

# CSS selectors

CSS style rules can be configured for:

- ✓ 1. HTML element selector
- 2. class selector
- 3. id selector
- 4. descendant selector
- 5. pseudo selector

## Using CSS with “class”

- class Selector

- Apply a CSS rule to a certain "class" of elements on a web page
- Does not associate the style to a specific HTML element

- Configure with .classname

- code CSS to create a class called “wow” with red italic text.

- Apply the class:

**<p class=“wow”>This is text is red and in italics</p>**

### CSS

```
.wow {  
    color: #FF0000;  
    font-style: italic;  
}
```

*This is text is red and in italics*

- id Selector
  - Apply a CSS rule to ONE element on a web page.
- Configure with #idname
  - Code CSS to create an id called “top” with red, large, italic text.
- Apply the id:

```
CSS  
#top { color: #FF0000;  
        font-size:2em;  
        font-style: italic;  
    }
```

**<p id=“top”>This is text is red, large, and in italics</p>**

*This is text is red, large, and in italics*

# CSS Descendant Selector

- Specify an element within the context of its container (parent) element.
- AKA contextual selector
- The example configures a green text color only for p tags located *within* an element assigned to the class named *content*
- Advantage of contextual selectors:  
Reduces the number of classes and ids you need to apply in the HTML

## CSS

```
.content p {  
    color: #00ff00;  
}
```

- Pseudo-classes and the anchor element

- **link** – default state for a hyperlink
- **visited** – a hyperlink that has been visited
- **focus** – triggered when the hyperlink has focus
- **hover** – triggered when the mouse moves over the hyperlink
- **active** – triggered when the hyperlink is being clicked

```
a:link {color:#000066;}  
a:visited {color:#003366;}  
a:focus {color:#FF0000;}  
a:hover {color:#0099CC;}  
a:active {color:#FF0000;}
```

1. Text hyperlinks are underlined by default.



Print This Page

2. The `hover` pseudo-class is triggered by the mouse. The browser no longer displays the underline below the hyperlink.



Print This Page



```
a:link { color: #ff0000; }
```

```
a:hover { text-decoration: none;  
          color: #000066; }
```

# CSS Structural Pseudo-classes

| Pseudo-class    | Purpose  |
|-----------------|--|
| :first-of-type  | Applies to the first element of the specified type                                   |
| :first-child    | Applies to the first child of an element (CSS2 selector)                             |
| :last-of-type   | Applies to the last element of the specified type                                    |
| :last-child     | Applies to the last child of an element  |
| :nth-of-type(n) | Applies to the “nth” element of the specified type<br>Values: a number, odd, or even |



# CSS selectors

Summary

# HTML element selectors

HTML

```
<p>blah blah blah</p>
```

CSS

```
p {  
    font-weight: bold;  
    color: red;  
}
```

*Result: ALL <p> elements are styled*

# Class selectors

## HTML

```
<p class="loud">
```

**blah blah blah**

```
</p>
```

## CSS

```
.loud {  
    font-weight: bold;  
    color: red;  
}
```

*Result: elements that have the “loud” class applied are styled; can be used multiple times in the HTML document and combined with other classes*

# ID selectors

## HTML

```
<p id="loud">  
    blah blah blah  
</p>
```

## CSS

```
#loud {  
    font-weight: bold;  
    color: red;  
}
```

*Result: <p> elements that have the “loud” ID applied are styled;  
can be used once only in any HTML document*

# Descendant selectors

## HTML

```
<header>
```

```
    <p>blah blah blah</p>
```

```
</header>
```

```
<p>blah blah more blah</p>
```

## CSS

```
header p {  
    font-weight: bold;  
    color: red;  
}
```

*Result: <p> elements are styled only if they appear nested inside a <header> element*

# Pseudo selectors

## HTML

```
<a href="#">
```

blah blah blah

```
</a>
```

```
<a href="#">
```

blah blah blah

```
</a>
```

## CSS

```
a { color: blue; }
```

```
a:hover { color: red; }
```

*Result: <a> elements are styled, and when hovered with a mouse the other style is applied*

# Pseudo selectors (continued)

## HTML

```
<p>blah blah blah</p>
```

```
<p>blah blah blah</p>
```

```
<p>blah blah blah</p>
```

```
<p>blah blah blah</p>
```

## CSS

```
p:first-child {  
    font-weight: bold;  
    color: red;  
}
```

*Result: the first occurrence of <p> elements are styled*