CSS Syntax

Topics : CSS
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A CSS rule consists of a selector ,a declaration block, property and value**.**

A style rule is made below parts.

1. **Selector :** The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.
2. **Declaration Block :** The declaration block can contain one or more declarations separated by a semicolon.
3. **Property :** A property is a type of attribute of HTML tag. Put simply, all the HTML attributes are converted into CSS properties. They could be color, border etc.
4. **Value :** Values are assigned to CSS properties.

You can put CSS Style Rule Syntax as below.
selector { property: value }

CSS Example :
h1{
    background: #CAA215;
    color: #fff;
    font-size: 24px;
}

h1 tag is heading tag which is called as selector.

Open and closing curly brackets { } is called as declaration block.

background, color and font-size are called as property.

#CAA215, #fff, 24px are called as value.

You can define selectors in various simple ways as per as below.

1. **The Type Selectors :** Apply same property to all same selector.
   h1 {
     color: #CAA215;
   }

2. **The Universal Selectors :** Rather than selecting elements of a specific type, the universal selector quite simply matches the name of any element type.

```
* {
  color: #CAA215;
}
```

3. **The Descendant Selectors :** Suppose you want to apply a style rule to a particular element only when it lies inside a particular element. As given in the following example, style rule will apply to <li> element only when it lies inside <ul> tag.

```
ul li {
  color: #CAA215;
}
```

4. **The Class Selectors :** You can define style rules based on the class attribute of the elements. All the elements having that class will be formatted according to the defined rule.

```
.main{
  color: #CAA215;
}
```

5. **The ID Selectors :** You can define style rules based on the id attribute of the elements. All the elements having that id will be formatted according to the defined rule.
```
#main{
  color: #CAA215;
}
```

6. **The Child Selectors :** You have seen the descendant selectors. There is one more type of selector, which is very similar to descendants but have different functionality.

```
header > p{
  color: #CAA215;
}
```

7. **The Attribute Selectors :** You can also apply styles to HTML elements with particular attributes. The style rule below will match all the input elements having a type attribute with a value of text .

```
input[type = "text"]
{
  color: #CAA215;
}
```

8. **Grouping Selectors :** You can apply a style to many selectors.

```
h1, h2, h3 {
  color: #CAA215;
}
```

```
#main, #header, #content {
  color: #CAA215;
}
```