

Shwe Oak (Htet Thu Win)

CSS Basics: Basic Selectors

CSS Rule-Set Syntax

Rule set

```
selector {  
  property: value; ← declaration  
  property: value;  
}
```

CSS Selectors

- ❖ Selectors are use to find HTML elements
- ❖ Can find HTML elements by tag name, class, id, attribute, pseudo selectors, etc..
- ❖ CSS itself is not case-sensitive but selectors are case-sensitive (.description and .Description are not the same)

Element Selector

- ❖ Select element by tag name
- ❖ Example:
 - ❖ HTML: `<p>Content</p>`
 - ❖ CSS: `p { color: red; }`

Class Selector

- ❖ Select element with a specific “class” attribute
- ❖ To select an element by class, write a period (.) character followed by class name.
- ❖ Can use same class on multiple elements
- ❖ Example:
 - ❖ HTML: `<p class=“description”>Content</p>`
 - ❖ CSS: `.description { color: red; }`

ID Selector

- ❖ Select element with a specific “id” attribute
- ❖ To select an element by class, write a period (#) character followed by class name.
- ❖ “id” value must be unique on a web page
- ❖ Example:
 - ❖ HTML: `<p id=“description1”>Content</p>`
 - ❖ CSS: `#description1 { color: red; }`

Group Selector

- ❖ Elements with same style definitions can be grouped to minimize the number of statements.

```
h1 { text-align: center; }
```

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

```
h2 { text-align: center; }
```

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

Comment in CSS

❖ Syntax:

❖ `/* CSS Comment */`

❖ Example:

```
p {
```

```
    /* Red Color Text */
```

```
    color: red;
```

```
}
```

❖ Demo

Download presentation & demo @

<http://shweoak.com/css-basics-basic-selectors/>