Learn how to CSS

Contents

[Resources 3](#_Toc37678658)

[Introduction 3](#_Toc37678659)

[Basic selectors 4](#_Toc37678660)

[Universal selector 4](#_Toc37678661)

[Type selector 4](#_Toc37678662)

[Class selector 4](#_Toc37678663)

[ID selector 4](#_Toc37678664)

[Attribute selector 4](#_Toc37678665)

[Combinators selectors 5](#_Toc37678666)

[Descendant combinator 5](#_Toc37678667)

[Child combinator 5](#_Toc37678668)

[General sibling combinator 5](#_Toc37678669)

[Adjacent sibling combinator 5](#_Toc37678670)

[Column combinator 5](#_Toc37678671)

[Pseudo selectors 6](#_Toc37678672)

[Pseudo classes 6](#_Toc37678673)

[Pseudo elements 6](#_Toc37678674)

[Preprocessors 7](#_Toc37678675)

[SASS 7](#_Toc37678676)

[LESS 7](#_Toc37678677)

[Conclusion 8](#_Toc37678678)

# Resources

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS>

# Introduction

**Cascading Style Sheets** (**CSS**) is a [stylesheet](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/DOM/stylesheet) language used to describe the presentation of a document written in [HTML](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML) or [XML](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/XML_introduction) (including XML dialects such as [SVG](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/SVG), [MathML](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/MathML) or [XHTML](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/XHTML)). CSS describes how elements should be rendered on screen, on paper, in speech, or on other media.

CSS is one of the core languages of the **open Web** and is standardized across Web browsers according to the [W3C specification](http://w3.org/Style/CSS/#specs). Developed in levels, CSS1 is now obsolete, CSS2.1 is a recommendation, and [CSS3](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/CSS3), now split into smaller modules, is progressing on the standardization track.

**CSS is much more then this document covers, but we will just give you the main pointers to start your CSS journey. For additional research use mentioned Resources section.**

# Basic selectors

## [Universal selector](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Universal_selectors)

Selects all elements. Optionally, it may be restricted to a specific namespace or to all namespaces.  
 Syntax: \* ns|\* \*|\*  
 Example: \* will match all the elements of the document.

## [Type selector](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Type_selectors)

Selects all elements that have the given node name.  
 Syntax: elementname  
 Example: input will match any [<input>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/input) element.

## [Class selector](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Class_selectors)

Selects all elements that have the given class attribute.  
 Syntax: .classname  
 Example: .index will match any element that has a class of "index".

## [ID selector](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/ID_selectors)

Selects an element based on the value of its id attribute. There should be only one element with a given ID in a document.  
 Syntax: #idname  
 Example: #toc will match the element that has the ID "toc".

## [Attribute selector](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Attribute_selectors)

Selects all elements that have the given attribute.  
 Syntax: [attr] [attr=value] [attr~=value] [attr|=value] [attr^=value] [attr$=value] [attr\*=value]  
 Example: [autoplay] will match all elements that have the autoplay attribute set (to any value).

# Combinators selectors

## [Descendant combinator](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Descendant_combinator)

The (space) combinator selects nodes that are descendants of the first element.  
 Syntax: A B  
 Example: div span will match all [<span>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/span) elements that are inside a [<div>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/div) element.

## [Child combinator](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Child_combinator)

The > combinator selects nodes that are direct children of the first element.  
 Syntax: A > B  
 Example: ul > li will match all [<li>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/li) elements that are nested directly inside a [<ul>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/ul) element.

## [General sibling combinator](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/General_sibling_combinator)

The ~ combinator selects siblings. This means that the second element follows the first (though not necessarily immediately), and both share the same parent.  
 Syntax: A ~ B  
 Example: p ~ span will match all [<span>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/span) elements that follow a [<p>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/p), immediately or not.

## [Adjacent sibling combinator](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Adjacent_sibling_combinator)

The + combinator selects adjacent siblings. This means that the second element directly follows the first, and both share the same parent.  
 Syntax: A + B  
 Example: h2 + p will match all [<p>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/p) elements that directly follow an [<h2>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/h2).

## [Column combinator](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Column_combinator)

The || combinator selects nodes which belong to a column.  
 Syntax: A || B  
 Example: col || td will match all [<td>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/td) elements that belong to the scope of the [<col>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/col).

# Pseudo selectors

## [Pseudo classes](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Pseudo-classes)

The : pseudo allow the selection of elements based on state information that is not contained in the document tree.  
 Example: a:visited will match all [<a>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/a) elements that have been visited by the user.

## [Pseudo elements](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Pseudo-elements)

The :: pseudo represent entities that are not included in HTML.  
 Example: p::first-line will match the first line of all [<p>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/p) elements.

# Preprocessors

## SASS

More info can be found on <https://sass-lang.com/guide>

## LESS

More info can be found on <http://lesscss.org/>

# Conclusion

Ok now you have some building blocks to help you start creating some CSS wonders. And we support you to try and read some additional material from Resource section and from web in global.