1. **Simple Selectors and Combinators:**

(المحددين البسيطين والمشتقين): Simple selectors and combinators.

- باستخدام `<pبناءً على نوعه. يمكن تحديد عنصر فقرة `< HTMLبستخدم لتحديد عنصر :(Simple Selectorالمحدد البسيط (-.`h1باستخدام المحدد البسيط ` <<h1وعنصر عنوان '< `pالمحدد البسيط `
- بناءً على العلاقة بينه وبين عنصر آخر. هناك ثلاثة أنواع رئيسية HTMLيستخدم لتحديد عنصر :(Combinator)المحدد المشتق (-من المشتقين:
 - يحدد عناصر div p)يحدد عنصرًا داخل عنصر آخر. على سبيل المثال، ` .Descendant Combinator)المشتق الفرعي (-.`<dib)الموجودة داخل عناصر الديف '< `p>` (الفقرة '<
 - يحدد `ii < الايحدد عنصرًا مباشرة متداخل في عنصر آخر. على سبيل المثال، ` :(Child Combinator)المشتق المباشر (-.`<|11/التي تكون مباشرة داخل عنصر القائمة الغير مرتبة `< `<|عناصر القائمة '<
- يحدد عنصرًا يأتي مباشرة بعد عنصر آخر في نفس المستوى. على سبيل :Adjacent Sibling Combinator)المشتق الجار (-المثال،
 - `</br>
 \h1+p` > `ajiz مباشرة بعد عنصر العنوان `< `<p>ريدد عنصر الفقرة `< `h1+p` `

- <u>Simple selectors are methods used to target elements in an HTML or XML document. For example, `p`</u>

- selects all `` elements.
- Simple selectors are the most fundamental type of selectors.
- They target HTML elements based on their name or tag. For example, `h1` selects all `<h1>` elements.
- $\hbox{-} Simple selectors are essential for applying styles to specific types of elements across your web. page page to specific types of elements across your web. \\$

2. **Class and ID Selectors:**

- Class selectors allow you to target a group of elements based on the class applied to them. For example, ``.
- ID selectors allow you to uniquely target a single element, such as `<div id="header">`.
- **Class Selectors **:
- Class selectors are denoted by a dot (`.`) followed by the class name (e.g., `.highlight`).
- They allow you to target multiple elements with the same class attribute.
- Useful for applying consistent styles to related elements.
- Example: `` can be styled with `.highlight`.
- **ID Selectors **:
- ID selectors are denoted by a hash (`#`) followed by the ID name (e.g., `#header`).
- They target a single, unique element with a specific ID attribute, and IDs should be unique on a page.
- Useful for applying unique styles to specific elements.
- Example: `<div id="header">` can be styled with `#header`.
- This is highlighted text.
- Another highlighted text.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <style>
   highlight {
    background-color: yellow;
   #header [
    font-size: 24px;
 </style>
</head>
<body>
 This is hig
 Another high
 <div id="header">This is a header
</body>
</html>
```

(محددي الكلاس والمعرف): Class and ID selectors.

3. **Attribute Selectors:*

Common pseudo-elements include `::before` and `::after`, used for adding content before or after an element's content.

- Useful for adding decorative content or special styling to specific elements.
- Example: `p::before` adds content before all `` elements.
- They are used to select elements based on the values of their attributes. For example, `input[type="text"]` selects all `<input>` elements with a "text" type.
- Attribute selectors target elements based on their attributes and attribute values.
- They are enclosed in square brackets (`[]`) and can match specific attributes and values.
- Useful for styling elements with specific attributes.

- Attribute Selector): على السمة وقيمتها. يتم تحديد السمة باستخدام السمة `[Attribute Selector، عناصر

- Example: `[target="_blank"]` selects elements with a "target" attribute set to "_blank".Attribute selectors: (محددي السمات

4. **Pseudo-Class Selectors:**

- They are used to target specific states or interactions of elements based on user actions. For instance, `a:hover` changes the formatting of links when the user hovers over them.
- Pseudo-class selectors target elements based on their state or position within the document.
- Common pseudo-classes include `:hover`, `:active`, `:focus`, `:first-child`, and `:nth-child()`.
- Useful for creating interactive and state-dependent styles.
- Example: `a:hover` selects links when the user hovers over them.

<html>
<head>
<style>
a:hover {
 color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<head>
<body>
Hover over me
</body>
</html>

<!DOCTYPE html>

محددي الصفات الزائفة):) Pseudo-class selectors .

يتم تعيين المحدد الزائف باستخدام العلامة الزائفة ":" مع الاسم المناسب للحالة. على .HTMLبستخدم لتحديد حالة معينة أو حالة خاصة في عفصر :(Pseudo-class Selectorالمحدد الزائف (-يحدد العنصر الأول في قائمة العناصر المتداخلة. first-childيحدد العنصر عند تحويم المؤشر فوقه، و ` : hoverسبيل المثال، ':

بعض الأمثلة على محددي الصفات الزائفة: -

يحدد العنصر عند تحويم المؤشر فوقه. : hover:

يحدد العنصر الأول في قائمة العناصر المتداخلة. : first-child`: -

يحدد العنصر الذي يأتي في الموضع الثاني أو الثالث أو الرابع إلخ في قائمة العناصر المتداخلة. :`.nth-child(n

5. **Pseudo-Element Selectors:**

- They are used to target parts of an element itself, rather than selecting the whole element. For example, `p::before` allows you to add content before a paragraph element.
- Pseudo-element selectors target specific parts of an element's content, allowing you to style those partsseparately.
- They are preceded by a double colon (`::`).Common pseudo-elements include `::before` and `::after`, used for adding content before or after an element's content.
- Useful for adding decorative content or special styling to specific elements.
- Example: `p::before` adds content before all `` elements.

_

محددي العناصر الزائفة):) Pseudo-element selectors

يتم تعيين المحدد الزائف باستخدام اسم العنصر الزائف بفصلتين به HTML يستخدم لتحديد جزء معين من عنصر :(Pseudo-element Selectorالمحدد الزائف (ـ يحدد الجزء بعد محتوى العنصر . الجزء قبل محتوى العنصر ، و `:: `after)مزدوجتين ":: ". على سبيل المثال ، `::

بعض الأمثلة على محددي العناصر الزائفة: -

يحدد الجزء قبل محتوى العنصر. :'before: ' -

يحدد الجزء بعد محتوى العنصر. : 'after: ' ـ

Combinations

CSS selectors can be combined to create more specific and targeted styling rules. Here are some common examples of combining CSS selectors:

1. **Combining Simple Selectors**:

- You can combine multiple simple selectors to target specific elements. For example:

```
h1.title {
   /* Styles for h1 elements with c
}
```

2. **Combining Class and Element Selectors**:

- Combining class selectors with element selectors to target specific elements with a particular class:

```
div.sidebar p.highlight {
   /* Styles for paragraphs with cl
}
```

3. **Combining Class and Pseudo-Class Selectors**:

- Combining class selectors with pseudo-class selectors for more precise styling:

```
.button:hover {
   /* Styles for buttons with class
}
```

4. **Combining Descendant Selectors**:

- Using a space between selectors to target elements that are descendants of another element. For example:

```
article p {
  /* Styles for all paragraphs wit
}
```

5. **Combining Child Selectors **:

- Using the `>` symbol to target direct child elements. This is useful for styling specific child elements without affecting nested elements:

```
ul > li {
   /* Styles for direct child list :
}
```

6. **Combining Attribute and Element Selectors**:

- Combining attribute selectors with element selectors to target elements with specific attributes:

```
input[type="text"] {
   /* Styles for input elements wit
}
```

7. **Combining Multiple Selectors **:

- Combining multiple selectors by separating them with commas to apply the same styles to different elements.

```
h2, h3, h4 {
   /* Styles for h2, h3, and h4 ele
}
```

8. **Combining Class and Pseudo-Element Selectors **:

- Combining class selectors with pseudo-element selectors to add content before specific elements with a class:```

```
.quote::before {
  content: """;
}
```

