


## 1. Select the element by their type: A

Help, I'm stuck!



CSS Editor

style.css

HTML Viewer

table.html

```
1 plate{
2 {
3 /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
7 Type a number to skip to a level.
```

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <plate />
3   <plate />
4 </div>
5
6
7
```

Type Selector

Select elements by their type

A

Selects all elements of type `A`. Type refers to the type of tag, so `<div>`, `<p>` and `<ul>` are all different element types.

Examples


`div` selects all `<div>` elements.

`p` selects all `<p>` elements.

## 2. Select elements with an ID: #id

Select the fancy plate

Help, I'm stuck!



CSS Editor

style.css

HTML Viewer

table.html

```
1 #fancy{
2 {
3 /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
```

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <plate id="fancy" />
3   <plate />
4   <bento />
5 </div>
6
```

ID Selector

Select elements with an ID

#id


Selects the element with a specific `id`. You can also combine the ID selector with the type selector.

Examples

`#cool` selects any element with `id="cool"`

`ul:long` selects `<ul id="long">`

## 3. Select an element inside another element: A B



CSS Editor

style.css

HTML Viewer

table.html

```
1 plate apple{
2 {
3 /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
7 Type a number to skip to a level.
8 Ex -> "5" for level 5
9 */
```

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <bento />
3   <plate>
4     <apple />
5   </plate>
6   <apple />
7 </div>
8
9
```

Descendant Selector

Select an element inside another element

A B


Selects all `B` inside of `A`. `B` is called a descendant because it is inside of another element.

Examples

`p strong` selects all `<strong>` elements that are inside of any `<p>`

`#fancy span` selects any `<span>` elements that are inside of the element with `id="fancy"`

#### 4. Combine the Descendant and ID Selectors: #id A



CSS Editor

style.css

HTML Viewer

table.html

```
1 #fancy pickle
2 {
3   /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
7  Type a number to skip to a level.
8  Ex -> "5" for level 5
9  */
10
11
```

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <bento>
3     <orange />
4   </bento>
5   <plate id="fancy">
6     <pickle />
7   </plate>
8   <plate>
9     <pickle />
10  </plate>
11 </div>
```

Combine the Descendant & ID Selectors


#id A

You can combine any selector with the descendant selector.

Examples

#cool span selects all <span> elements that are inside of elements with id="cool"

#### 5. Select elements by their class: .small



CSS Editor

style.css

HTML Viewer

table.html

```
1 .small
2 {
3   /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
7  Type a number to skip to a level.
8  Ex -> "5" for level 5
9  */
10
11
```

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <apple />
3   <apple class="small" />
4   <plate>
5     <apple class="small" />
6   </plate>
7   <plate />
8 </div>
```

Class Selector

Select elements by their class


.classname

The class selector selects all elements with that class attribute. Elements can only have one ID, but many classes.

Examples

.neato selects all elements with class="neato"

#### 6. Combine the Class Selector: A.className



CSS Editor

style.css

HTML Viewer

table.html

```
1 orange.small
2 {
3   /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
7  Type a number to skip to a level.
8  Ex -> "5" for level 5
9  */
10
11
12
13
```

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <apple />
3   <apple class="small" />
4   <bento>
5     <orange class="small" />
6   </bento>
7   <plate>
8     <orange />
9   </plate>
10  <plate>
11    <orange class="small" />
12  </plate>
13 </div>
```

Combine the Class Selector

A.className


You can combine the class selector with other selectors, like the type selector.

Examples

ul.important selects all <ul> elements that have class="important"

#big.wide selects all elements with id="big" that also have class="wide"

## 7. Select an element with a classname inside another element: A B.className



You can do it...

Put your back into it!

Combine what you learned in the last few levels to solve this one!

**CSS Editor**

```
1 bento small.orange
2 {
3   /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
7  Type a number to skip to a level.
8  Ex -> "5" for level 5
9  */
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
```


**style.css**

**HTML Viewer**

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <bento>
3     <orange />
4   </bento>
5   <orange class="small" />
6   <bento>
7     <orange class="small" />
8   </bento>
9   <bento>
10    <apple class="small" />
11  </bento>
12  <bento>
13    <orange class="small" />
14  </bento>
15 </div>
```

**table.html**

## 8. Combine, selectors, with...commas: A, B



Select all the plates and bento

**Comma Combinator**  
Combine, selectors, with... commas!

A, B

Thanks to Shatner technology, this selects all **A** and **B** elements. You can combine any selectors this way, and you can specify more than two.

**Examples**

**p, .fun** selects all **<p>** elements as well as all elements with **class="fun"**

**a, p, div** selects all **<a>**, **<p>** and **<div>** elements

**CSS Editor**

```
1 plate, bento
2 {
3   /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
7  Type a number to skip to a level.
8  Ex -> "5" for level 5
9  */
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
```


**style.css**

**HTML Viewer**

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <pickle class="small" />
3   <pickle />
4   <plate>
5     <pickle />
6   </plate>
7   <bento>
8     <pickle />
9   </bento>
10  <plate>
11    <pickle />
12  </plate>
13  <pickle />
14  <pickle class="small" />
15 </div>
```

**table.html**

## 9. Select everything: \*



Select all the things.

**The Universal Selector**  
You can select everything!

\*

You can select all elements with the universal selector!

**Examples**

**p \*** selects any element inside all **<p>** elements.

**CSS Editor**

```
1 *
2 {
3   /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
7  Type a number to skip to a level.
8  Ex -> "5" for level 5
9  */
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
```

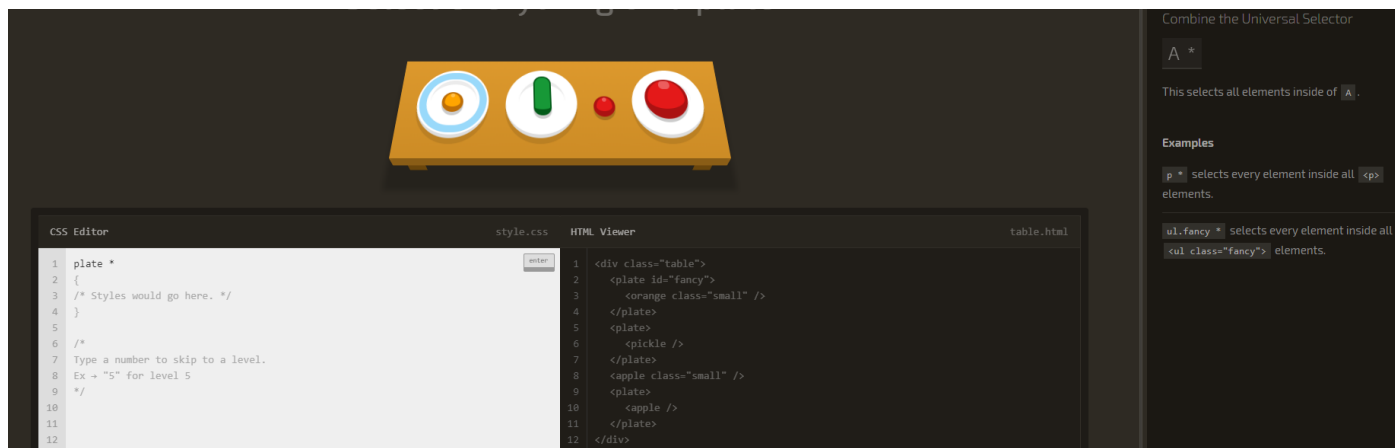
**style.css**

**HTML Viewer**

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <apple />
3   <plate>
4     <orange class="small" />
5   </plate>
6   <bento />
7   <bento>
8     <orange />
9   </bento>
10  <plate id="fancy" />
11 </div>
```

**table.html**

## 10. Combine the Universal Selector: A \*



The screenshot shows the CSS Editor with the following code:

```
1 plate *  
2 {  
3   /* Styles would go here. */  
4 }  
5  
6 /*  
7 Type a number to skip to a level.  
8 Ex + "5" for level 5  
9 */  
10  
11  
12
```

The HTML Viewer shows the following code:

```
1 <div class="table">  
2   <plate id="fancy">  
3     <orange class="small" />  
4   </plate>  
5   <plate>  
6     <pickle />  
7   </plate>  
8   <apple class="small" />  
9   <plate>  
10    <apple />  
11  </plate>  
12 </div>
```

The right sidebar contains the following text:

Combine the Universal Selector

A \*

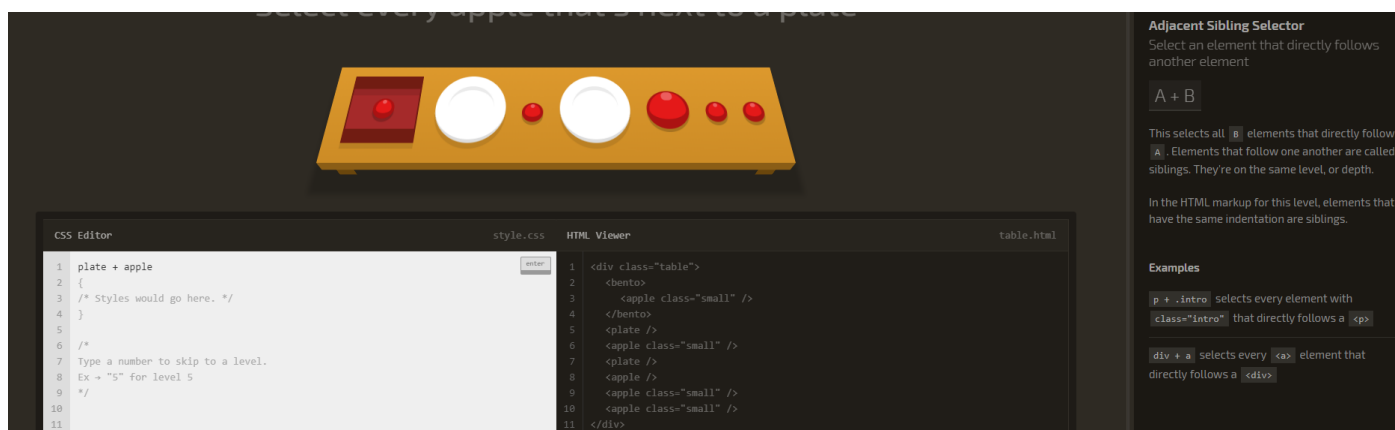
This selects all elements inside of A .

Examples

p \* selects every element inside all <p> elements.

ul.fancy \* selects every element inside all <ul class="fancy"> elements.

## 11. Select an element that directly follows another element: A + B



The screenshot shows the CSS Editor with the following code:

```
1 plate + apple  
2 {  
3   /* Styles would go here. */  
4 }  
5  
6 /*  
7 Type a number to skip to a level.  
8 Ex + "5" for level 5  
9 */  
10  
11
```

The HTML Viewer shows the following code:

```
1 <div class="table">  
2   <bento>  
3     <apple class="small" />  
4   </bento>  
5   <plate />  
6   <apple class="small" />  
7   <plate />  
8   <apple />  
9   <apple class="small" />  
10  <apple class="small" />  
11 </div>
```

The right sidebar contains the following text:

Adjacent Sibling Selector

Select an element that directly follows another element

A + B

This selects all B elements that directly follow A . Elements that follow one another are called siblings. They're on the same level, or depth.

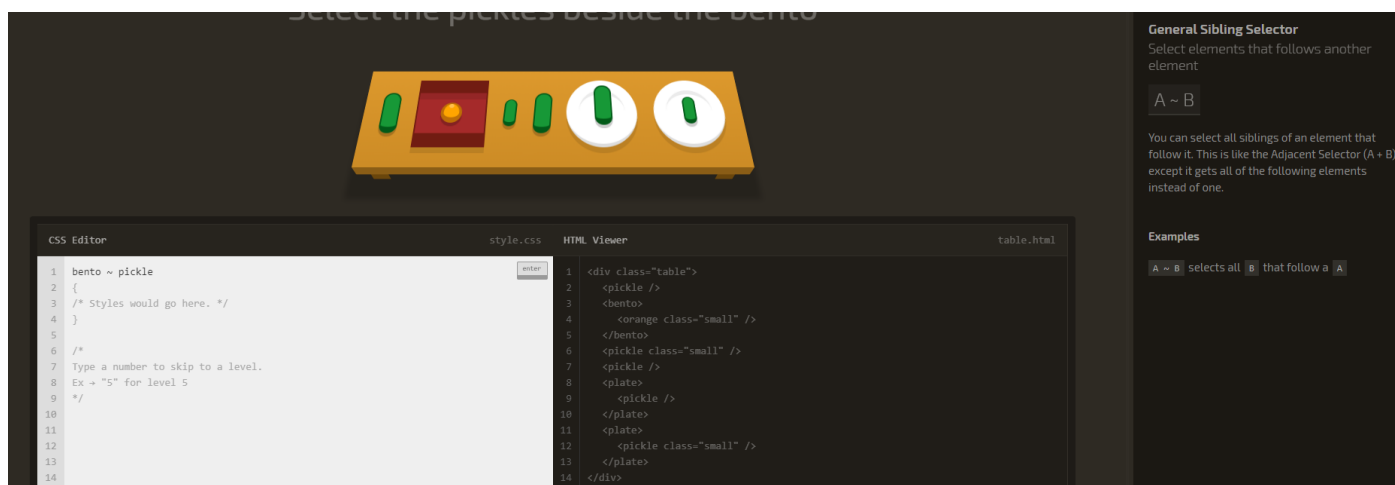
In the HTML markup for this level, elements that have the same indentation are siblings.

Examples

p + .intro selects every <p class="intro"> that directly follows a <p>.

div + a selects every <a> element that directly follows a <div>.

## 12. Select elements that follows another element: A ~ B



The screenshot shows the CSS Editor with the following code:

```
1 bento ~ pickle  
2 {  
3   /* Styles would go here. */  
4 }  
5  
6 /*  
7 Type a number to skip to a level.  
8 Ex + "5" for level 5  
9 */  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14
```

The HTML Viewer shows the following code:

```
1 <div class="table">  
2   <pickle />  
3   <bento>  
4     <orange class="small" />  
5   </bento>  
6   <pickle class="small" />  
7   <pickle />  
8   <plate>  
9     <pickle />  
10  </plate>  
11  <plate>  
12    <pickle class="small" />  
13  </plate>  
14 </div>
```

The right sidebar contains the following text:

General Sibling Selector

Select elements that follows another element


A ~ B

You can select all siblings of an element that follow it. This is like the Adjacent Selector (A + B) except it gets all of the following elements instead of one.

Examples

A ~ B selects all B that follow a A .

### 13. Select direct children of an element: A > B



CSS Editor

style.css

HTML Viewer

table.html

```
1 plate apple {
2   /* Styles would go here. */
3 }
4
5
6 /*
7  Type a number to skip to a level.
8  Ex -> "5" for level 5
9  */
10
11
12
13
14
```

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <plate>
3     <bento>
4       <apple />
5     </bento>
6   </plate>
7   <plate>
8     <apple />
9   </plate>
10  <plate />
11  <apple />
12  <apple class="small" />
13 </div>
```

Child Selector

Select direct children of an element

A > B


You can select elements that are direct children of other elements. A child element is any element that is nested directly in another element.

Elements that are nested deeper than that are called descendant elements.

Examples

A > B selects all B that are a direct children of A

### 14. Select a first child element inside of another element: :first-child



CSS Editor

style.css

HTML Viewer

table.html

```
1 plate orange:first-child {
2   /* Styles would go here. */
3 }
4
5
6 /*
7  Type a number to skip to a level.
8  Ex -> "5" for level 5
9  */
10
11
12
13
14
```

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <bento />
3   <plate />
4   <plate>
5     <orange />
6     <orange />
7     <orange />
8   </plate>
9   <pickle class="small" />
10 </div>
```

First Child Pseudo-selector

Select a first child element inside of another element

:first-child

You can select the first child element. A child element is any element that is directly nested in another element. You can combine this pseudo-selector with other selectors.


Examples

:first-child selects all first child elements.

p:first-child selects all first child <p> elements.

div p:first-child selects all first child <p> elements that are in a <div>.

### 15. Select an element that are the only element inside of another one: :only-child



CSS Editor

style.css

HTML Viewer

table.html

```
1 plate apple, pickle pickle {
2   /* Styles would go here. */
3 }
4
5
6 /*
7  Type a number to skip to a level.
8  Ex -> "5" for level 5
9  */
10
11
12
13
14
```

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <plate>
3     <apple />
4   </plate>
5   <plate>
6     <pickle />
7   </plate>
8   <bento>
9     <pickle />
10  </bento>
11  <plate>
12    <orange class="small" />
13    <orange />
14  </plate>
15  <pickle class="small" />
16 </div>
```

Only Child Pseudo-selector

Select an element that are the only element inside of another one.

:only-child

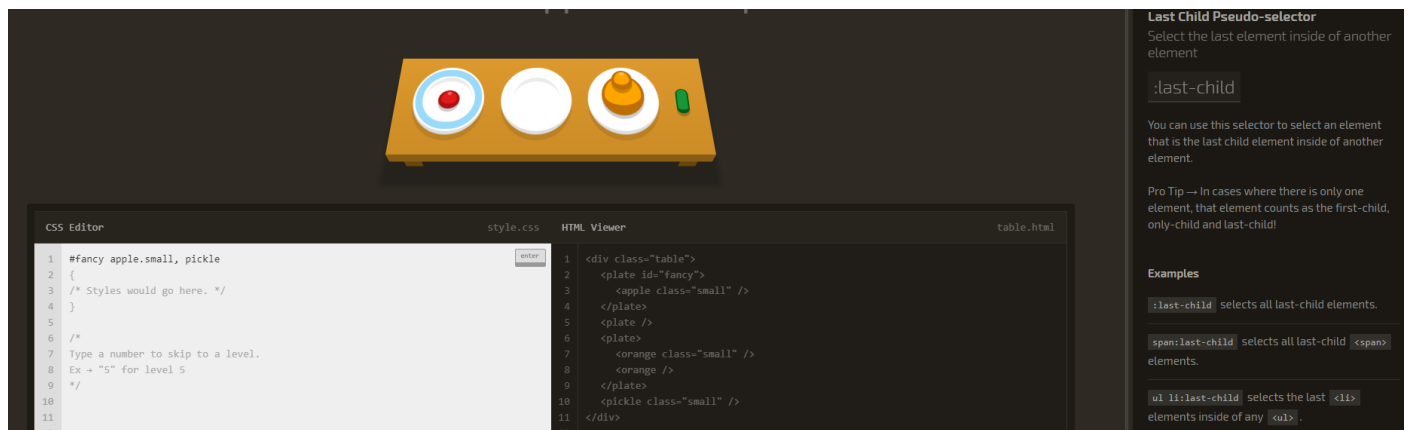
You can select any element that is the only element inside of another one.

Examples

span:only-child selects the <span> elements that are the only child of some other element.

ul li:only-child selects the only <li> element that are in a <ul>.

## 16. Select the last element inside of another element: :last-child



**Last Child Pseudo-selector**  
Select the last element inside of another element

`:last-child`

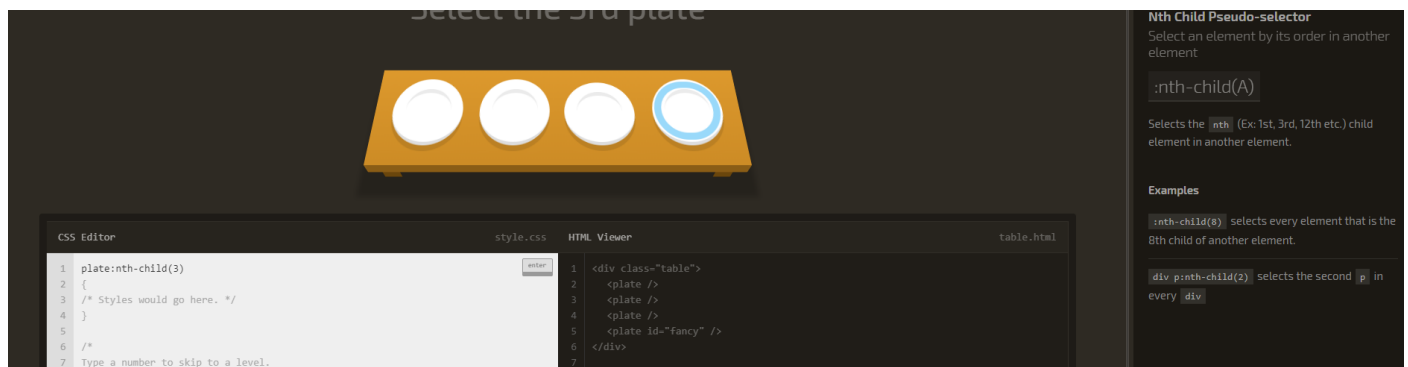
You can use this selector to select an element that is the last child element inside of another element.

Pro Tip → In cases where there is only one element, that element counts as the first-child, only-child and last-child!

**Examples**

- `:last-child` selects all last-child elements.
- `span:last-child` selects all last-child `<span>` elements.
- `ul li:last-child` selects the last `<li>` elements inside of any `<ul>`.

## 17. Select an element by its order in another element: :nth-child(A)



**Nth Child Pseudo-selector**  
Select an element by its order in another element

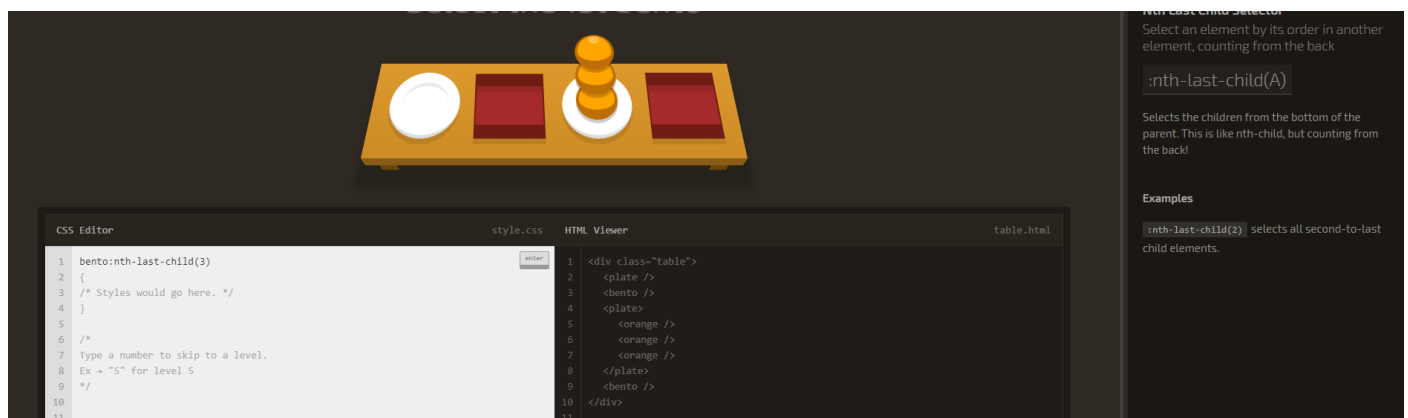
`:nth-child(A)`

Selects the `nth` (Ex: 1st, 3rd, 12th etc.) child element in another element.

**Examples**

- `:nth-child(8)` selects every element that is the 8th child of another element.
- `div p:nth-child(2)` selects the second `p` in every `div`.

## 18. Select an element by its order in another element, counting from the back: :nth-last-child(A)



**Nth Last Child Selector**  
Select an element by its order in another element, counting from the back

`:nth-last-child(A)`


Selects the children from the bottom of the parent. This is like nth-child, but counting from the back!

**Examples**

- `:nth-last-child(2)` selects all second-to-last child elements.

## 19. Select the first element of a specific type: :first-of-type

Select first apple



**First of Type Selector**  
Select the first element of a specific type

`:first-of-type`

Selects the first element of that type within another element.

**Examples**

`span:first-of-type` selects the first `<span>` in any element.

CSS Editor

```
1 apple:first-of-type
2 {
3   /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
7  Type a number to skip to a level.
8  Ex + "5" for level 5
9  */
10
11
```

style.css


HTML Viewer

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <orange class="small" />
3   <apple />
4   <apple class="small" />
5   <apple />
6   <apple class="small" />
7   <plate>
8     <orange class="small" />
9     <orange />
10  </plate>
11 </div>
```

table.html

## 20. Select Nth of Type Selector: :nth-of-type(A)

Select all even plates



**Nth of Type Selector**

`:nth-of-type(A)`

Selects a specific element based on its type and order in another element - or even or odd instances of that element.

**Examples**

`div:nth-of-type(2)` selects the second instance of a div.

`.example:nth-of-type(odd)` selects all odd instances of a the example class.

CSS Editor

```
1 plate:nth-of-type(even)
2 {
3   /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
7  Type a number to skip to a level.
8  Ex + "5" for level 5
9  */
10
11
```


style.css

HTML Viewer

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <plate />
3   <plate />
4   <plate />
5   <plate />
6   <plate id="fancy" />
7   <plate />
8 </div>
```

table.html

## 21. Select Nth-of-type Selector with Formula: :nth-of-type(An+B)



`:nth-of-type(An+B)`

The nth-of-type formula selects every nth element, starting the count at a specific instance of that element.

**Examples**

`span:nth-of-type(6n+2)` selects every 6th instance of a `<span>`, starting from (and including) the second instance.

CSS Editor

```
1 plate:nth-of-type(2n+3)
2 {
3   /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
7  Type a number to skip to a level.
8  Ex + "5" for level 5
9  */
10
11
```


style.css

HTML Viewer

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <plate />
3   <plate>
4     <pickle class="small" />
5   </plate>
6   <plate>
7     <apple class="small" />
8   </plate>
9   <plate />
10  <plate>
11    <apple />
12  </plate>
13  <plate />
14 </div>
```

table.html

## 22. Select elements that are the only ones of their type within of their parent element: :only-of-type



**Only of Type Selector**  
Select elements that are the only ones of their type within of their parent element.

`:only-of-type`

Selects the only element of its type within another element.

**Examples**


`p span:only-of-type` selects a `<span>` within any `<p>`, if it is the only `<span>` in there.

```

CSS Editor
1 plate apple:only-of-type
2 {
3   /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
7  Type a number to skip to a level.
8  Ex -> "5" for level 5
9  */
10
11
12
HTML Viewer
1 <div class="table">
2   <plate id="fancy">
3     <apple class="small" />
4   </plate>
5   <plate>
6     <apple class="small" />
7   </plate>
8   <plate>
9     <pickle />
10  </plate>
11 </div>
12
table.html

```

## 23. Select the last element of a specific type: :last-of-type



**Last of Type Selector**  
Select the last element of a specific type

`:last-of-type`

Selects each last element of that type within another element. Remember type refers the kind of tag, so `<p>` and `<span>` are different types.

I wonder if this is how the last dinosaur was selected before it went extinct.

**Examples**

`div:last-of-type` selects the last `<div>` in every element.


`p span:last-of-type` selects the last `<span>` in every `<p>`.

```

CSS Editor
1 orange:last-of-type, apple:last-of-type
2 {
3   /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
7  Type a number to skip to a level.
8  Ex -> "5" for level 5
9  */
HTML Viewer
1 <div class="table">
2   <orange class="small" />
3   <orange class="small" />
4   <pickle />
5   <pickle />
6   <apple class="small" />
7   <apple class="small" />
8 </div>

```

## 24. Select elements that don't have children: :empty



**Empty Selector**  
Select elements that don't have children

`:empty`

Selects elements that don't have any other elements inside of them.

**Examples**

`div:empty` selects all empty `<div>` elements.


```

CSS Editor
1 bento:empty
2 {
3   /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
7  Type a number to skip to a level.
8  Ex -> "5" for level 5
9  */
HTML Viewer
1 <div class="table">
2   <bento />
3   <bento>
4     <pickle class="small" />
5   </bento>
6   <plate />
7   <bento />
8 </div>

```



## 25. Select all elements that don't match the negation selector: :not(X)



Select the big apples

**Negation Pseudo-class**

Select all elements that don't match the negation selector

`:not(X)`

You can use this to select all elements that do not match selector `"X"`.

**Examples**

`:not(#fancy)` selects all elements that do not have `id="fancy"`.

`div:not(:first-child)` selects every `<div>` that is not a first child.

`:not(.big, .medium)` selects all elements that do not have `class="big"` or `class="medium"`.

CSS Editor

```
1 apple:not(.small){
2 {
3 /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
7 Type a number to skip to a level.
8 Ex + "5" for level 5
9 */
10
11
12
13
14
```

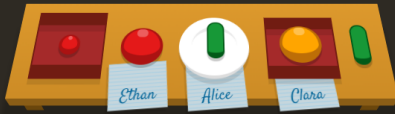
style.css

HTML Viewer

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <plate id="fancy">
3     <apple class="small" />
4   </plate>
5   <plate>
6     <apple />
7   </plate>
8   <apple />
9   <plate>
10    <orange class="small" />
11  </plate>
12  <pickle class="small" />
13 </div>
14
```

table.html

## 26. Select all elements that have a specific attribute: [attribute]



Select the items for someone

**Attribute Selector**

Select all elements that have a specific attribute

`[attribute]`

Attributes appear inside the opening tag of an element, like this: `<span attribute="value">`. An attribute does not always have a value, it can be blank!

**Examples**

`a[href]` selects all `<a>` elements that have a `href="anything"` attribute.

`[type]` selects all elements that have a `type="anything"` attribute

CSS Editor

```
1 [for]
2 {
3 /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
7 Type a number to skip to a level.
8 Ex + "5" for level 5
9 */
10
11
12
13
14
```


style.css

HTML Viewer

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <bento>
3     <apple class="small" />
4   </bento>
5   <apple for="Ethan" />
6   <plate for="Alice">
7     <pickle />
8   </plate>
9   <bento for="Clara">
10    <orange />
11  </bento>
12  <pickle />
13 </div>
14
```

table.html

## 27. Select all elements that have a specific attribute: A[attribute]



Select the plates for someone

**Attribute Selector**

Select all elements that have a specific attribute

`A[attribute]`

Combine the attribute selector with another selector (like the tag name selector) by adding it to the end.

**Examples**

`[value]` selects all elements that have a `value="anything"` attribute.

`a[href]` selects all `<a>` elements that have a `href="anything"` attribute.

`input[disabled]` selects all `<input>` elements with the `disabled` attribute

CSS Editor

```
1 plate[for]
2 {
3 /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
7 Type a number to skip to a level.
8 Ex + "5" for level 5
9 */
10
11
12
13
14
```

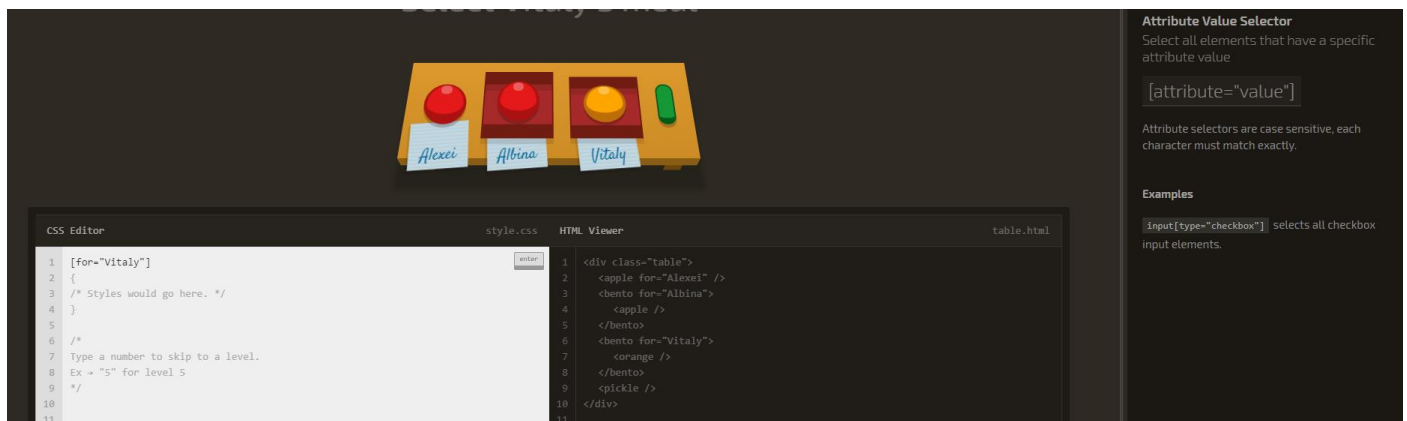
style.css

HTML Viewer

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <plate for="Sarah">
3     <pickle />
4   </plate>
5   <plate for="Luke">
6     <apple />
7   </plate>
8   <plate />
9   <bento for="Steve">
10    <orange />
11  </bento>
12 </div>
13
```

table.html

## 28. Select all elements that have a specific attribute value: [attribute="value"]



**Attribute Value Selector**  
Select all elements that have a specific attribute value

`[attribute="value"]`

Attribute selectors are case sensitive, each character must match exactly.

**Examples**

`input[type="checkbox"]` selects all checkbox input elements.

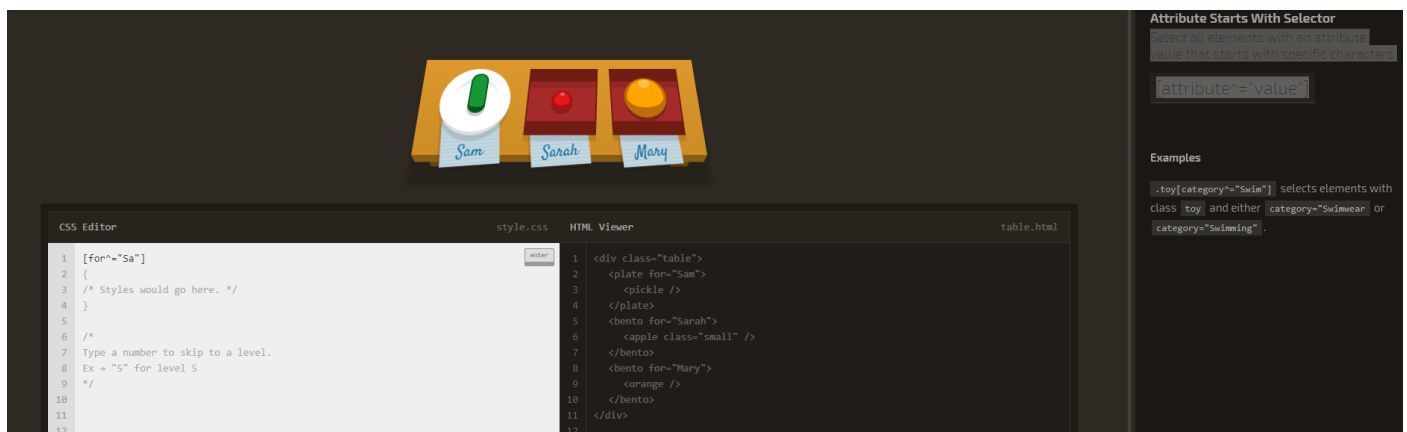
**CSS Editor**

```
1 [for="Vitaly"]
2 {
3   /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
7  Type a number to skip to a level.
8  Ex -> "5" for level 5
9  */
10
11
```

**HTML Viewer**

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <apple for="Alexei" />
3   <bento for="Albina">
4     <apple />
5   </bento>
6   <bento for="Vitaly">
7     <orange />
8   </bento>
9   <pickle />
10 </div>
```

## 29. Select all elements with an attribute value that starts with specific characters: [attribute^="value"]



**Attribute Starts With Selector**  
Select all elements with an attribute value that starts with specific characters

`attribute^="value"`

**Examples**

`.toy[category^="Swim"]` selects elements with class `toy` and either `category="Swimwear"` or `category="Swimming"`.

**CSS Editor**

```
1 [for^="Sa"]
2 {
3   /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
7  Type a number to skip to a level.
8  Ex -> "5" for level 5
9  */
10
11
12
```

**HTML Viewer**

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <plate for="Sam">
3     <pickle />
4   </plate>
5   <bento for="Sarah">
6     <apple class="small" />
7   </bento>
8   <bento for="Mary">
9     <orange />
10  </bento>
11 </div>
```

## 30. Select all elements with an attribute value that ends with specific characters: [attribute\$="value"]



**Attribute Ends With Selector**  
Select all elements with an attribute value that ends with specific characters

`[attribute$="value"]`

**Examples**

`img[src$=".jpg"]` selects all images display a .jpg image.


**CSS Editor**

```
1 Type in a CSS selector
2 {
3   /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
7  Type a number to skip to a level.
8  Ex -> "5" for level 5
9  */
10
11
12
```

**HTML Viewer**

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <apple class="small" />
3   <bento for="Hayato">
4     <pickle />
5   </bento>
6   <apple for="Ryota" />
7   <plate for="Minato">
8     <orange />
9   </plate>
10  <pickle class="small" />
11 </div>
```

### 31. Select all elements with an attribute value that contains specific characters anywhere: [attribute\*="value"]



CSS Editor

style.css

```
1 [for*="obb"]
2 {
3   /* Styles would go here. */
4 }
5
6 /*
7  Type a number to skip to a level.
8  Ex - "5" for level 5
9  */
10
11
12
```

HTML Viewer

table.html

```
1 <div class="table">
2   <bento for="Robbie">
3     <apple />
4   </bento>
5   <bento for="Timmy">
6     <pickle />
7   </bento>
8   <bento for="Bobby">
9     <orange />
10  </bento>
11 </div>
12
```

**Attribute Wildcard Selector**

Select all elements with an attribute value that contains specific characters anywhere

`[attribute*="value"]`

A useful selector if you can identify a common pattern in things like `class`, `href` or `src` attributes.

**Examples**

`img[src*="/thumbnails/"]` selects all image elements that show images from the "thumbnails" folder.

`[class*="heading"]` selects all elements with "heading" in their class, like `class="main-heading"` and `class="sub-heading"`