More about Selectors

Elements

→ Set equal style for these elements

```html
<h1>Our header</h1>
<p>The Blog Post</p>
<div>More Info</div>
```

```css
h1 {
    color: red;
}
```

Classes

⇒ Set equal style for elements within the same class

```html
<h1 class="blog-post">
Our header</h1>
<p class="blog-post">
The blog post</p>
<div class="blog-post">
More info</div>
```

```css
.blog-post {
    color: red;
}
```

Universal

```html
<h1>Our header</h1>
<p class="blog-post">The
blog post</p>
```

```css
* {
    color: red;
}
```

Rarely use this one!

More about Selectors

	HTML	CSS

IDs

➡ Set style to one specific element

```html
<h1 id="main-title">Our header</h1>
```

```css
#main-title {
    color: red;
}
```

Attributes

➡ Set equal styles to all elements with attribute(s)

```html
<button disabled>
    Click
</button>
```

```css
[disabled] {
    color: red;
}
```

Summary

CSS Class Selectors

- You can apply more than one class to an element
- You can chain selectors (e.g. `a.active`, `.priority.highlighted`)
- Class selectors are the most-used type of CSS selectors

!important

- Important: Don't use `!important` in 99% of cases

Pseudo Selectors & :not

- You use the same pseudo-selectors in most cases (`:hover`, `:active`)
- Explore your possibilities to solve edge cases with ease
- Use `:not` with caution but when needed to exclude certain elements