HTML & CSS

Session # 7

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Don’t want you all at once.

Watch the video again and again.

Topics

- More Specific Selectors
- When writing selectors ‘>’ vs. Space
- How to override specific selectors with Important keyword.

You can’t learn more specific selectors easily.

It will take lot of time to figure all out.

This session is most important of all.

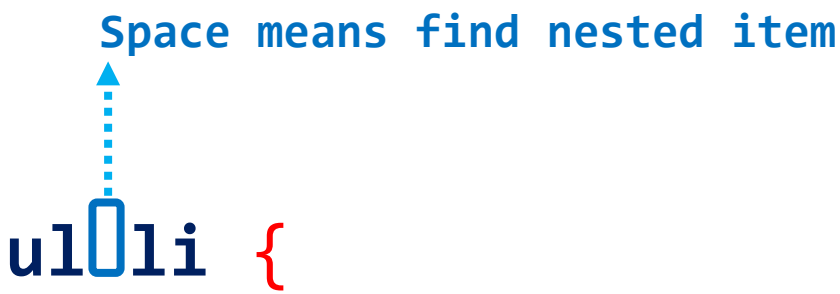
```
Selector1 Selector2 {

    /* Find selector2 which is nested inside selector1 */

}
```

When writing selectors

a single space matters



When writing selectors

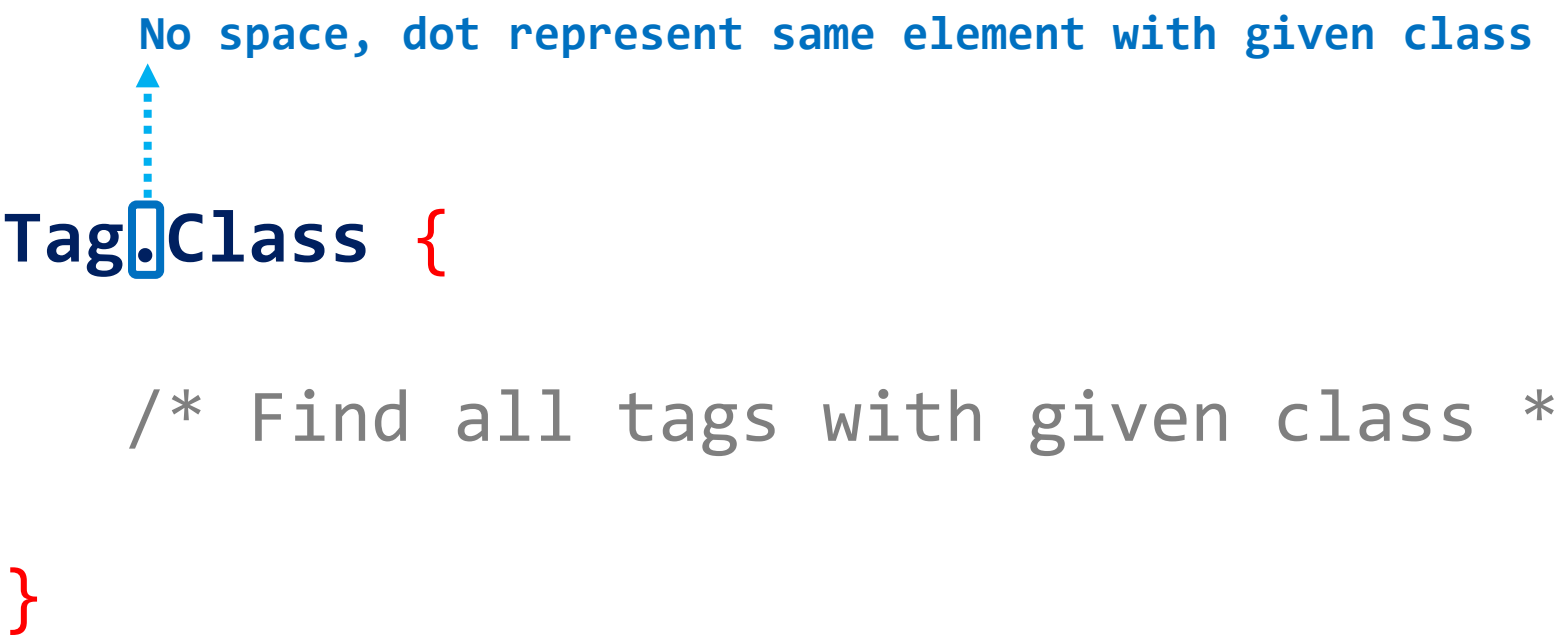
a single space matters

```
div .color-change {
    /*
        Find elements which has a class of .color-change 1
        and which is nested under all div tags in the page.
    */
}
```

```
<div>
        <span class="color-change">..</span>
        <div class="color-change">..</div>
        <section class="class1">
                <h1 class="color-change">.. </h1>
        </section>
</div
```

When writing selectors

a single space matters

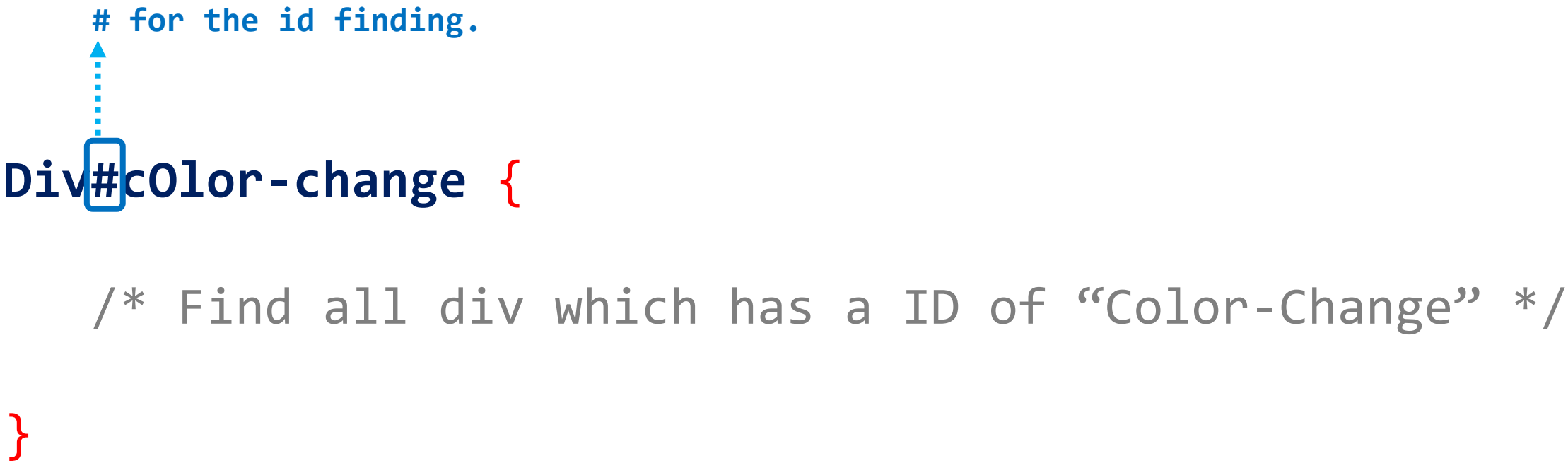


Find a tag with a specific class

a single space matters

Find a div with a specific class “Color-Change”

Class find



Find a div with a specific id “Color-Change”

ID find.

```
div.color-change {
    /*
        Find all the divs elements which has a class of ‘color-change’
    */
}
```

```
<div>
        <span class=“color-change”>..</span>
        <div class=“color-change”>..</div>
        <section class=“class1”>
                <h1 class=“color-change”>.. </h1>
        </section>
</div
```

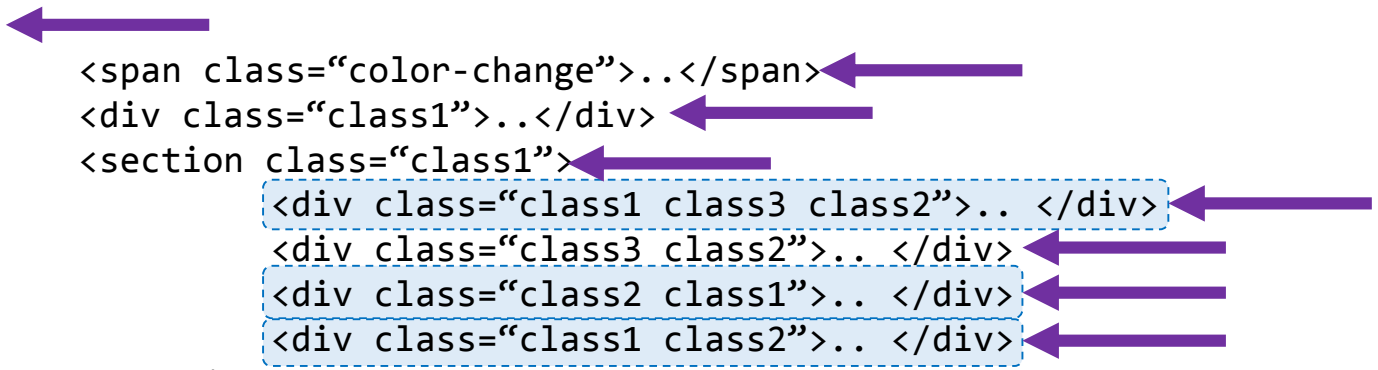
When writing selectors

a single space matters

Let’s do some coding!

```
div.class1.class2 {
    /*
        Find all the divs elements which has class1 and class2 as class
    */
}
```

```
<div>
        <span class="color-change">..</span>
        <div class="class1">..</div>
        <section class="class1">
                <div class="class1 class3 class2">.. </div>
                <div class="class3 class2">.. </div>
                <div class="class2 class1">.. </div>
                <div class="class1 class2">.. </div>
        </section>
</div
```

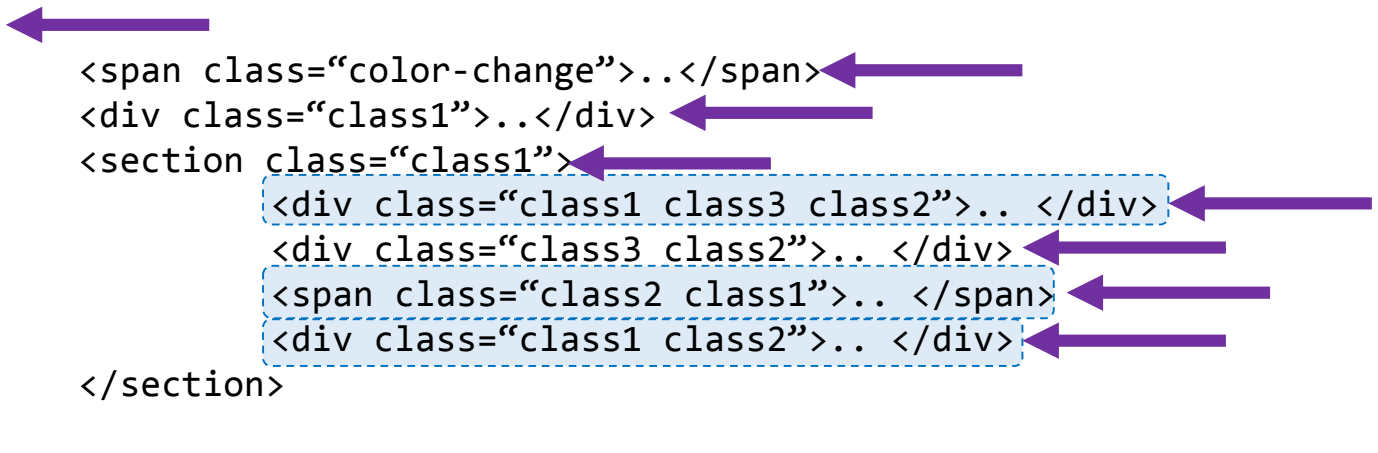


When writing selectors

a single space matters

```
div .class1.class2 {
    /*
        Find all elements which has class1 and class2 as class and which is nested inside any div
    */
}
```

```
<div>
        <span class="color-change">..</span>
        <div class="class1">..</div>
        <section class="class1">
                <div class="class1 class3 class2">.. </div>
                <div class="class3 class2">.. </div>
                <span class="class2 class1">.. </span>
                <div class="class1 class2">.. </div>
        </section>
</div
```

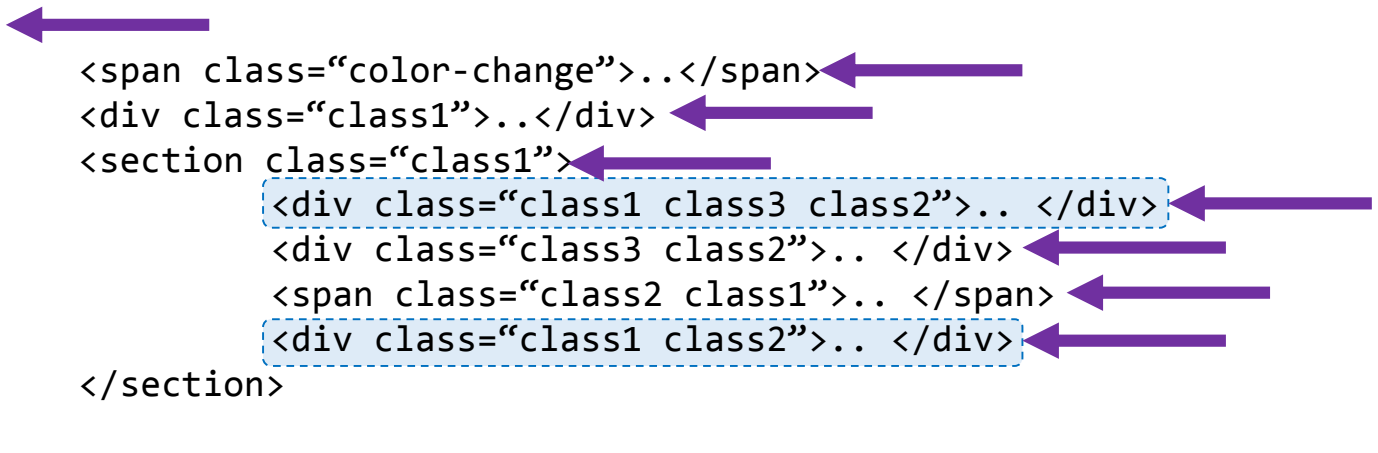


When writing selectors

a single space matters

```
div div.class1.class2 {
    /*
        Find all div elements which has class1 and class2 as class and which is nested inside any div
    */
}
```

```
<div>
        <span class="color-change">..</span>
        <div class="class1">..</div>
        <section class="class1">
                <div class="class1 class3 class2">.. </div>
                <div class="class3 class2">.. </div>
                <span class="class2 class1">.. </span>
                <div class="class1 class2">.. </div>
        </section>
</div
```



When writing selectors

a single space matters

```
div h1.class1.class2 {
    /*
        Find all h1 elements which has class1 and class2 as class and which is nested inside any div
    */
}
```

Interchange

Same effect

```
<div>
        <span class="color-change">..</span>
        <div class="class1">..</div>
        <section class="class1">
                <div class="class1 class3 class2">.. </div>
                <div class="class3 class2">.. </div>
                <span class="class2 class1">.. </span>
                <h1 class="class1 class2" id="h1-id" data-rel="attribute-value">.. </h1>
        </section>
</div
```

When writing selectors

a single space matters

```
Section h1.class1.class2#h1-id {
    /*   Find all h1 elements which has class1,class2 classes
         and also has a id of ‘h1-id’
         which is nested inside any section element*/
}
```

```
<div>
        <span class=“color-change”>..</span>
        <div class=“class1”>..</div>
        <section class=“class1”>
                <div class=“class1 class3 class2”>.. </div>
                <div class=“class3 class2”>.. </div>
                <span class=“class2 class1”>.. </span>
                <h1 class=“class1 class2” id=“h1-id” data-rel=“attribute-value”>.. </h1>
        </section>
</div
```

More Specific CSS

When writing selectors

a single space matters

```
Section h1.class1.class2#h1-id[data-rel="avalue"] {
    /*   Find all h1 elements which has class1,class2 classes
         and also has a id of 'h1-id' and a attribute of data-rel value of avalue
         which is nested inside any section element*/
}
```

```
<div>
        <span class="color-change">..</span>
        <div class="class1">..</div>
        <section class="class1">
                <div class="class1 class3 class2">.. </div>
                <div class="class3 class2">.. </div>
                <span class="class2 class1">.. </span>
                <h1 class="class1 class2" id="h1-id" data-rel="avalue">.. </h1>
        </section>
</div
```

When writing selectors

a single space matters

CSS Advance Selectors

Specific

```
<div class="c2 cx" id="i2" data-r="r1" data-r2="r2" >
  <div class="c1" id="i1">
    Hello World
   <p class="red underline italic" id="Example">
     Hello World Nested
   </p>
  </div>

  <p class="red" data-rel="c">Part 2</p>
  <p class="green bold" id="Example2">Part2</p>
</div>
```

```
div.c2.cx#i2[data-r="r1"][data-r2="r2"] div.c1#i1 p.underline.red.italic#Example {
    /* Full Specification path */
}
```

CSS Priority Rule for Selector

~~Inline CSS~~ > More Specific > ID # > .class/[attr] > When same , top to bottom

all defined by me but still not exact science

CheatSheet

Question

Specific

```
div.c1.c2#i1[da*='re'][da-rel$='en'] section.cl.cl2.cl3.cl4#c1 span#hello {
    /* Full Specification path */
}
```

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```
Selector1 Selector2{
   /* Find all selector2 which is nested inside selector1 */
}

Selector1>Selector2{
   /* Find all selector2 which is immediately nested inside selector1 */
}
```

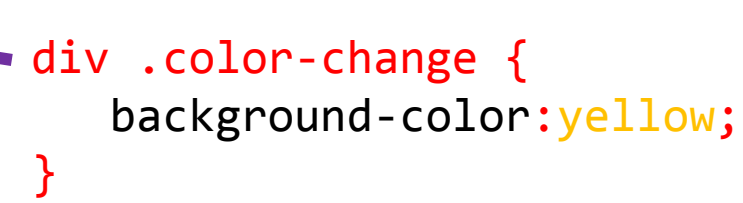
Space and ‘>’ selects nested elements

But there is a difference

```
div .color-change {
    /*
        Find elements which has a class of .color-change 1
        and which is nested under all div tags in the page.
    */
}

<div>
        <span class="color-change">..</span>
        <div class="color-change">..</div>
        <section class="class1">
                <h1 class="color-change">.. </h1>
        </section>
</div
```

```
div>.color-change {
    /*
        Find elements which has a class of .color-change
        and which is immediately nested under all div tags in the page.
    */
}

<div>
        <span class="color-change">..</span>
        <div class="color-change">..</div>
        <section class="class1">
                <h1 class="color-change">.. </h1>
        </section>
</div
```

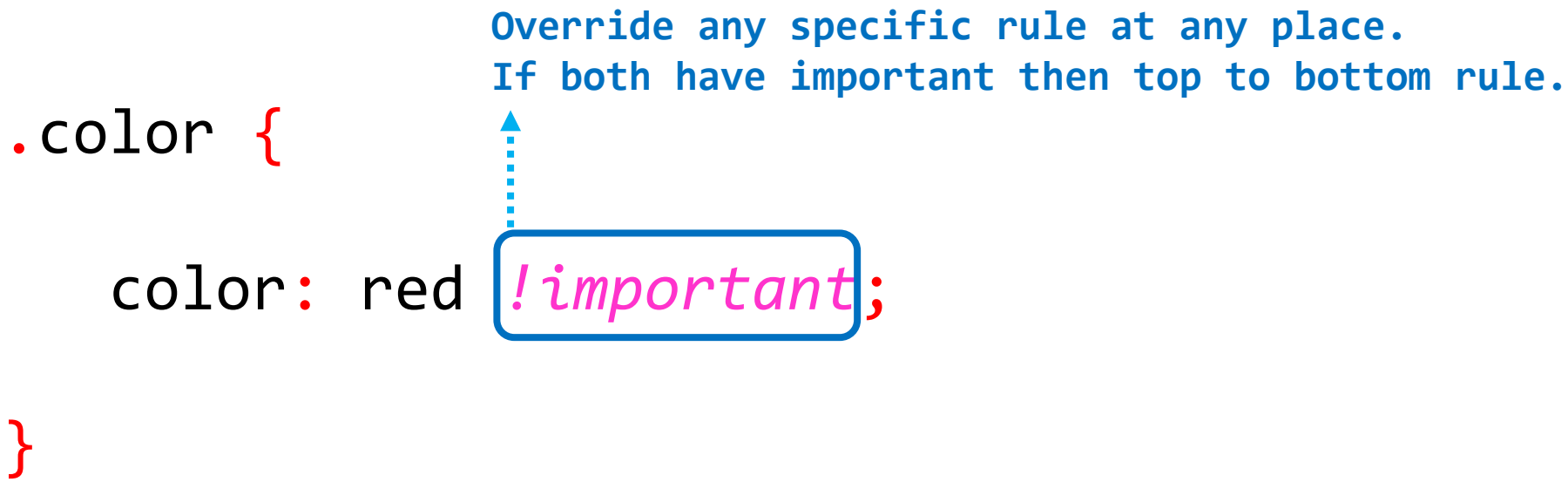
```
div>.color-change {
    /*
        Find elements which has a class of .color-change
        and which is immediately nested under all div tags in the page.
    */
}

<div>
        <span class="color-change">..</span>
        <div class="color-change">..</div>
        <section class="class1">
                <h1 class="color-change">.. </h1>
        </section>
</div
```



```
div .color-change {
    background-color:yellow;
}
```

Most of the time we use Space

Because it supports in all Internet Explorer



How to override more specific selectors rules

By using *!important* keyword before closing with semicolon(;).

```
<div class="c2 cx" id="i2" data-r="r1" data-r2="r2" >
  <div class="c1" id="i1">
    Hello World
   <p class="red underline italic" id="Example">
      Hello World Nested
   </p>
  </div>

  <p class="red" data-rel="c">Part 2</p>
  <p class="green bold" id="Example2"> Part2</p>
</div>
```

```
div.c2.cx#i2[data-r="r1"][data-r="r2"] div.c1#i1 p.underline.red.italic#Example#Example {
    /* Full Specification path */
     background-color: aqua;
     color:white;
     font-size:15px;
}
p.underline.red.italic#Example#Example {
    /* it will not work because previous one was more specific */
    /* To apply a specific rule , say !imporatnt */
     background-color: red !important; /* Override */
     color:black; /* doesn't override */
     font-size:15px; /* doesn't override */
}
```

Q&A / Feedback?

Thank you for watching

Instructor

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