

# FFL Cheatsheet

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## General Syntax

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```
SELECTORS... {  
  ATTRIBUTE-KEY : VALUE ;  
  ATTRIBUTE-KEY : VALUE ;  
  ...  
}
```

## Selectors

### Literal Selectors - \$ L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X \$

The L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X string should generally match what your write in LaTeX, while you can use wildcards (see below) to enable more flexible selection.

**Wildcards** \*do not escape { ... } groups

Any Single Character - \?

Any Character Sequence - \\*

## Special Classes

<i>selector</i>	Description
.numerator	any numerator of \frac
.denominator	any denominator of \frac
.superscript	any superscript after ^
.subscript	any denominator after _

**Selector Combinators** \*AND has higher precedence than OR

AND Combinator -  (space)

SELECTOR  SELECTOR

OR Combinator - `,`

SELECTOR `,` SELECTOR

**Attributes**

**CSS Attributes**

We expect most basic [CSS properties](#) as *ATTRIBUTE-KEYS* and *VALUES* to work.

**FFL Specific Attributes**

ATTRIBUTE-KEY	VALUE
<code>label</code>	any <i>STRING</i> terminated by the attribute-dividing <code>;</code>

**Example**

FFL	LaTeX	Output
<pre>\$x\$ { color: blue; } \$m_{\?}\$ { color: red; } .subscript { color: green }</pre>	<pre>\$f(x)=\frac{x} {m_0}+b\$</pre>	$f(\textcolor{blue}{x}) = \frac{\textcolor{blue}{x}}{\textcolor{red}{m}_0} + b$