

SELECTORS

Element Selector:

Selecting the element through its tag.

```
p {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Grouped Selectors:

Targetting/Attacking multiple selectors at once.

```
p, h1, h2, a {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Descendant Selector:

Targets elements that are contained within (and therefore are descendants of) another element.

Contextual Selector.

```
header h1 {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Child Selector:

Targets only the direct children of a given element.


```
header > h1 {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Adjacent Sibling Selector:

Targets an element that comes **directly after** another element with the same parent.

```
h1 + p {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

General Sibling Selector:

Targets an element with the same parent. They do not need to follow one another directly.

```
h1 ~ p {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Universal Selector:

Targets any element.

```
* {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Attribute Selectors:

Targets elements based on their attributes and values.

SIMPLE **element[attribute]** {
 color: blue;
}

EXACT **element[attribute="exact value"]** {
 color: blue;
}

PARTIAL **element[attribute~"value"]** {
 color: blue;
}

HYPHEN-SEPARATE **element[attribute|="value"]** {
 color: blue;
}

BEGINNING SUBSTRING **element[attribute^="first part of the value"]** {
 color: blue;
}

ENDING SUBSTRING **element[attribute\$="last part of the value"]** {
 color: blue;
}

ARBITRARY SUBSTRING **element[attribute*="any part of the value"]** {
 color: blue;
}

ID Selector:

Target elements by their id values.

```
#value {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Class Selector:

Target elements by their class values.

```
.value {  
    color: blue;  
}
```


Pseudo-class Selector:

Targets a special state of an element. Indicated by the colon (:) character.

UNVISITED
LINK **a:link** {
color: blue;
}

VISITED
LINK **a:visited** {
color: orange;
}

MOUSE OVER
LINK **a:hover** {
color: red;
}

CLICK ON OR
SELECTED LINK **a:active** {
color: green;
}

SELECTED
FORM FIELDS **input:focus** {
color: green;
}

Pseudo-element:

Act as though they are inserting fictional elements into the document structure for styling. Indicated by the double colon (::) for CSS3 or single colon (:) character for backwards compatibility.

TARGETS THE FIRST
LINE OF TEXT

..... **p:first-line** {
color: blue;
}

TARGETS THE FIRST
CHARACTER

..... **p:first-letter** {
color: orange;
}

CSS CREATES A FAUX
ELEMENT BEFORE

..... **p:before** {
content: " ";
}

CSS CREATES A FAUX
ELEMENT AFTER

..... **p:after** {
content: " ";
}

Structural Pseudo-classes:

These allow selection based on where the element is in the structure of the document (the document tree).

<section>

<header>

SIBLING
- <h1>Header One</h1>

NOT
SIBLING
- <p>Lorem Ipsum</p>

</header>

SIBLING
- <p>Body Copy</p>

- <p>Body Copy</p>

</section>

TARGETING ALL
PARAGRAPHS

..... **li:nth-child()** {
color: orange;
}

ALL PARAGRAPHS
CHILD OF SECTION

..... **li:first-child** {
color: orange;
}

ALL PARAGRAPHS,
ANCHORS, & HEADLINE 3

..... **li:last-child** {
color: orange;
}

