



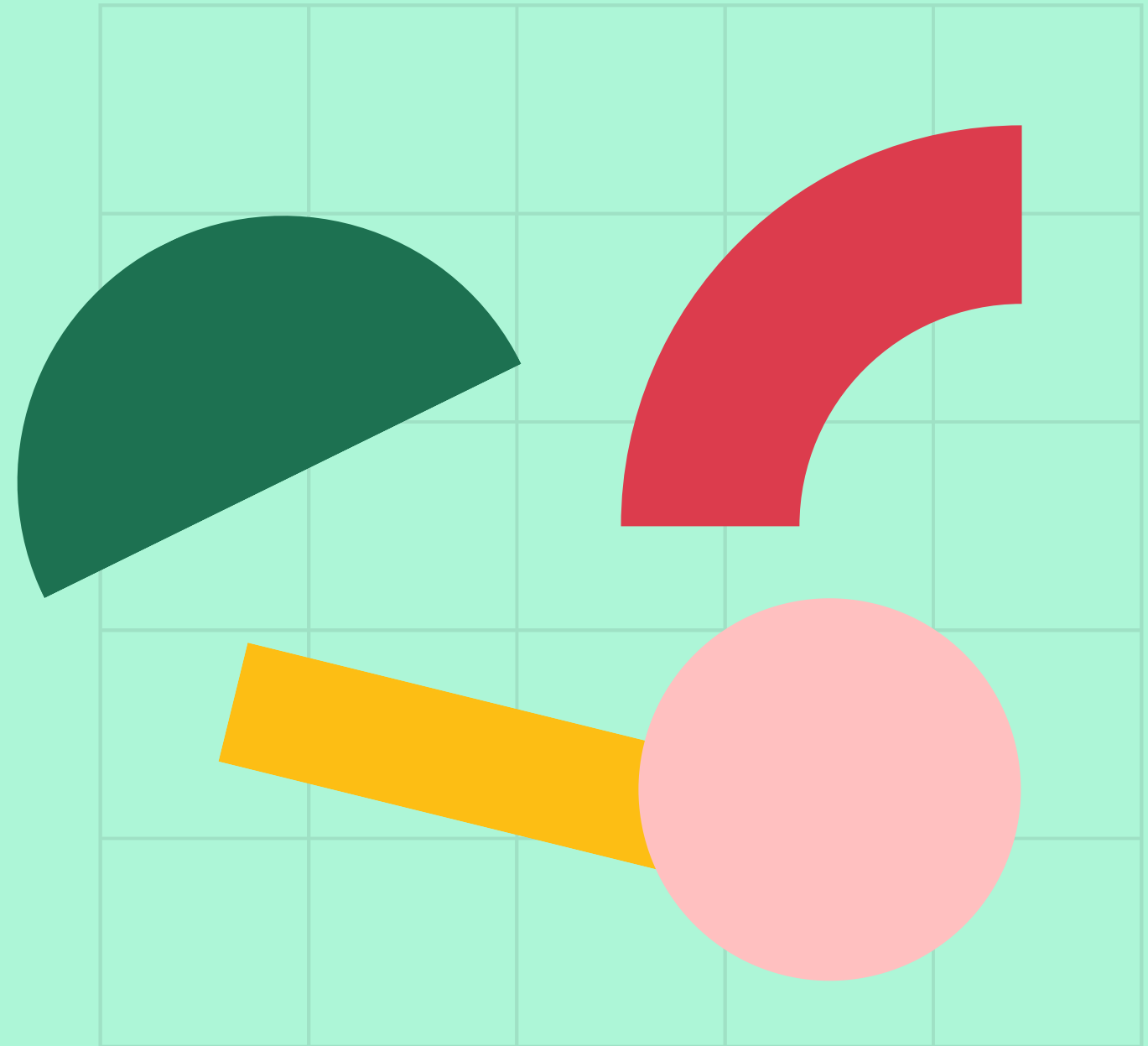
CSS Selectors

Course for Beginners

Unit Goals

what we'll cover

- CSS rules
- CSS selectors
- pseudo classes and elements
- specificity and inheritance



CSS RULES

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(almost everything) done in CSS follows this basic pattern:

```
selector{  
  property: value;  
}
```

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```
selector{  
  property: value;  
}
```

UNIVERSAL SELECTOR

selects everything

```
*{  
  color: blue;  
}
```

ELEMENT SELECTOR

selects all images

```
img {  
  width: 100px;  
  height: 200px  
}
```

SELECTOR LIST

selects all h1's and h2's

```
h1, h2{  
  color: blue  
}
```


.CLASS SELECTOR

selects elements with class of "complete"

```
.complete{  
  color: brown  
}
```

#ID SELECTOR

selects the element with the id of "logout"

```
#logout{  
  color: brown  
}
```

DESCENDANT SELECTOR

selects all <a>'s that are nested inside an

```
li a {  
  color: teal;  
}
```

ADJACENT SELECTOR

selects only the paragraphs that are immediately preceded by an <h1>

```
h1 + p {  
  color: red;  
}
```

DIRECT CHILD

selects only the 's that are direct children of a <div> element

```
div > li {  
    color: white;  
}
```

ATTRIBUTE SELECTOR

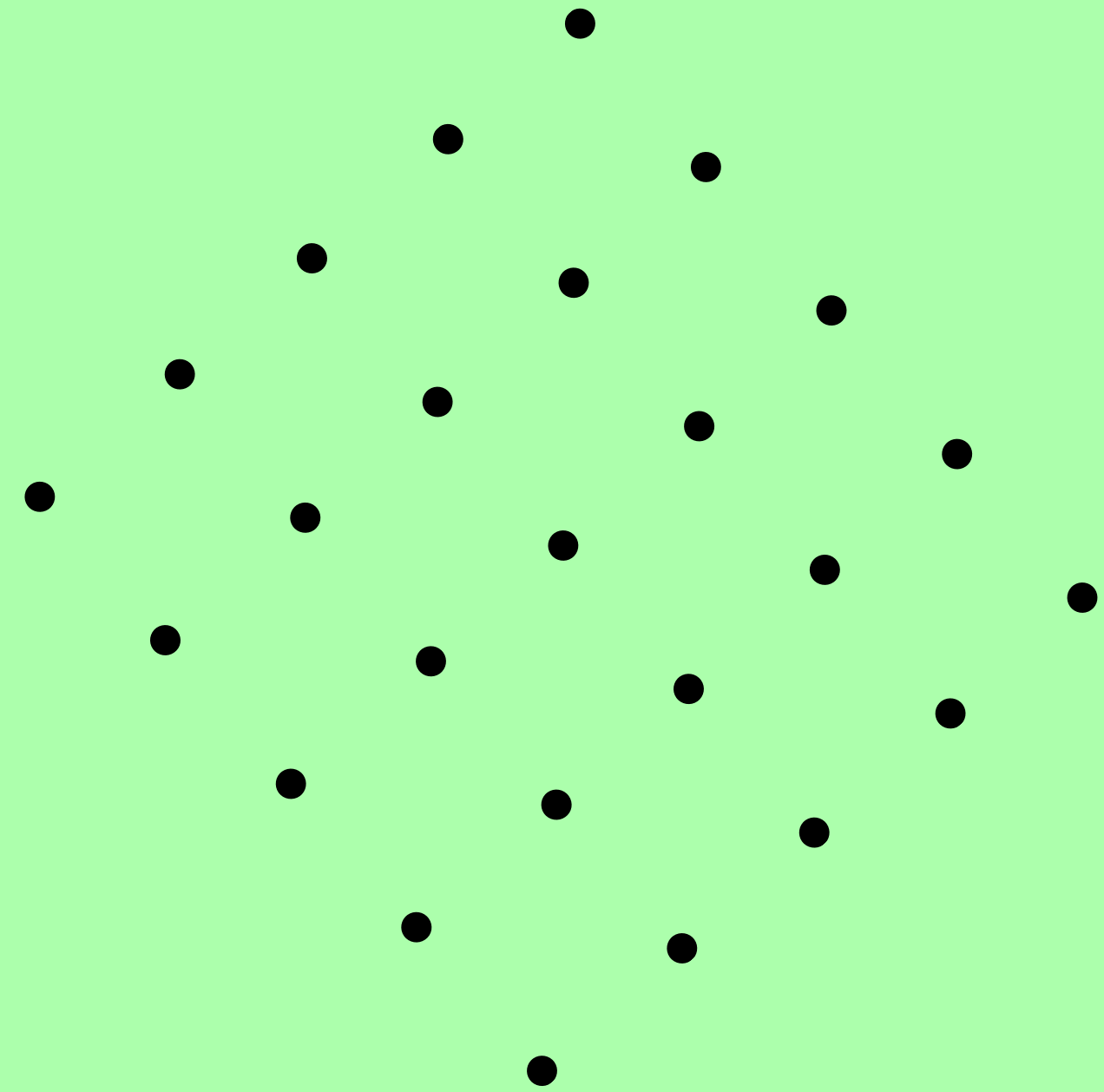
selects all input elements where the type attribute is set to "text"

```
input[type="text"]{  
    color: red;  
}
```

PSEUDO CLASSES

keyword added to a selector that specifies a special state of the selected element(s)

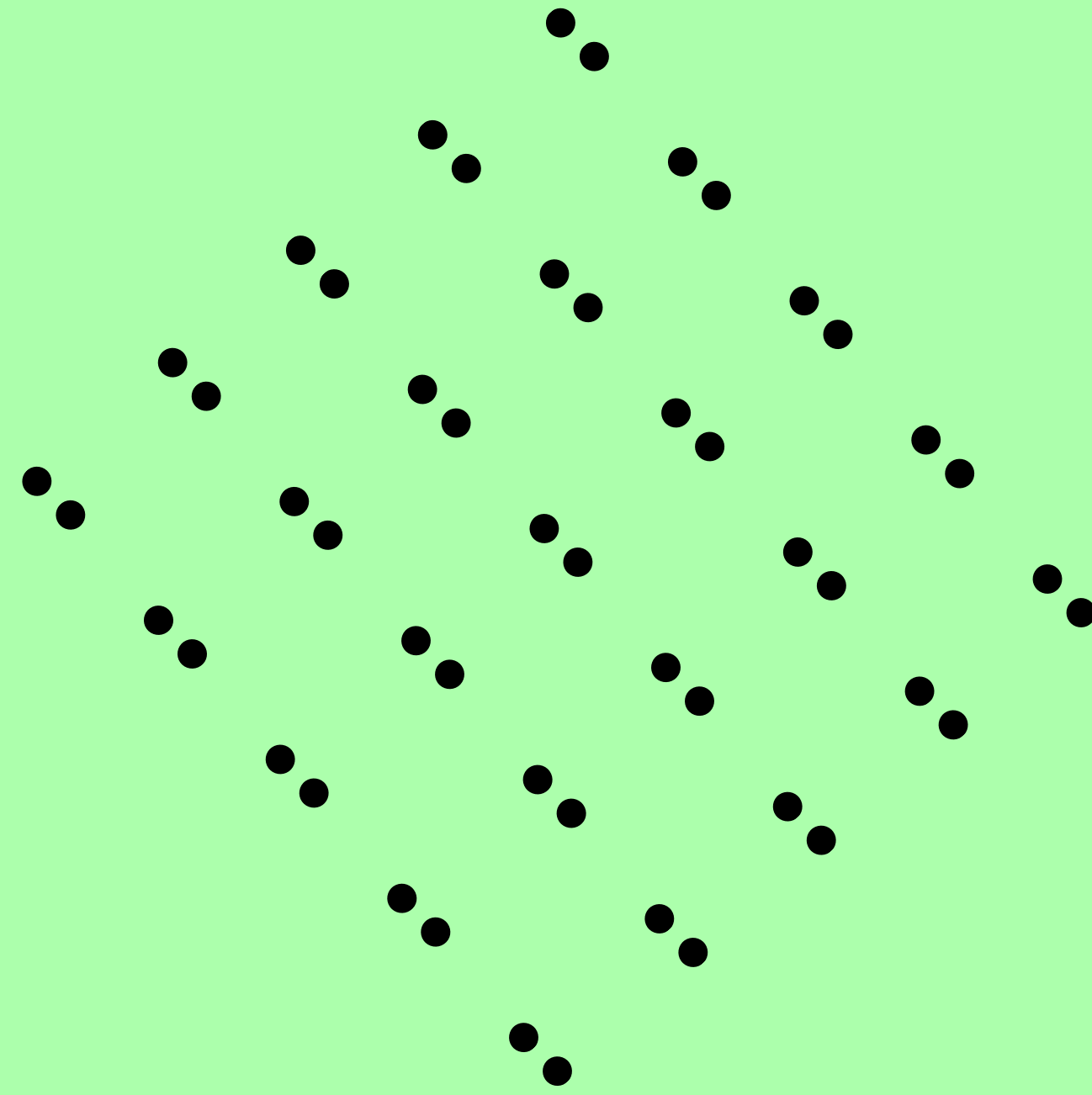
- `:active`
- `:checked`
- `:first`
- `:first-child`
- `:hover`
- `:not()`
- `:nth-child()`
- `:nth-of-type()`



PSEUDO ELEMENTS

Keyword added to a selector that lets you style a particular part of selected element(s)

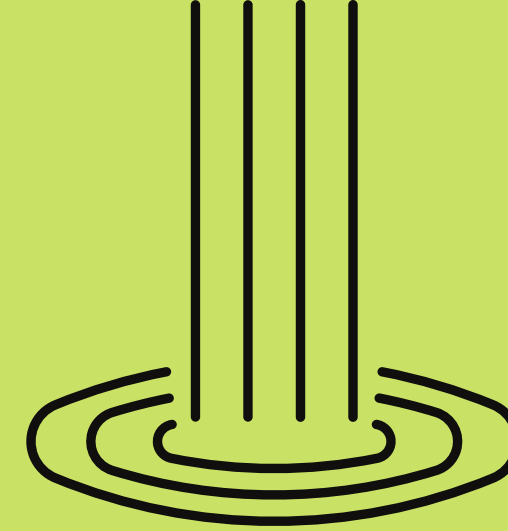
- `::after`
- `::before`
- `::first-letter`
- `::first-line`
- `::selection`





**What happens when
conflicting styles
target the same
elements?**

THE CASCADE



The order your styles are declared in and linked to matters!

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

Purple wins!

SPECIFICITY

Specificity is how the browser decides which rules to apply when multiple rules could apply to the same element.

It is a measure of how specific a given selector is. The more specific selector "wins".



SPECIFICITY



```
p {  
  color: yellow;  
}
```

vs



```
section p {  
  color: teal;  
}
```

Element Selector

Element Selector +
Element Selector

SPECIFICITY



```
p {  
  color: yellow;  
}
```

VS



```
section p {  
  color: teal;  
}
```

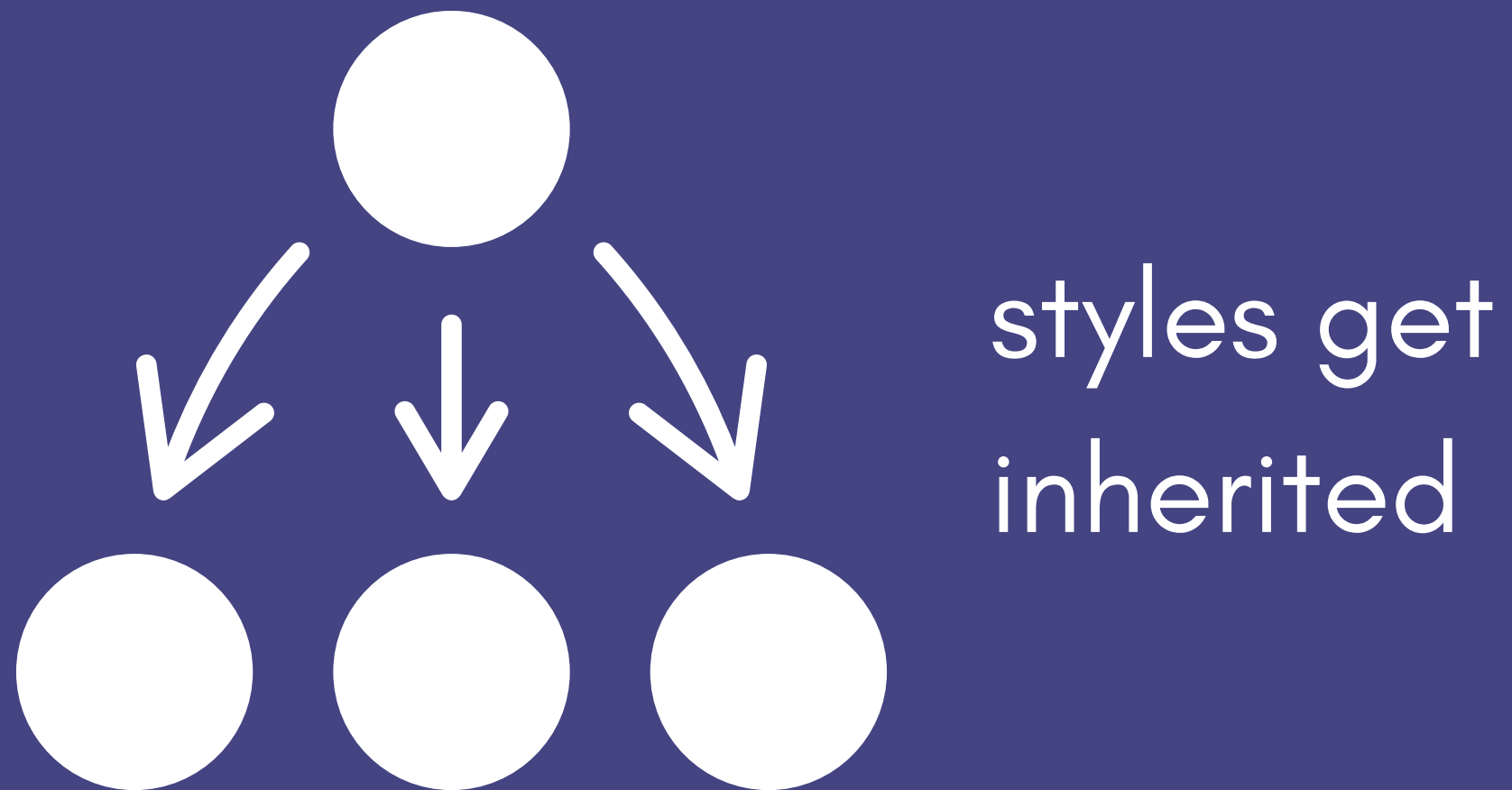
Element Selector

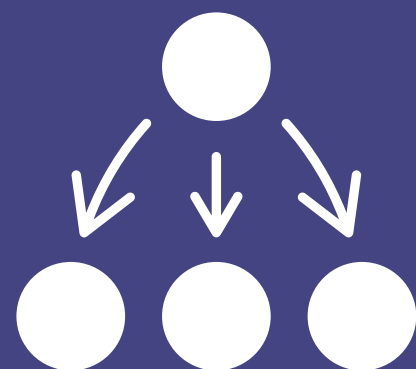
Element Selector +
Element Selector



INHERITANCE

It controls what happens when no value is specified for a property on an element:





ID > CLASS > ELEMENT



```
section p {  
  color: teal;  
}
```

0


ID Selectors

0

Class,
Attribute &
Pseudo-Class
Selectors

2

Element and
Pseudo-Element
Selectors



```
#submit {  
  color: olive;  
}
```

1


ID Selectors

0

Class,
Attribute &
Pseudo-Class
Selectors

0

Element and
Pseudo-Element
Selectors



```
nav a.active {  
  color: orange;  
}
```

0

ID Selectors

1

Class,
Attribute &
Pseudo-Class
Selectors

2

Element and
Pseudo-Element
Selectors


INLINE STYLES



Inline Styles



ID Selectors



Class,
Attribute &
Pseudo-Class
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Element and
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INLINE STYLES

