Select Type

The selector part of a style rule selects elements in an HTML document to be styled according to the values specified in that rule's declaration block.
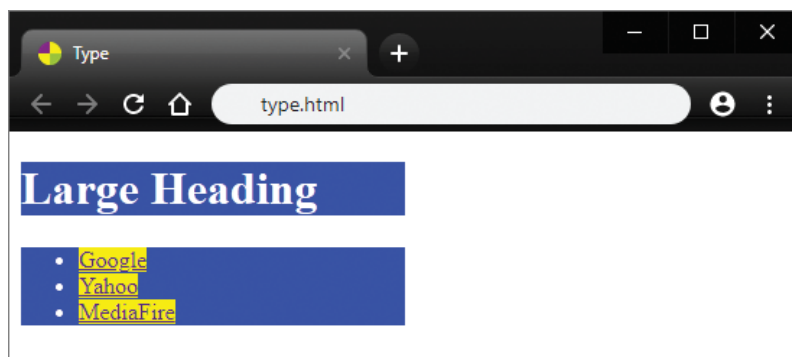
A "type" selector selects all elements in the page that match the selector. Multiple elements can be selected by a type selector that specifies a comma-separated list of element types.

HTML

type.html

1 Create an HTML document containing a heading and an unordered list of hyperlinks within a division container

```
<div>
<h1>Large Heading</h1>
<ul>
<li><a href="https://google.com">Google</a></li>
<li><a href="https://yahoo.com">Yahoo</a></li>
<li><a href="https://mediafire.com">MediaFire</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
```

2 Add a style sheet with a style rule setting the width of the container element at half the page width

```
<style>
div { width : 50% ; }
</style>
```

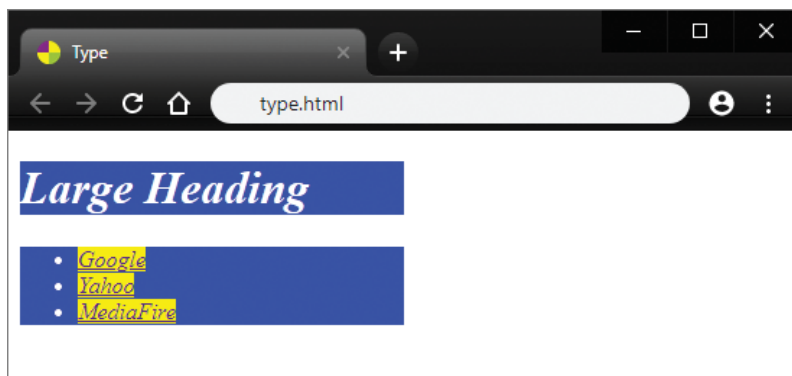**3** Add style rules setting the background color of all hyperlinks, the heading, and list elements

```
a { background : Yellow ; }
h1, ul { color: White ; background : Blue ; }
```

4 Save the HTML file then open the web page in a browser to see the elements styled by type selectors

Beware

Remember that there must be a comma between the element types in a selector targeting multiple element types.
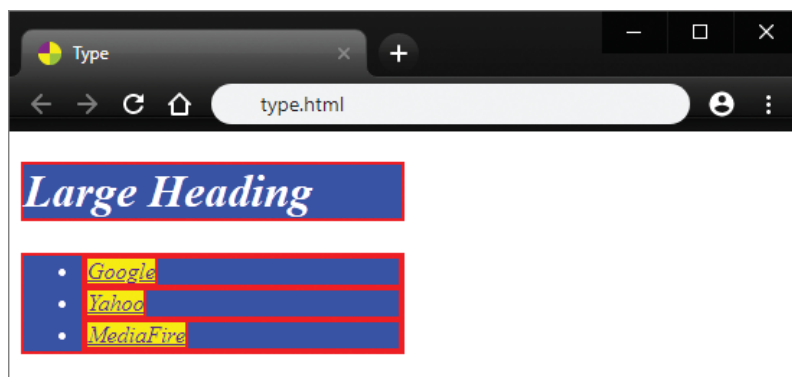
…cont'd

The CSS * universal selector can be used to select elements of all types within an HTML document – as if it was a selector listing all element types as a comma-separated list:

5 Add a style rule with a universal selector to make all text italic, then save the HTML file again and refresh the browser to see both heading and list text become italic
* { font-style : italic ; }

The * universal selector can also be used to select elements of any type contained within a specified element type:

6 Add a style rule with a universal selector to add a 2-pixel wide border around all elements within the "div" container, then save the HTML file once more and refresh the browser to see borders around the elements
div * { border : 2px solid Red ; }

The **div *** selector selects elements of all types within the div container, but not the **<div>** element itself.