

CSS Selectors

- Selectors are used to identify a sepecific or set of elements to apply css styles.
- CSS selectors are used to "find" or "select" HTML elements based on their element name, id based value, class based value, based on attribute names and based on attribute name values, and more.

Style HTML Elements With Specific Attributes

- It is possible to style HTML elements that have specific attributes or attribute values.

using [attributeName] Selector

- The [attributeName] selector is used to select elements with a specified attributeName.
- The following example selects all <a> elements with a target attributeName

For example : a [target] { background-color: yellow; }

CSS [attribute="value"] Selecto

- The [attribute="value"] selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute and its value.
- The following example selects all <a> elements with a target="_blank" attribute value:

For example : A [target="_blank"] { background-color: yellow; }

CSS [attribute|="value"] Selector

- The [attribute|="value"] selector is used to select elements with the specified attribute name, whose value can be exactly the specified value, or the specified value followed by a hyphen (-).
- Note: The value has to be a whole word, either alone, like class="top", or followed by a hyphen(-), like class="top-text".

Syntax : [class |= "top"] { background: yellow; }

For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      [class|=top] { background: yellow; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>CSS [attribute|="value"] Selector</h2>
    <h1 class="top-header">Welcome</h1>
    <p class="top-text">Hello world!</p>
    <p class="topcontent">Are you learning CSS?</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

CSS [attribute^="value"] Selector

- The [attribute^="value"] selector is used to select elements with the specified attribute, whose value starts with the specified value.
- The following example selects all elements with a class attribute value that starts with "top".

- Note: The value does not have to be a whole word!
- **Syntax:** `a [title^="top"] { background-color : brown; }`

CSS [attribute\$="value"] Selector

- The [attribute\$="value"] selector is used to select elements whose attribute value ends with a specified value.
- The following example selects all elements with a class attribute value that ends with "test"
- Note: The value does not have to be a whole word!

For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      [class$="test"] { background: yellow; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>CSS [attribute$="value"] Selector</h2>
    <div class="first_test">The first div element.</div>
    <div class="second">The second div element.</div>
    <div class="my-test">The third div element.</div>
    <p class="mytest">This is some text in a paragraph.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

CSS [attribute*="value"] Selector

- The [attribute*="value"] selector is used to select elements whose attribute value contains a specified value.
- The following example selects all elements with a class attribute value that contains "te":

For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      [class*="te"] { background: yellow; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>CSS [attribute*="value"] Selector</h2>
    <div class="first_test">The first div element.</div>
    <div class="second">The second div element.</div>
    <div class="my-test">The third div element.</div>
    <p class="mytest">This is some text in a paragraph.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Styling Forms:

The attribute selectors can be useful for styling forms without **class** or **id** .

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      input[type=text] {
        width: 150px;
        display: block;
        margin-bottom: 10px;
        background-color: yellow;
      }

      input[type=button] {
        width: 120px;
        margin-left: 35px;
        display: block;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>Styling Forms</h2>
    <form name="input" action="" method="get">
      Firstname:<input type="text" name="Name" size="20">
      Lastname:<input type="text" name="Name" size="20">
      <input type="button" value="Example Button">
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```

Styling Input Fields

- Use the width property to determine the width of the input field:
- **Syntax: input { width: 100%; }**
- The example above applies to all <input> elements. If you only want to style a specific input type, you can use attribute selectors:

For example:

input[type="text"] - will only select text fields

input[type="password"] - It will only select password fields

input[type="number"] - will only select number fields

input[type="submit"] - will only select submit fields

input[type] - It will select all input fields which contains type attribute

CSS Universal Selector

- The universal selector (*) selects all HTML elements on the page.
- For example: The CSS rule below will affect every HTML element on the page.

```
<!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>
```

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):
- **For example:**

```
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.

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

For Example:

```
<!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>
```