



with icons inspired
by "The Shining"
cssspecificity.com

universal selector

*****0 - 0 - 0

1 element

div0 - 0 - 1

2 elements

li > ul0 - 0 - 2

9 elements

body div ... ul li p a0 - 0 - 9

1 class

.myclass0 - 1 - 0

1 universal selector
1 class

***.myclass**0 - 1 - 0

1 universal selector
1 attribute selector

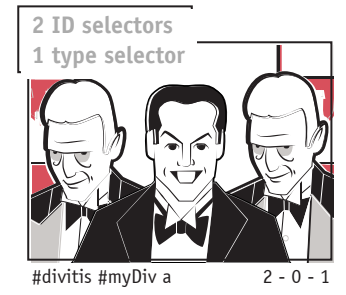
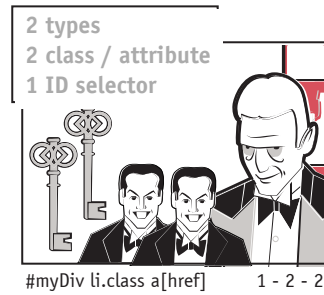
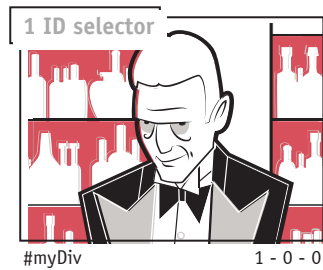
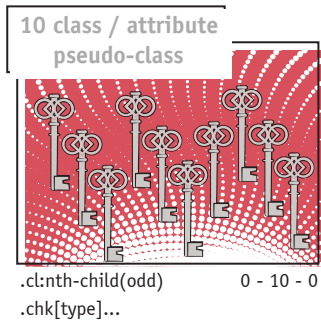
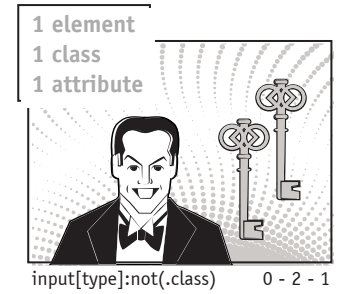
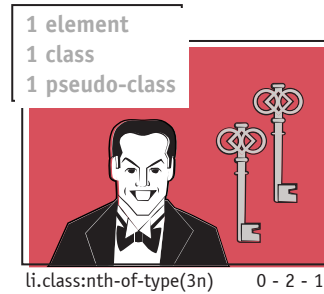
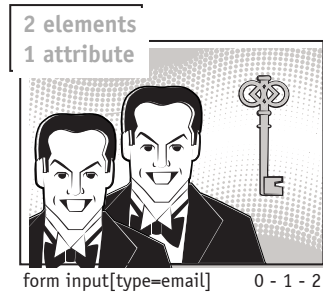
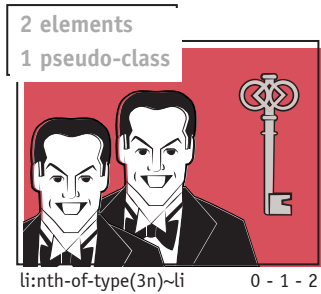
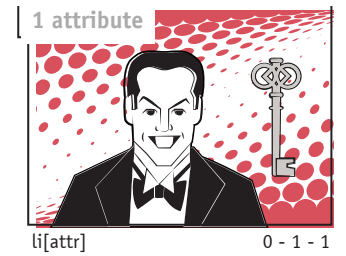
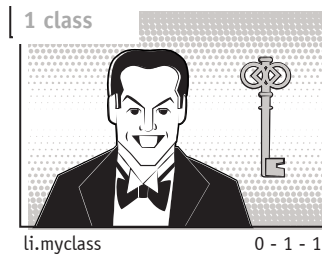
***[type:checkbox]**0 - 1 - 0

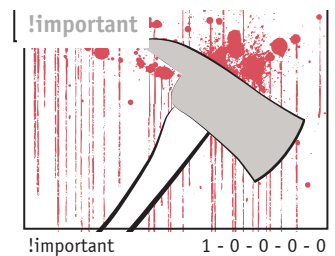
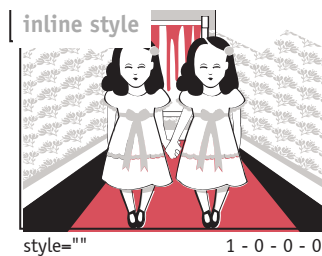
1 pseudo-class

:only-of-type0 - 1 - 0

1 element _____

1 element _____





About

The origin and sorting order of CSS helps browsers to determine which rules win out over others. When one of those methods completely fails, there is a conflict as to which CSS rule should be applied. CSS has in place a way to deal with those conflicts: the specificity of the CSS selector. The higher the specificity of a CSS selector, the greater the likelihood its declarations are used over another CSS rule's declarations.

Legend

- x-0-0-0: The number of **ID selectors**
- 0-x-0-0: The number of **class and attribute**, and **pseudo-selectors**
- 0-0-x: The number of **type** and **pseudo-elements**
- *,+,>,<,&: The **universal selector** has no value. When combined with other selectors, they do not increase specificity.
- :not(x): The **negation selector** has no value, but the argument passed increases specificity

Illustrations by Erica Jacobs Design by Ari Stiles & Christopher Schmitt Printed at Skylab Letterpress From a Specificity Outlined by Estelle Weyl