SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING-IOT Including CS&BCT

COURSE NAME : 19SB602 FULL STACK DEVELOPMENT FOR NEXT GENERATION IOT

III YEAR / VI SEMESTER

Unit I- **INTRODUCTION TO WEB TECHNOLOGIES**

Topic : Applying CSS to HTML, Selectors

CSS Selectors

CSS selectors are used to **"find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.**

We can divide CSS selectors into five categories:

Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)

Combinator selectors (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)

Pseudo-class selectors (select elements based on a certain state)

Pseudo-elements selectors (select and style a part of an element)

Attribute selectors (select elements based on an attribute or attribute value)

The CSS element Selector

The element selector **selects HTML elements based on the element name.**

Example

Here, all <p> elements on the page will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
 text-align: center;
 color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>Every paragraph will be affected by the style.</p>
<p id="para1">Me too!</p>
<p>And me!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Every paragraph will be affected by the style.

Me too!

And me!

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":
#para1 {
 text-align: center;
 color: red;
}

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<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>
```

Hello World!

This paragraph is not affected by the style.

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.

Example
In this example all HTML elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned:

```
.center {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<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>
```

Red and center-aligned heading

Red and center-aligned paragraph.

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:

* {
 text-align: center;
 color: blue;
}

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<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>
```

Hello world!

Every element on the page will be affected by the style.

Me too!

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):

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<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>
```

Hello World!

Smaller heading!

This is a paragraph.

Any Query????

Thank you……

Applying CSS to HTML, Selectors / 19SB602/FSD FOR NEXT GENERATION IOT /Mr.R.Kamalakkannan/CSE-IOT/SNSCE