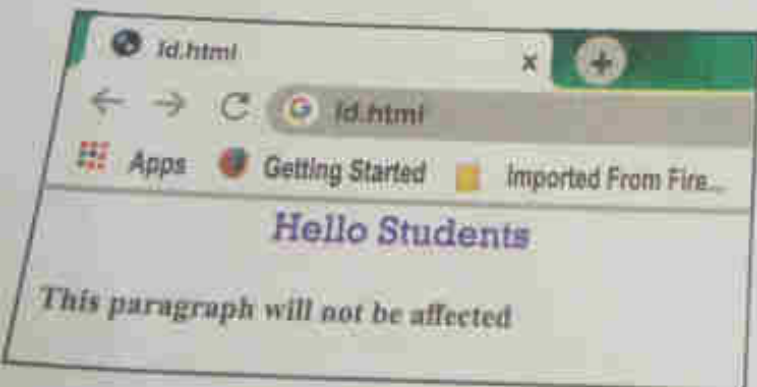


CSS Id Selector

The Id selector selects the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element. An id is always unique within the page so it is a unique element. It is written with the hash character(#), followed by the id name.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#para1 {text-align: center; color: blue;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p id="para1">Hello Students</p>
<p>This paragraph will not be
affected.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

See the output as follows



CSS Class Selector

The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute. It is used with a period character (.) (stop symbol) followed by the class name. The Class selector is used when you want to change a group of elements in your HTML page.

The class name should not start with number.
Let's take an example with a class="intro"

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.intro {text-align: center; color: blue;}
</style></head>
<body>
<h1 class="intro">This heading is blue
and center-aligned.</h1>
<p class="intro">This paragraph is
blue and center-aligned.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The above code results as

This heading is blue and center-aligned.

This paragraph is blue center-aligned.

Class Selector for specific element

To specify only one specific HTML element should be affected then you should use the element name with class selector.

Let's see an example :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html><head><style>
p.intro {text-align: center; color: blue;}
</style></head>
<body>
<h1 class="intro">This heading is not
affected</h1>
<p class="intro">This paragraph is
blue and center-aligned.</p>
</body></html>
```

The output is as follows

This heading is not affected

Universal Selector

The universal selector is used as a wildcard character. It selects all the elements on the Webpages.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html><head><style>
* { color: green; font-size: 20px;}
</style></head>
<body>
```

This css style will be applied on Entire page. It does not check tag or plain text


```
<h2>This css is applied to heading
</h2>
```

```
<p id="para1">it is applied to first
paragaraph</p>
```

```
<p>Also to second paragraph !</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output :

This css style will be applied on Entire page. It does not check tag or plain text

This css is applied to heading

it is applied to first paragraph

Also to second paragraph !

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

As you can see, you need to define CSS properties for all the elements. It can be grouped as-

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

Let's see full code as follows :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1,h2,p {text-align: center; color: blue;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Hello Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Hello Heading 2 (In smaller
font)</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :

Hello Heading 1

Hello Heading 2 (In smaller font)

This is a paragraph.

Group Selector

The grouping selector is used to select all the elements with the same style definitions. It is used to minimize the code. Commas are used to separate each selector in grouping.

Let's see the CSS code without group selector.

Positioning in CSS

CSS helps to position the HTML elements. The position property is used to set position for an element. An element can be positioned using the top, bottom, left and right properties.

Syntax :

*Selector(position: value; top: value;
left: value; bottom: value; right: value)*

Where values in positions are fixed, absolute, relative and values of top, bottom, left, right are in pixels.

There are four types of positioning in CSS

1. **Static Positioning** : This is a by-default position for HTML elements. It is not affected by the top, bottom, left and right properties.
2. **Fixed Positioning** : This property helps to put the text fixed on the browser. The FIXED property forces an element into a fixed position relative to the browser window. The fixed element will not move, even when the page is scrolled.

Let's see the example :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html><head><style>
p.fixed{position: fixed; top: 50px; right:
5px; color: blue}
</style></head>
<body>
<p>This is paragraph 1</p>
<p>This is paragraph 2</p>
<p>This is paragraph 3</p>
<p class="fixed">This is the fix
ositioned text.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :

- 
3. **Relative Positioning** : The relative positioning property is used to set an element relative to its normal position.
 4. **Absolute Positioning** : This property sets an element in a specific location and it is not affected by the flow of the page. This property positions an element at the specified coordinates relative to your screen top-left corner.

For example :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html><head><style>
.first{position: relative; top: -10px;
right: -10px;}
h2{position: absolute;
left: 100px; top: 150px}
</style><body>
<h1 class="first">This is heading 1
</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
</body></html>
```

Output :

This is heading 1

This is heading 2

to above output the Level 1 headings with class="first" have a relative position 10 pixels above and 10 pixels to the right of it's original position.

All level 2 headings will be positioned 100 pixels from the left of the browser window and 150 pixels from the top of the browser window.

Float Property

Float is a CSS property written in CSS file or directly in the style of an element. The float property defines the flow of content.

Following are the types of floating properties :

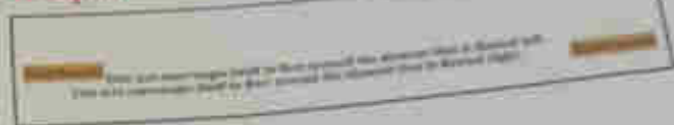
1. **float : left :** This keeps the element float on left side of the container
2. **float : right :** This keeps the element float on right side of container
3. **float : none :** This is default property i.e. this shows the element as it is.

For example :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html><head>
<title>Float Example</title></head>
<style>
.float-left{float:left;font-
size:20px;background-color:gold}
.float-right{float:right;
font-size:20px;background-color:gold}
</style>
<h2 class="float-left">Balbharati
</h2><p>This text rearranges itself to
flow around the element that is floated
left.
</p>
```

```
<h2 class="float-right">Balbharati
</h2>
<p>This text rearranges itself to flow
around the element that is floated
right. </p>
</body></html>
```

Output



Display property

The Display property in CSS defines how the components (div, hyperlink, heading, etc) are going to be placed on the web page. It specifies how the element is displayed. As the name suggests, the property is used to define the display of different parts of a web page.

Syntax :

Display : value;

Where values are :

Inline : It is used to display an element as an inline element.

Block : It is used to display an element as a block element. It starts on a new line, and takes up the whole width of the browser window.

Block-inline : This value is very similar to inline element but the difference is that you are able to set the width of the element.

None : The element is not displayed (removed).

HTML

CSS

JS

OUTPUT

Hello Student

This Paragraph will not be selected.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <style>
5 #para1{
6   text-align:center;
7   color:blue;
8 }
9 </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12 <p id="para1">Hello Student</p>
13 <p>This Paragraph will not be selected.</p>
14 </body>
15 </html>
16
```



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <style>
5 .intro{
6   text-align:center;
7   color:blue
8 }
9 </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12
13 <h1 class="intro">This heading is blue and center -
14 aligned.</h1>
15 <p class="intro">This Paragraph is blue and center-
16 aligned.</p>
17
18 </body>
19 </html>
```



**This heading is blue and
center-aligned.**

This Paragraph is blue and center-aligned.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <style>
5 p.intro{
6   text-align:center;
7   color:blue
8 }
9 </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12
13 <h1 class="intro">This heading is not affected</h1>
14 <p class="intro">This paragraph is blue and center-center
15 aligned.</p>
16
17 </body>
18 </html>
```

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RUN



This heading is not affected

This paragraph is blue and center-center aligned.



Madhuri

Just Now • 0 views

web



0



0



PRIVATE

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <style>
5 {
6   background-color: yellow;
7 }
8 </style>
9 </head>
10 <body>this css stye will be applied on entire page.it does
    not check tag or plain text<br>
11
12 <h2>This css applied heading</h2>
13
14
15 <p id="para1">it is applied first paragraph.</p>
16 <p>also to second paragraph!</p>
17
18
19
20
21 </body>
22 </html>
23
```



this css stye will be applied on entire page.it does not check tag or plain text

This css applied heading

it is applied first paragraph.

also to second paragraph!



Code Playground



HTML

CSS

JS

OUTPUT

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <style>
5 h1,h2,p {
6   text-align:center;
7   color:red;
8 }
9 </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12
13 <h1>Hello World!</h1>
14 <h2>Smaller heading!</h2>
15 <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
16
17 </body>
18 </html>
19
```

TAB

<

>

/

=

"

RUN





Code Playground



HTML

CSS

JS

OUTPUT

Hello World!

Smaller heading!

This is a paragraph.