

1) Descendant selector

Example li a {
anchoring inside list ^{there} inside
selector

2) The adjacent & direct-Descendant

→ h1 + p { color : red ; }

Selector only in paragraph has are immediately preceded after h1 tag.

div > li { color : white }

li has is only immediately after div
direct descendant of div

3) The attribute selector:-

Select all input elements where in
type attribute is set to "text".

input [type = "text"] {
width : 300px;
color : yellow; }

Pseudo classes

a: hover {
color: red; }

href: will turn red
when hover over.

button: hover {
bg-color: red;
color: white; }

post button: hover.

button: active { bg-color: green; }
↓ when you click button

:nth-of-type(3) { . Third one
background-color: '
(3n) every third one

Pseudo elements

:: after :: before, :: first-letter

:: first-line

h2::first-letter { font-size: 20px; }

The Cascade order of the things in css file
matters.

WTF in specificity

ID > class > element

Attribute

Element, id

Pseudo class

Pseudo element

Selector

Selector

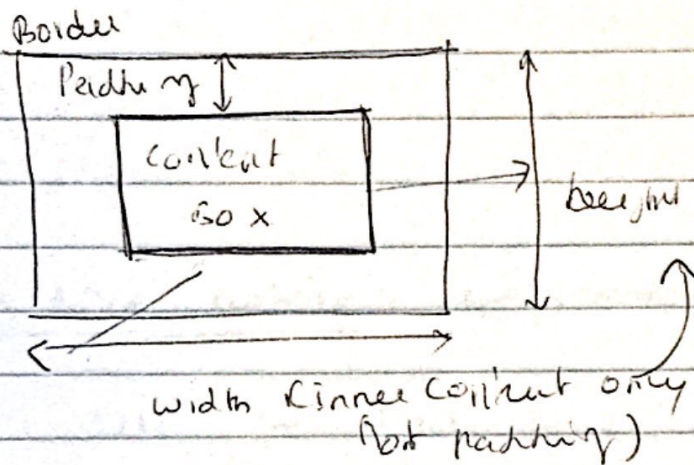
Specificity
calculator

CSS



Box Model: width
height
padding
margin
Border Radius
Display property
Units: Percentages, Em & REMs

width / height

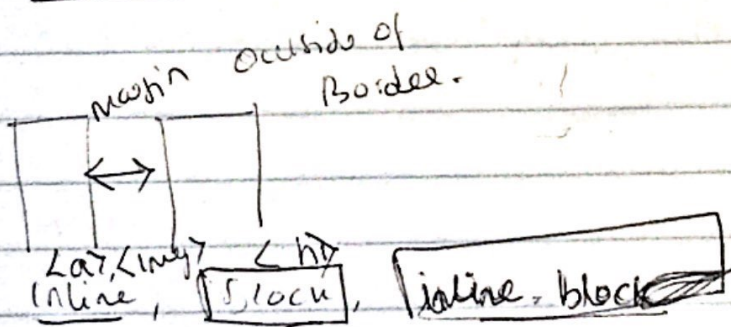


Border: Thickness, left, right, round corner, up, down
└ Border around element.

padding: left, right, top, bottom
└ between padding.
└ actual content


Margin =
Vertical / horizontal
left / right
└ outside of Border.

Display-Properties



display: inline-block;



<u>CSS units</u>	Relative Unit	Absolute Unit
<u>Em</u>		Px
✓ % - inline %		pt
<u>Ems</u>		
1em equals to font-size of the parent.		
<div>  <div> <div>Rems</div> <div>1rem</div> <div>1</div> </div> </div>		