

CSS Essentials

Selectors



- 1. CSS selector**
- 2. Type, class, and ID selectors Inheritance**
- 3. Attribute selectors**
- 4. Pseudo-classes and pseudo-elements**
- 5. Combinators**

Section 1

CSS selector

1. CSS selector

- **CSS selectors** are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.
- We can divide CSS selectors into four categories:
 1. Simple selector (type, id, class)
 2. Combinator selector
 3. Pseudo classes & pseudo elements
 4. Attribute selectors

Section 2

Type, class, and ID selectors Inheritance

2. Type, id, class selectors

- ***The element selector:*** Selects HTML elements based on the element name
- ***Id selectors:*** Uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.
- ***Class selectors:*** Selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute

```
p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

```
#para1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

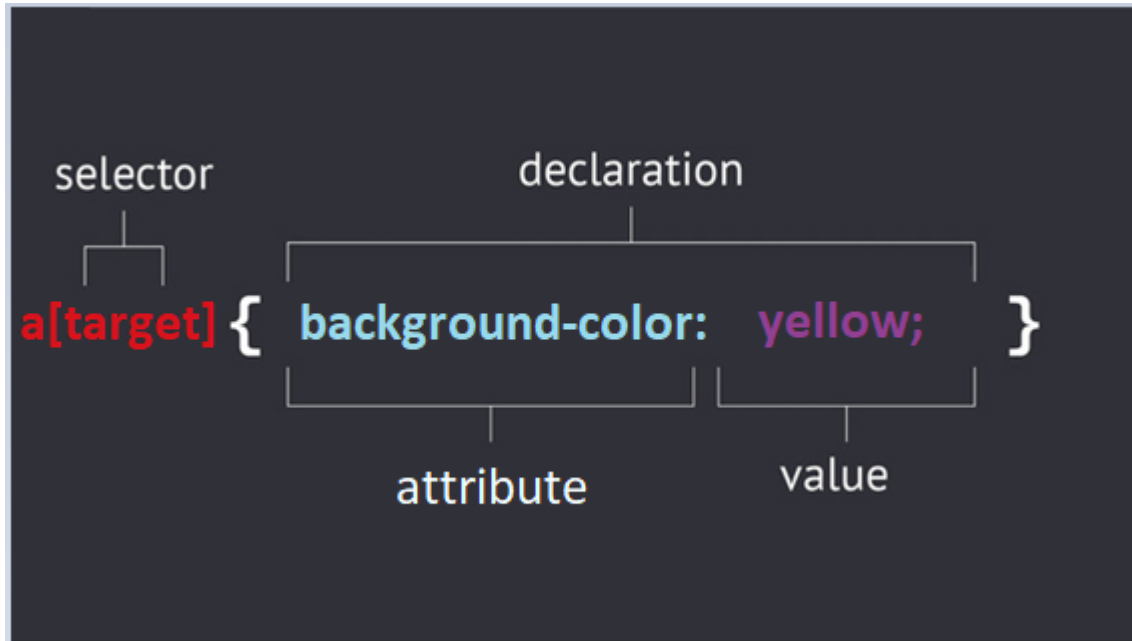
```
.center {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

Section 3

Attribute selectors

3. Attribute selectors

- The [attribute] selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute.



3. Attribute selectors

- **CSS [attribute="value"] Selector:**
Select elements with a specified attribute and value.
- **CSS [attribute~="value"] Selector:**
Select elements with an attribute value containing a specified word
- **CSS [attribute|="value"] Selector:**
Select elements with the specified attribute starting with the specified value.

```
a[target="_blank"] {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

```
[title~="flower"] {  
    border: 5px solid yellow;  
}
```

```
[class|="top"] {  
    background: yellow;  
}
```

3. Attribute selectors

- **CSS [attribute^="value"] Selector:**
Select elements whose attribute value begins with a specified value.
- **CSS [attribute\$="value"] Selector:**
Select elements whose attribute value ends with a specified value.
- **CSS [attribute*="value"] Selector:**
Select elements whose attribute value contains a specified value.

```
[class^="top"] {  
    background: yellow;  
}
```

```
[class$="test"] {  
    background: yellow;  
}
```

```
[class*="te"] {  
    background: yellow;  
}
```


Section 4

Pseudo-classes and pseudo-elements

4. Pseudo class & Pseudo element

- **Pseudo class:** Is used to define a special state of an element.

Syntax




```
selector:pseudo-class {  
    property:value;  
}
```

Selector	Example	Example description
<u>:active</u>	a:active	Selects the active link
<u>:checked</u>	input:checked	Selects every checked <input> element
<u>:disabled</u>	input:disabled	Selects every disabled <input> element
<u>:empty</u>	p:empty	Selects every <p> element that has no children
<u>:enabled</u>	input:enabled	Selects every enabled <input> element

4. Pseudo class & Pseudo element

- **Pseudo element:** Is used to style specified parts of an element.

Syntax



```
selector::pseudo-element {  
  property:value;  
}
```

Selector	Example	Example description
<u>::after</u>	p::after	Insert something after the content of each <p> element
<u>::before</u>	p::before	Insert something before the content of each <p> element
<u>::first-letter</u>	p::first-letter	Selects the first letter of each <p> element
<u>::first-line</u>	p::first-line	Selects the first line of each <p> element
<u>::selection</u>	p::selection	Selects the portion of an element that is selected by a user

4. Pseudo class & Pseudo element

Pseudo element Example



```
<div>
  <ul>
    <li>one</li>
    <li>two</li>
    <li>three</li>
  </ul>
  <div>abc</div>
  <p>para</p>
  <div>def</div>
  <p>para</p>
  <b>ghi</b>
</div>
```

Diagram illustrating the application of pseudo-classes to the HTML structure:

- li:first-child** (red arrow) points to the first `` element.
- li:nth-child(2)** (green arrow) points to the second `` element.
- li:last-child** (red arrow) points to the last `` element.
- li:nth-child(2n+1)** (green arrow) points to the first and third `` elements.
- ul:only-of-type** (orange arrow) points to the `` element.
- div div:first-of-type** (blue arrow) points to the first `<div>` child of the root `<div>`.
- div div:last-of-type** (blue arrow) points to the last `<div>` child of the root `<div>`.
- p:nth-of-type(2)** (purple arrow) points to the second `<p>` element.

Section 5

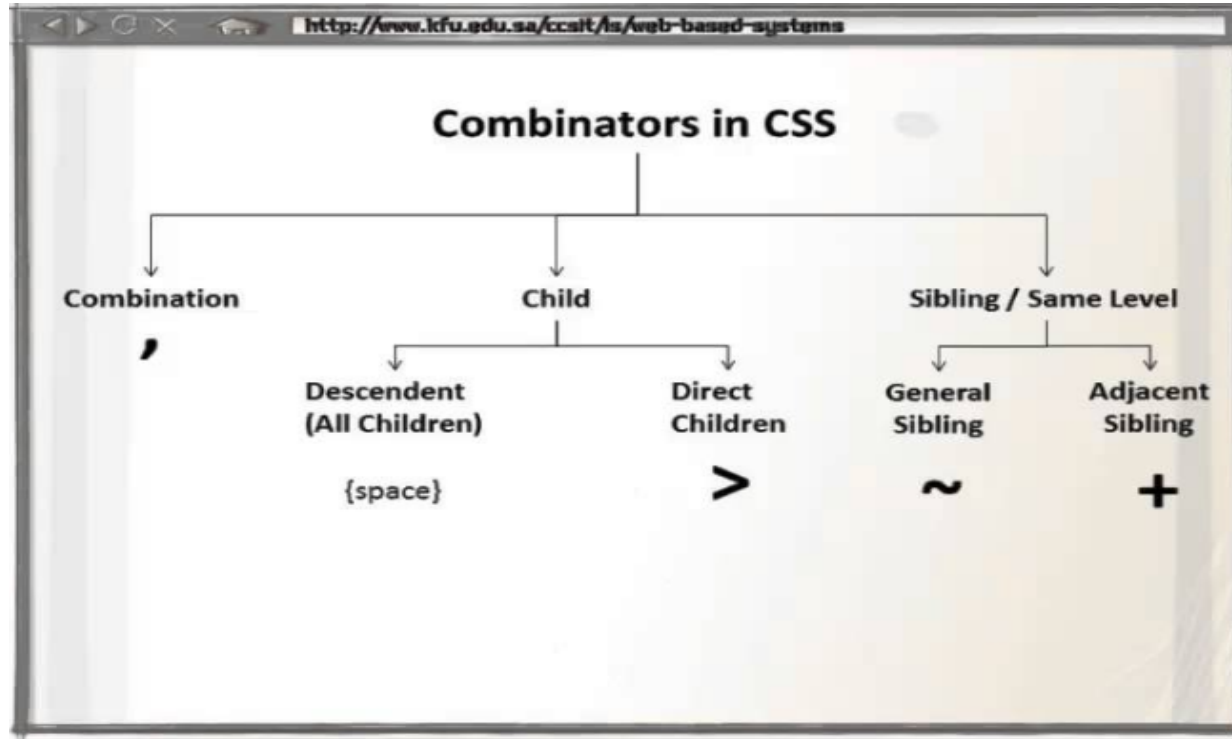
Combinators

5. Combinator selectors

- **Combinator selector** is used to select element base on the relationship.
- There are four different combinators in CSS:
 - *Descendant selector (space)*
 - *Child selector (>)*
 - *Adjacent sibling selector (+)*
 - *General sibling selector (~)*

5. Combinator selectors

➤ Combinator selector



Section 6

Selector Playground

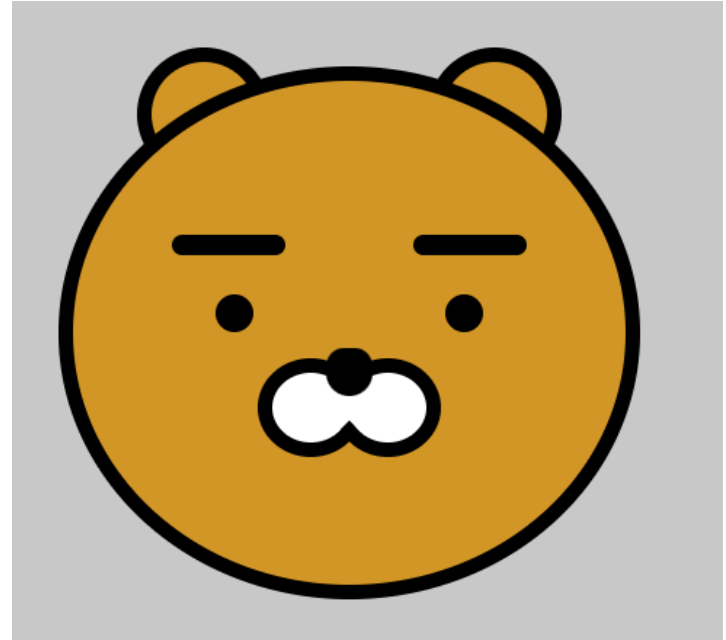
6. Selector Playground

➤ Colorize Brownie

Before



After



6. Selector Playground

➤ Colorize Brownie Solution

```
136  /* YOUR CODE HERE */
137  /* color eyebrow, noise, eye to black */
138  ∨ .brownie .eyebrow, .brownie .eye, .brownie .nose {
139  |   background: ■black;
140  }
141
142  /* color ear, face to brow #d59729 */
143  ∨ .brownie .ear, .brownie .face {
144  |   background: ■#d59729;
145  }
146
147  /* color mouth to white */
148  ∨ .brownie .mouth {
149  |   background-color: □white;
150  }
```

Thank you

