CSS – Selectors

In our previous lecture, we have seen the syntax and example of CSS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Selector      | p {
|               |   property1 = value;
|               |   property2 = value;
|               |   property3 = value;
|               |   .
|               |   .
|               | }                                                |

**Selector** is used to select the HTML elements where the CSS property will be applicable. It selects the content you want to style.

There are several different types of selectors in CSS:

1. **Element Selector**
2. **Id Selector**
3. **Class Selector**
4. **Universal Selector**
5. **Group Selector**
Element Selector

This selector selects the element by specifying the element’s name in which CSS property will be applicable.

```
h1 {
    background-color: lightblue;
    color: darkblue;
    text-align: center;
}
```

This will set the text color darkblue with centre aligned and background color lightblue of all `<h1>` tag in body of the HTML page.

```
h2 {
    background-color: red;
    color: darkred;
    text-align: left;
}
```

This will set the text color darkred with left aligned and background color red of all `<h2>` tag of body in the HTML page.

```
p {
    background-color: lightgreen;
    color: darkgreen;
    text-align: justify;
}
```

This will set the text color lightgreen with justify aligned and background color darkgreen of all `<p>` tag in body of the HTML page.
Exercise:

1. **Identify the disadvantage of using element selector, if any.**