elements with class="center" will be center-aligned:

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.center {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 class="center">This heading will not be affected</h1>
<p class="center">This paragraph will be red and center-aligned.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

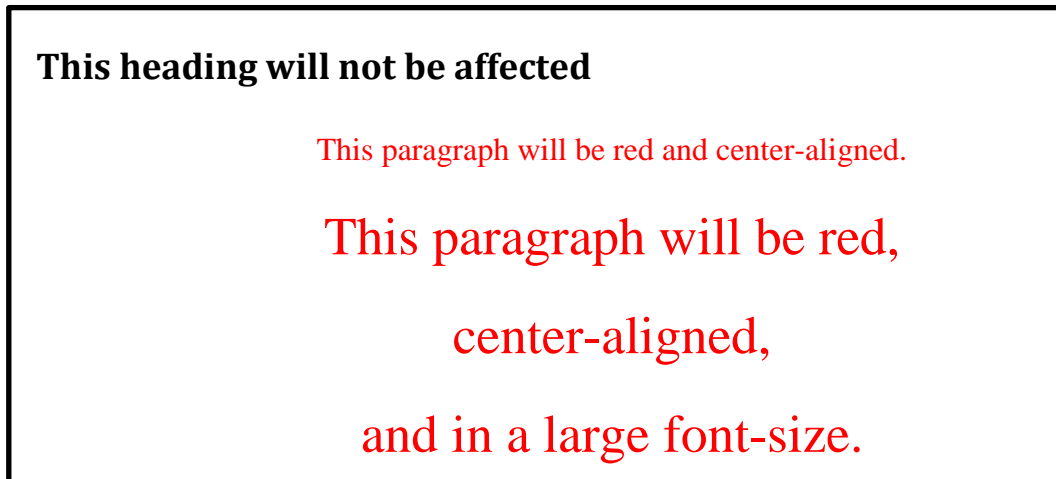
```
This heading will not be affected
                This paragraph will be red and center-aligned.
```

HTML elements can also refer to more than one class.

Example:

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.center {
  text-align: center;
  color: red; }
p.large {
  font-size: 300%; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 class="center">This heading will not be affected</h1>
<p class="center">This paragraph will be red and center-aligned.</p>
<p class="center large">This paragraph will be red, center-aligned, and in a large font-size.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



3-The CSS Universal Selector

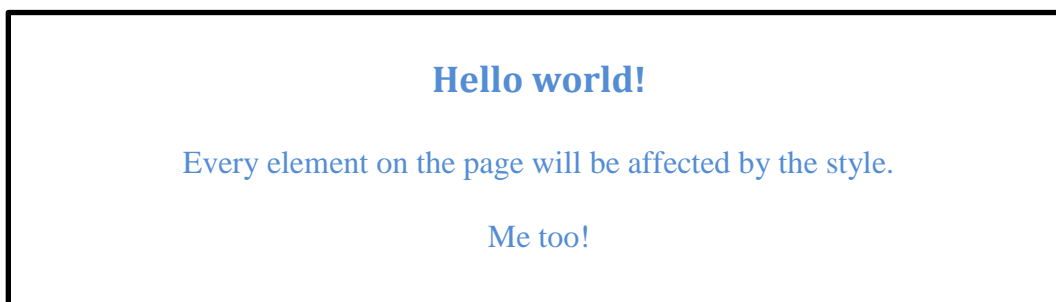
The universal selector (*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

Example:

The CSS rule below will affect every HTML element on the page:

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
* {
  text-align: center;
  color: blue;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Hello world!</h1>
<p>Every element on the page will be affected by the style.</p>
<p id="para1">Me too!</p>
<p>And me!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



And me!

The CSS Grouping Selector

The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions. Look at the following CSS code (the h1, h2, and p elements have the same style definitions):

```
h1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red; }  
h2 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red; }  
p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red; }
```

It will be better to group the selectors, to minimize the code. To group selectors, separate each selector with a comma.

Example

In this example we have grouped the selectors from the code above:

```
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
h1, h2, p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>Hello World!</h1>  
<h2>Smaller heading!</h2>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Output:

Hello World!
Smaller heading!
This is a paragraph.