

CSS3

Cascading Style Sheets



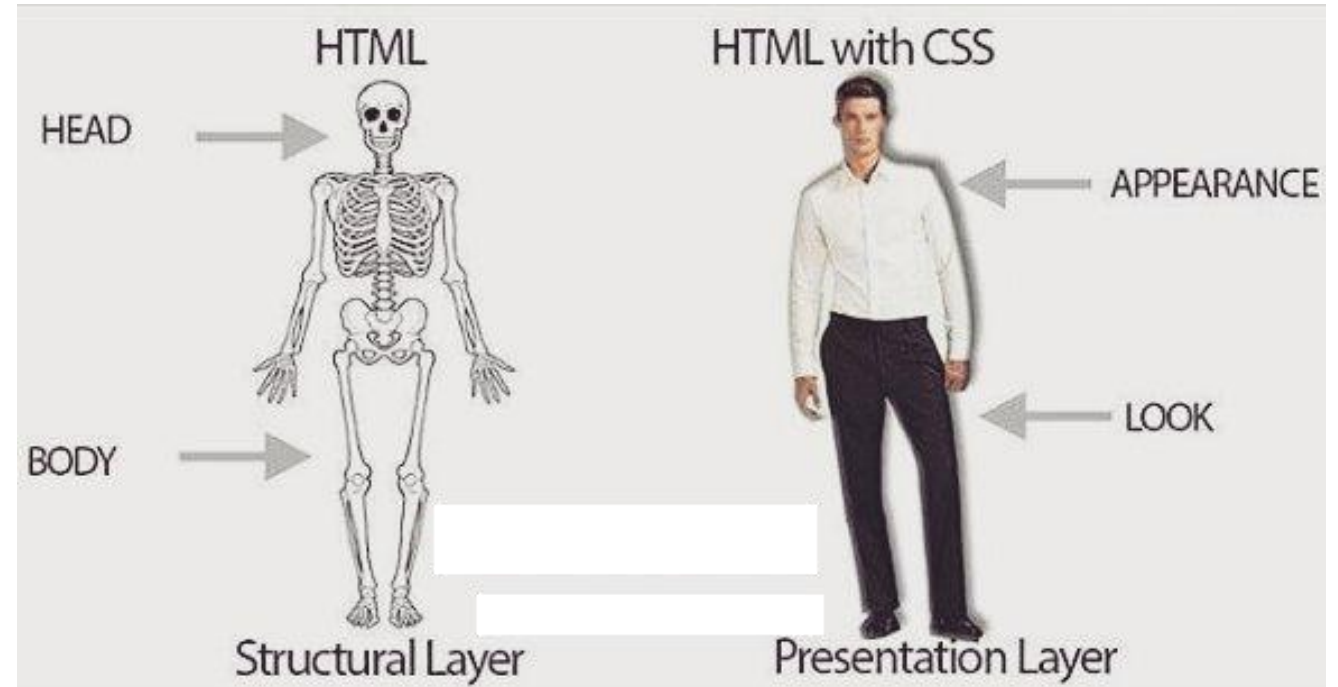
PËRPROGRAMERA
Bootcamp online

TEMAT

- Hyrje në CSS3
- Sistemet e ngjyrave
- Menyrat e aplikimit të CSS-it
- Rregullat e aplikimit të CSS-it
- Selectors (përzgjedhësit)
- Attribute Selectors (përzgjedhësit e attributeve)

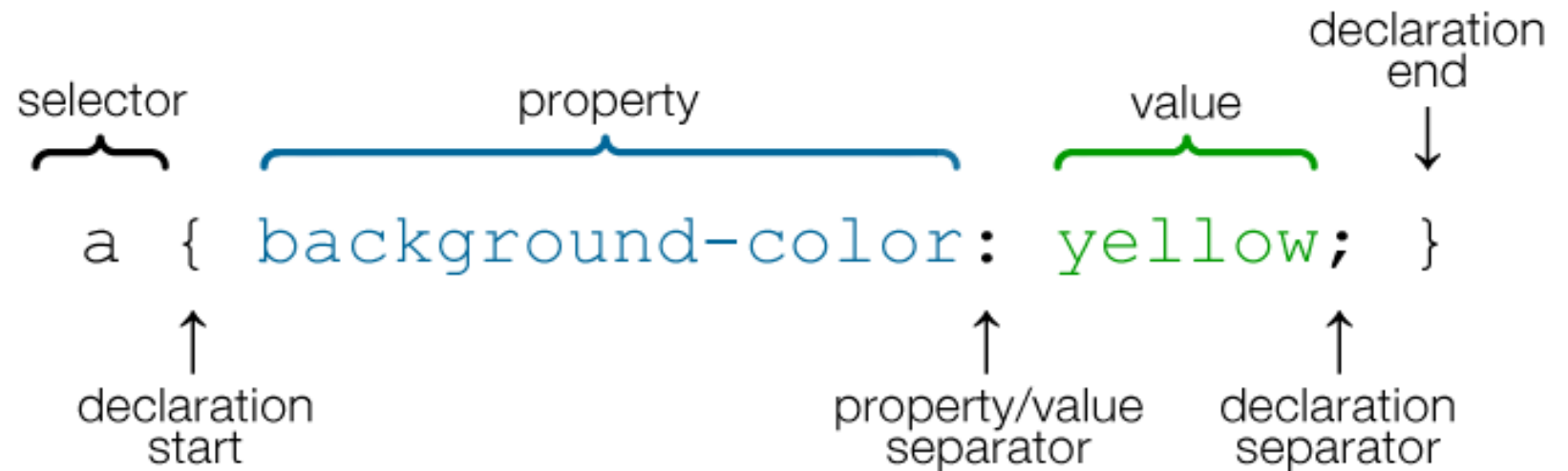
Cascading Style Sheets – CSS

- Çka na mundëson CSS?
- Si funksion?



Rules, selectors, properties, values

- Rregulla
 - Selektori
 - Vetitë
 - Vlerat



CSS declarations sit inside curly brackets and each is made up of two parts: a **property** and a **value**, separated by a colon. You can specify several properties in one declaration, each separated by a semi-colon.

```
h1, h2, h3 {  
    font-family: Arial;  
    color: yellow;  
}
```

PROPERTY VALUE

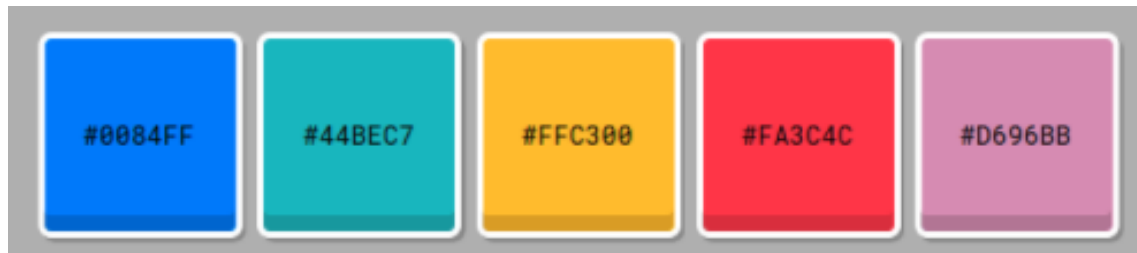
This rule indicates that all `<h1>`, `<h2>` and `<h3>` elements should be shown in the Arial typeface, in a yellow color.

Properties indicate the aspects of the element you want to change. For example, color, font, width, height and border.

Values specify the settings you want to use for the chosen properties. For example, if you want to specify a color property then the value is the color you want the text in these elements to be.

Sistemet e ngjyrave

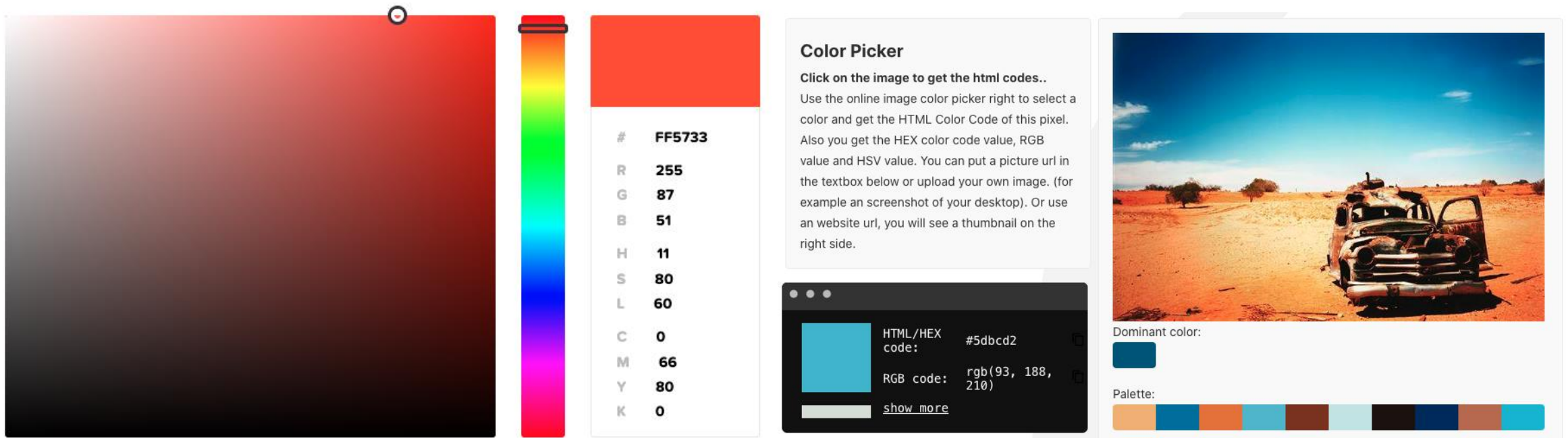
- Ngjyrat në CSS mund të definohen në disa mënyra:
 - Me emrat e ngjyrave
 - Hex (Paraqitje heksadecimale)
 - HSL (Hue – Saturation – Lightness)
 - HSLA (Hue – Saturation – Lightness - Alpha)
 - RGB (Red – Gren – Blue)
 - RGBA (Red – Gren – Blue - Alpha)
- Zakonisht do të hasni **hex**, **hsl** ose **rgb**



Sistemet e ngjyrave

Mjete në ueb për përzgjedhje të ngjyrave:

- <https://htmlcolorcodes.com/color-picker/>
- <https://imagecolorpicker.com/en/>



Mënyrat e definimit të CSS-it në HTML dokument

Inline

- Përdorimi i CSS-it brenda etiketës (tag-ut)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Cascading Style Sheets</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 style="background-color: ■yellow; color: □black;">Welcome</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Internal

- Përdorimi i CSS-it në kokën e HTML dokumentit
- Përmes etiketës (tag-ut) <style>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Cascading Style Sheets</title>
  <style>
    h1 { background-color: yellow; color: black; }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

External

- Definimi i CSS-it në skedë të jashme
- Skeda duhet të ketë prapashtesën .css

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Cascading Style Sheets</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>

  <h1>Welcome</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

```
h1 {
  color: black;
  background-color: yellow;
}
```

Cila është praktika më e mirë?

1. Inline
2. Internal
3. External

Cila është praktika më e mirë?

1. Inline

2. Internal

3. External 

Rregullat e aplikimit të CSS-it

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Cascading Style Sheets</title>
  <style>
    h1 { color: ■ red; }
    h1 { color: ■ yellow; }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <h1>Welcome</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

Çfare ngjyre do të ketë h1 elementi?

RREGULLAT

- Rregulli i fundit
- Më i specifikuari
- I rëndësishmi (important)

Trashëgimia (e rregullave)

- Vetitë e definuara tek prindi aplikohen edhe tek fëmijët e elementit

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Cascading Style Sheets</title>
  <style>
    h1 { color: red; }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome <span>HOME</span></h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Selektorët

- Selektorët na mundësojnë që të përzgjedhim elementin/elementet që dëshirojmë t'i stilizojmë
- Ekzistojnë disa lloje të selektorëve
- Ato duhet të shkruhen në mënyrë precize në të kundërtën nuk do të kenë efekt
- Selektorët mund të përdoren vetëm në:
 - Internal CSS (CSS internal – I brendshëm)
 - External CSS (CSS eksternal – I jashtëm)

Selektorët

SELECTOR	MEANING	EXAMPLE
UNIVERSAL SELECTOR	Applies to all elements in the document	<code>* {}</code> Targets all elements on the page
TYPE SELECTOR	Matches element names	<code>h1, h2, h3 {}</code> Targets the <code><h1></code> , <code><h2></code> and <code><h3></code> elements
CLASS SELECTOR	Matches an element whose <code>class</code> attribute has a value that matches the one specified after the period (or full stop) symbol	<code>.note {}</code> Targets any element whose <code>class</code> attribute has a value of <code>note</code> <code>p.note {}</code> Targets only <code><p></code> elements whose <code>class</code> attribute has a value of <code>note</code>
ID SELECTOR	Matches an element whose <code>id</code> attribute has a value that matches the one specified after the pound or hash symbol	<code>#introduction {}</code> Targets the element whose <code>id</code> attribute has a value of <code>introduction</code>
CHILD SELECTOR	Matches an element that is a direct child of another	<code>li>a {}</code> Targets any <code><a></code> elements that are children of an <code></code> element (but not other <code><a></code> elements in the page)
DESCENDANT SELECTOR	Matches an element that is a descendent of another specified element (not just a direct child of that element)	<code>p a {}</code> Targets any <code><a></code> elements that sit inside a <code><p></code> element, even if there are other elements nested between them
ADJACENT SIBLING SELECTOR	Matches an element that is the next sibling of another	<code>h1+p {}</code> Targets the first <code><p></code> element after any <code><h1></code> element (but not other <code><p></code> elements)
GENERAL SIBLING SELECTOR	Matches an element that is a sibling of another, although it does not have to be the directly preceding element	<code>h1~p {}</code> If you had two <code><p></code> elements that are siblings of an <code><h1></code> element, this rule would apply to both

Universal selector



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Universal Selector</title>
  <style>
    * {
      color: cadetblue;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome</h1>
  <p>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Selektori universal definohet me simbolin *. Vetitë e specifikuara në atë rregull aplikohen mbi të gjitha elementet e definuara në HTML dokument.

REZULTATI:

Welcome

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Type selector

element_name

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Type Selector</title>
  <style>
    h1 { color: ■ cadetblue; }
    p { color: ■ darkslategray; }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome</h1>
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Selektori i tipit definohet duke e shkruar emrin e elementit – të gjitha vetitë e specifikuara në atë rregull aplikohen mbi të gjithë elementet e atij tipi.

REZULTATI:

Welcome

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Class selector

.class_name

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Class Selector</title>
    <style>
      .title { color: orange; }
      .content { color: gold; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1 class="title">Welcome</h1>
    <p class="content">
      Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Përzgjedhësi i klasave mundëson stilizimin e një apo më tepër elementeve që kanë klasë të njejtë. Klasave në CSS i qasemi përmes simbolit pikë dhe mandej pason emri i klasës.

REZULTATI:

Welcome

Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

ID selector

#id_name

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>ID Selector</title>
    <style>
      #title { color: orange; }
      #content { color: gold; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1 id="title">Welcome</h1>
    <p id="content">
      Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Selektori i elementeve që posedojnë atributin e identifikuesve unik mundëson stilizimin e një elementit përmes simbolit # dhe mandej pason emri i identifikuesit.

Në një dokument sugjerohet që mos të kemi duplikate të identifikuesve unik.

REZULTATI:

Welcome

Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Child selector

parent > child

- Selektori për stilizimin e fëmijëve direkt të ndonjë elementi definohet përmes shënimit të emrit të elementit prind, pason simboli >, dhe pas tij shënohet emri i elementit fëmijë.
- Ky selektorë nuk stilizon elementet e njejta me elementin fëmijë që janë brenda elementeve tjera.

Child selector

parent > child

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Child Selector</title>
    <style>
      p > span { color: goldenrod; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Welcome</h1>
    <p>
      Lorem <span>ipsum</span> dolor sit, amet <span>consectetur</span> adipisicing elit.
      <br /><br />
      <blockquote>
        Quasi suscipit ducimus eos culpa, <span>rem iste no
      </blockquote>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

REZULTATI:

Welcome

Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Quasi suscipit ducimus eos culpa, rem iste nobis esse consectetur atque qui repellat hic ullam?

Descendant selector

parent child

- Selektori për stilizimin e pasardhësve të një elementi definohet përmes shënimit të emrit të elementit prind, pason një hapësirë, dhe mandej shënohet emri i elementit fëmijë.
- Ky përzgjedhës stilizon edhe elementet e njejta me elementin fëmijë edhe nëse ato janë brenda elementeve të tjera të ndërthurura në elementin prind.

Descendant selector

parent child

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Descendant Selector</title>
    <style>
      p span { color: goldenrod; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>

    <h1>Welcome</h1>
    <p>
      Lorem <span>ipsum</span> dolor sit, amet <span>consectetur</span> adipisicing elit.
      <br /><br />
      <blockquote>
        Quasi suscipit ducimus eos culpa, <span>rem iste nobis</span> esse consectetur atque qui repellat hic ullam?
      </blockquote>
    </p>

  </body>
</html>
```

REZULTATI:

Welcome

Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Quasi suscipit ducimus eos culpa, rem iste nobis esse consectetur atque qui repellat hic ullam?

Adjacent sibling selector `element+element`

- Selektori për stilizimin e fqit të parë (fqi ngjitur) definohet duke e shënuar emrin e elementit fqin e të cilit dëshirojmë të i stilizojmë, pason simboli +, dhe mandej shënohet emri i elementit të fqit.

Adjacent sibling selector

element+element

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Adjacent Sibling Selector</title>
    <style>
      h1 + p { color: goldenrod; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>

    <p>Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda.</p>

    <h1>Welcome</h1>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.</p>
    <p>Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda aliquid omnis nemo.</p>

    <h1>Home</h1>
    <p> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.</p>
    <p>Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda aliquid omnis nemo debitis. </p>

  </body>
</html>
```

REZULTATI:

Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda.

Welcome

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda aliquid omnis nemo.

Home

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda aliquid omnis nemo debitis.

General sibling selector

element~element

- Përzgjedhësi për stilizimin e fqinjëve definohet duke e shënuar emrin e elementit fqinjët e të cilit dëshirojmë të i stilizojmë, pason simboli ~, dhe mandej shënohet emri i elementit të fqinjëve.

General sibling selector

element~element

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>General Sibling Selector</title>
    <style>
      h1 ~ p { color: goldenrod; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>

    <p>Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda.</p>

    <h1>Welcome</h1>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.</p>
    <p>Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda aliquid omnis nemo.</p>

    <h1>Home</h1>
    <p> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.</p>
    <p>Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda aliquid omnis nemo debitis. </p>

  </body>
</html>
```

REZULTATIT:

Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda.

Welcome

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda aliquid omnis nemo.

Home

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Totam unde accusamus, est voluptas assumenda aliquid omnis nemo debitis.

Selektorët e attributeve

Selektor	meaning	example
exiSTence	[] Matches a specific attribute (whatever its value)	p[class] Targets any <p> element with an attribute called <code>class</code>
equality	[=] Matches a specific attribute with a specific value	p[class="dog"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute called <code>class</code> whose value is <code>dog</code>
Space	[~] Matches a specific attribute whose value appears in a space- separated list of words	p[class~="dog"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute called <code>class</code> whose value is a list of space-separated words, one of which is <code>dog</code>
prefix	[^] Matches a specific attribute whose value begins with a specific string	p[attr^="d"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute whose value begins with the letter "d"
SubSTring	[*] Matches a specific attribute whose value contains a specific substring	p[attr*"do"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute whose value contains the letters "do"
Suffix	[\$] Matches a specific attribute whose value ends with a specific string	p[attr\$"g"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute whose value ends with the letter "g"

Existence

element[attribute]

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Existence</title>
  <style>
    p[class] {
      color: red;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <p class="dog cat hourse">
    Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.
  </p>

  <p>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Odio eaque, nostrum alias quidem corrupti ratione rerum maxime sed aliquod odit!
  </p>

</body>
</html>
```

REZULTATI:

Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Odio eaque, nostrum alias quidem corrupti ratione rerum maxime sed aliquod odit!

Selektorët e attributeve

Selektor	meaning	example
exiSTence	[] Matches a specific attribute (whatever its value)	p[class] Targets any <p> element with an attribute called <code>class</code>
equality	[=] Matches a specific attribute with a specific value	p[class="dog"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute called <code>class</code> whose value is <code>dog</code>
Space	[~] Matches a specific attribute whose value appears in a space- separated list of words	p[class~="dog"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute called <code>class</code> whose value is a list of space-separated words, one of which is <code>dog</code>
prefix	[^] Matches a specific attribute whose value begins with a specific string	p[attr^="d"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute whose value begins with the letter "d"
SubSTring	[*] Matches a specific attribute whose value contains a specific substring	p[attr*"do"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute whose value contains the letters "do"
Suffix	[\$] Matches a specific attribute whose value ends with a specific string	p[attr\$"g"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute whose value ends with the letter "g"

Equality

element[attribute="value"]

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Equality</title>
  <style>
    p[class="cat"] {
      color: red;
    }

    body {
      padding: 200px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <p class="cat">
    Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.
  </p>

  <p>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Odio eaque, nostrum alias quidem corrupti ratione rerum maxime sed aliquid odit!
  </p>

</body>
</html>
```

REZULTATI:

Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Odio eaque, nostrum alias quidem corrupti ratione rerum maxime sed aliquid odit!

Selektorët e attributeve

Selektor	meaning	example
exiSTence	[] Matches a specific attribute (whatever its value)	p[class] Targets any <p> element with an attribute called <code>class</code>
equality	[=] Matches a specific attribute with a specific value	p[class="dog"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute called <code>class</code> whose value is <code>dog</code>
Space	[~] Matches a specific attribute whose value appears in a space- separated list of words	p[class~="dog"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute called <code>class</code> whose value is a list of space-separated words, one of which is <code>dog</code>
prefix	[^] Matches a specific attribute whose value begins with a specific string	p[attr^="d"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute whose value begins with the letter "d"
SubSTring	[*] Matches a specific attribute whose value contains a specific substring	p[attr*"do"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute whose value contains the letters "do"
Suffix	[\$] Matches a specific attribute whose value ends with a specific string	p[attr\$"g"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute whose value ends with the letter "g"

Space

element[attribute~="value"]

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Equality</title>
  <style>
    p[class~="mouse"] {
      color: red;
    }

    body {
      padding: 200px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <p class="dog cat mouse">
    Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.
  </p>

  <p>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Odio eaque, nostrum alias quidem corrupti ratione rerum maxime sed aliquid odit!
  </p>

</body>
</html>
```

REZULTATI:

Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Odio eaque, nostrum alias quidem corrupti ratione rerum maxime sed aliquid odit!

Selektorët e attributeve

Selektor	meaning	example
exiSTence	[] Matches a specific attribute (whatever its value)	p[class] Targets any <p> element with an attribute called <code>class</code>
equality	[=] Matches a specific attribute with a specific value	p[class="dog"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute called <code>class</code> whose value is <code>dog</code>
Space	[~] Matches a specific attribute whose value appears in a space- separated list of words	p[class~="dog"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute called <code>class</code> whose value is a list of space-separated words, one of which is <code>dog</code>
prefix	[^] Matches a specific attribute whose value begins with a specific string	p[attr^="d"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute whose value begins with the letter "d"
SubSTring	[*] Matches a specific attribute whose value contains a specific substring	p[attr*"do"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute whose value contains the letters "do"
Suffix	[\$] Matches a specific attribute whose value ends with a specific string	p[attr\$"g"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute whose value ends with the letter "g"

Prefix

element[attribute^="value"]

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Equality</title>
  <style>
    p[data-target^="a"] {
      color: orange;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <p class="dog cat mouse" data-target="animals">
    Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.
  </p>

  <p data-target="humans">
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Odio eaque, nostrum alias quidem corrupti ratione rerum maxime sed aliquid odit!
  </p>

</body>
</html>
```

REZULTATI:

Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Odio eaque, nostrum alias quidem corrupti ratione rerum maxime sed aliquid odit!

Selektorët e attributeve

Selektor	meaning	example
exiSTence	[] Matches a specific attribute (whatever its value)	p[class] Targets any <p> element with an attribute called <code>class</code>
equality	[=] Matches a specific attribute with a specific value	p[class="dog"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute called <code>class</code> whose value is <code>dog</code>
Space	[~] Matches a specific attribute whose value appears in a space- separated list of words	p[class~="dog"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute called <code>class</code> whose value is a list of space-separated words, one of which is <code>dog</code>
prefix	[^] Matches a specific attribute whose value begins with a specific string	p[attr^="d"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute whose value begins with the letter "d"
SubSTring	[*] Matches a specific attribute whose value contains a specific substring	p[attr*"do"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute whose value contains the letters "do"
Suffix	[\$] Matches a specific attribute whose value ends with a specific string	p[attr\$"g"] Targets any <p> element with an attribute whose value ends with the letter "g"

Substring

element[attribute*="value"]

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Equality</title>
  <style>
    p[data-target*="s"] {
      color: orange;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <p class="dog cat mouse" data-target="animals">
    Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.
  </p>

  <p data-target="humans">
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Odio eaque, nostrum alias quidem corrupti ratione rerum maxime sed aliquid odit!
  </p>

</body>
</html>
```

REZULTATI:

Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.

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Suffix

element[attribute\$="value"]

```
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<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Equality</title>
  <style>
    p[data-target$="s"] {
      color: orange;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <p class="dog cat mouse" data-target="animals">
    Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.
  </p>

  <p data-target="humans">
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Odio eaque, nostrum alias quidem corrupti ratione rerum maxime sed aliquid odit!
  </p>

</body>
</html>
```

REZULTATI:

Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Eos velit dolorum qui odit tempora accusantium similique molestias possimus reiciendis nihil.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Odio eaque, nostrum alias quidem corrupti ratione rerum maxime sed aliquid odit!

Selektorët e attributeve

Selektor	meaning	example
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$\wedge =$ vs. $| =$

From the "real" reference ([W3C](#)):

`E[foo \wedge ="bar"]` an E element whose "foo" attribute value begins exactly with the string "bar"

`E[foo $|$ ="en"]` an E element whose "foo" attribute has a hyphen-separated list of values beginning (from the left) with "en"

