Selector in css :

Descentant selector:

Silbling selector :

Child combinator:

Child Combinator

Eg - Selects all buttons which are direct children of spans

child
Selector
combinator

span > button {

     property: value;

}

‹div› ‹p› ‹/p› ‹/div›

div
 ↓
 p   child
      ↳ direct
          descendant

div > p {

   =

}

APNA
COLLEGE

Attribute selector :

Attribute Selector

Selects elements based on the presence or value of a given attribute

Attribute
Selector

input[attr='value'] {

     property: value;

}

element : pseudoclass

Pseudo Class

A Keyword added to a selector that specifies a **special state** of the selected element(s)

: hover

: active

: checked

: nth-of-type(2n)

→ nth elements

☐ 1 (1)

▨ 2 (2)

☐ 3 1

▨ 4 2

☐ 5 1

▨ 6 2

☐ 7

CSS

Pseudo Elements

A Keyword added to a selector that lets you style a **specific part** of the selected element(s)

:: first-letter

:: first-line

:: selection

```css
h1::first-letter {
    color: ☐black;
}

p::first-line {
    color: ◼blue;
}

p::selection {
    background-color: ◻rgb(199, 192, 58);
}
```

Order of Selector :

➔ :Final selector taken

Specificity inn CSS / order in CSS:

e.g:

When specificity is same then use cascading approach that is which is last thatis ur answer;

Practice Qs

For the given html & css code, what is color of text "Hello World!":

```html
<div class="greetDiv">
    <p class="greet">
        Hello World!
    </p>
</div>
```

blue
A

```css
div.greetDiv .greet {
    color: █ green;
}
```

$$0 \quad \underset{das}{2} \quad \underline{1} \quad (21)$$

```css
.greetDiv p.greet {
    color: █ blue;
}
```

$$0 \quad \underset{class}{2} \quad \underline{1} \quad (21)$$

```css
.greetDiv .greet {
    color: █ red;
}
```

$$0 \quad \underset{class}{2} \quad \underset{el}{0} \quad (20)$$

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