The value before the “ {….} ” is known as the selector.

There are two types of CSS Selectors:

* find selectors
* filter selectors

Table

Description automatically generated

The Universal Selector “ \* ” selects all elements (we can use the html tag to have the same effect – this is due to *inheritance*).

A selector can be a tag

The id Attribute

* Some attributes only apply to certain elements.
* Others, like id, are global, i.e. they can apply to all elements.
* You can invent the id attribute’s value, but it should be unique within the document

Id Selectors – In CSS, you can use “ # “ to select by id.

The class Attribute

* In HTML, class is another global attribute.
* You can invent its value. Several elements can have the same value (unlike id).

Class Selectors - In CSS, you can use “ . “ to select by class.

(All the following are read/ looked at right to left)

Child Selectors – Based on a parent, e.g. to select p elements that are children of section element. You can used “ > “, e.g. section > p.

Descendent Selectors – Based on an ancestor, e.g. to select i elements that are descendants of section elements. This would be seen as ancestor followed by its descendant, e.g. section i.

Siblings Selectors – Based on an IMMEADIATELY preceding sibling, e.g. to select a p who’s immediately preceding sibling is an h2. You can use “ + “, e.g. h2 + p.

For ANY preceding sibling, we would use “ ~ “.

Rules with Several Selector

* We can have more than one selector, separated by a comma.

Filter Selectors

* There are three ways to combine a find selector with a selector.
* Attribute selectors – in square brackets e.g.
  + “E [foo]” find E elements that have an attribute foo.
* Pseudo-classes – after a colon e.g.
  + “E : first-child” finds E elements that are the first child of their parent.
  + “E : hover” finds E elements, but only when the user hovers over them with the mouse.
* Pseudo-elements – after two colons, e.g.
  + “E : first-letter” finds the first letter of E elements.

End of Lecture Questions Answers

* #pastry .ingredient