CSS Essentials

Selectors

Overview

1. CSS selector
2. Type, class, and ID selectors Inheritance
3. Attribute selectors
4. Pseudo-classes and pseudo-elements
5. Combinators

Section 1

CSS selector

1. CSS selector

➢ **CSS selectors** are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.

➢ We can divide CSS selectors into four categories:

1. Simple selector (type, id, class)
2. Combinator selector
3. Pseudo classes & pseudo elements
4. Attribute selectors

Section 2

Type, class, and ID selectors Inheritance

2. Type, id, class selectors

- ***The element selector:*** Selects HTML elements based on the element name

```css
p {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```

- ***Id selectors:*** Uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.

```css
#para1 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```

- ***Class selectors:*** Selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute
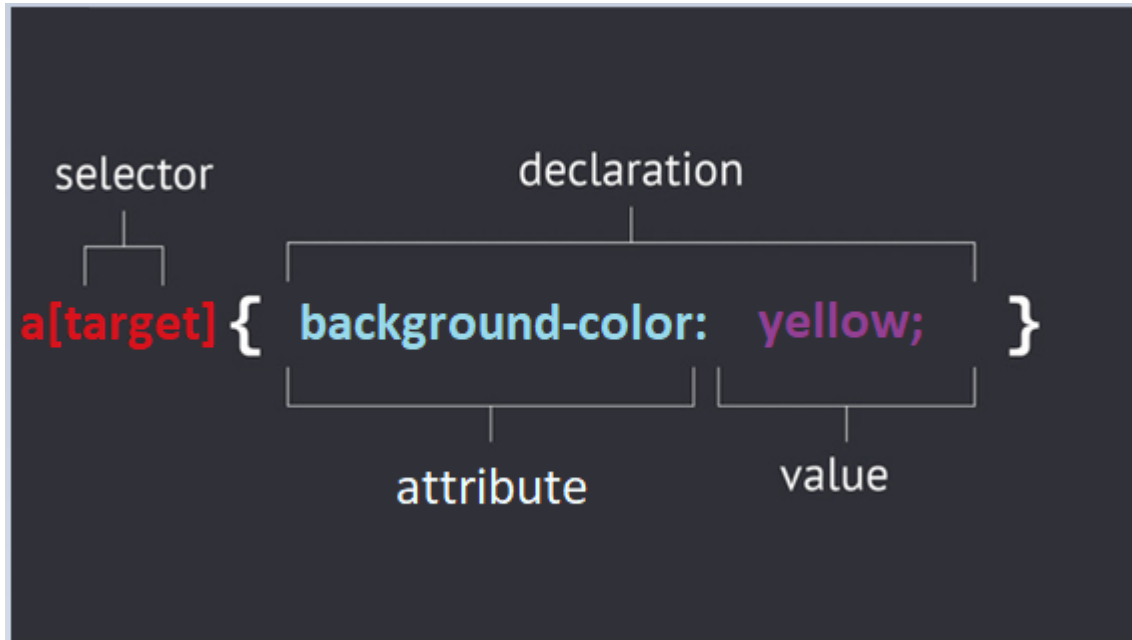
```css
.center {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```

Section 3

Attribute selectors

3. Attribute selectors

➢ The [attribute] selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute.

3. Attribute selectors

- **CSS [attribute="value"] Selector**: Select elements with a specified attribute and value.

- **CSS [attribute~="value"] Selector**: Select elements with an attribute value containing a specified word

- **CSS [attribute|="value"] Selector**: Select elements with the specified attribute starting with the specified value.

```css
a[target="_blank"] {
    background-color: yellow;
}
```

```css
[title~="flower"] {
    border: 5px solid yellow;
}
```

```css
[class|="top"] {
    background: yellow;
}
```

3. Attribute selectors

- **CSS [attribute^="value"] Selector**: Select elements whose attribute value begins with a specified value.

- **CSS [attribute$="value"] Selector**: Select elements whose attribute value ends with a specified value.

- **CSS [attribute*="value"] Selector**: Select elements whose attribute value contains a specified value.

```css
[class^="top"] {
  background: yellow;
}
```

```css
[class$="test"] {
  background: yellow;
}
```

```css
[class*="te"] {
  background: yellow;
}
```

Section 4

Pseudo-classes and pseudo-elements

4. Pseudo class & Pseudo element

> **Pseudo class**: Is used to define a special state of an element.

Syntax

```
selector:pseudo-class {
    property:value;
}
```

Selector	Example	Example description
:active	a:active	Selects the active link
:checked	input:checked	Selects every checked <input> element
:disabled	input:disabled	Selects every disabled <input> element
:empty	p:empty	Selects every <p> element that has no children
:enabled	input:enabled	Selects every enabled <input> element

> **Pseudo element**: Is used to style specified parts of an element.

Syntax

```css
selector::pseudo-element {
  property:value;
}
```

Selector	Example	Example description
::after	p::after	Insert something after the content of each <p> element
::before	p::before	Insert something before the content of each <p> element
::first-letter	p::first-letter	Selects the first letter of each <p> element
::first-line	p::first-line	Selects the first line of each <p> element
::selection	p::selection	Selects the portion of an element that is selected by a user

4. Pseudo class & Pseudo element

Pseudo element Example ⟶

```
                    li:first-child                              li:last-child

    li:nth-child(2)                                               li:nth-child(2n+1)

                          <div>
    ul:only-of-type       <ul>
                              <li>one</li>
                              <li>two</li>
    div div:first-of-type     <li>three</li>          div div:last-of-type
                          </ul>
                          <div>abc</div>
                          <p>para</p>
    p:nth-of-type(2)      <div>def</div>
                          <p>para</p>
                          <b>ghi</b>
                          <div>
```
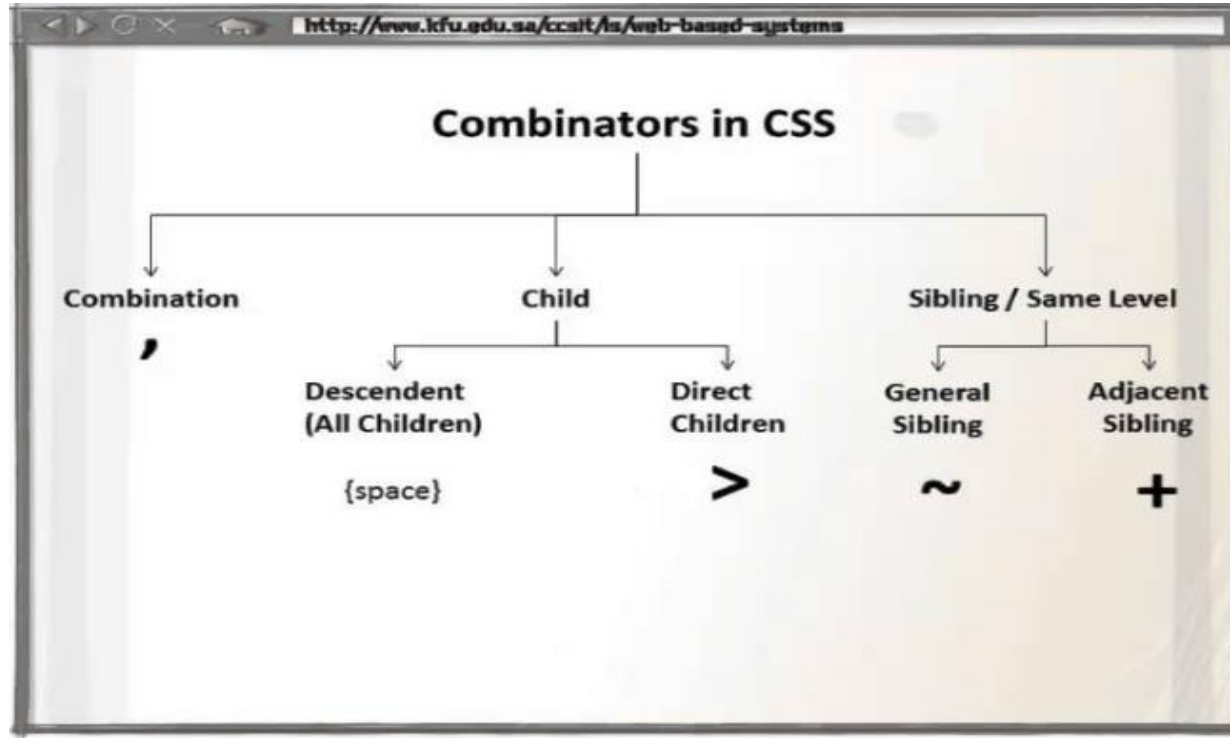
Section 5

Combinators

5. Combinator selectors

➤ **Combinator selector** is used to select element base on the relationship.

➤ There are four different combinators in CSS:

- *Descendant selector (space)*

- *Child selector (>)*

- *Adjacent sibling selector (+)*

- *General sibling selector (~)*

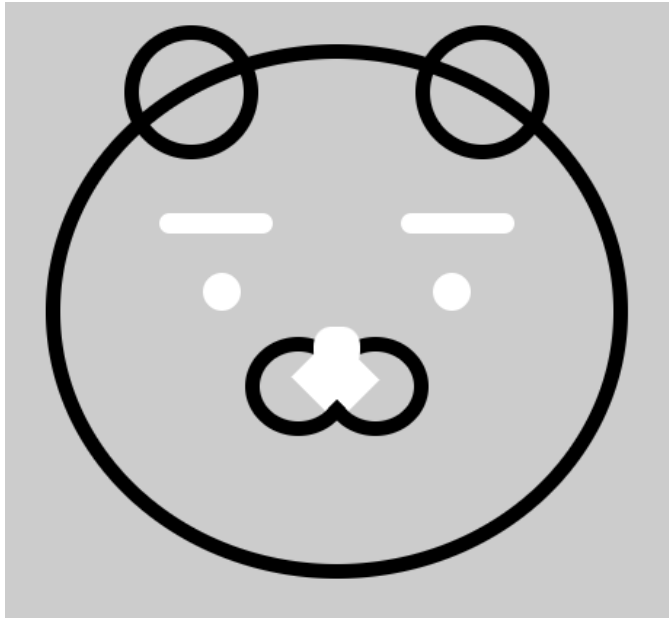# 5. Combinator selectors
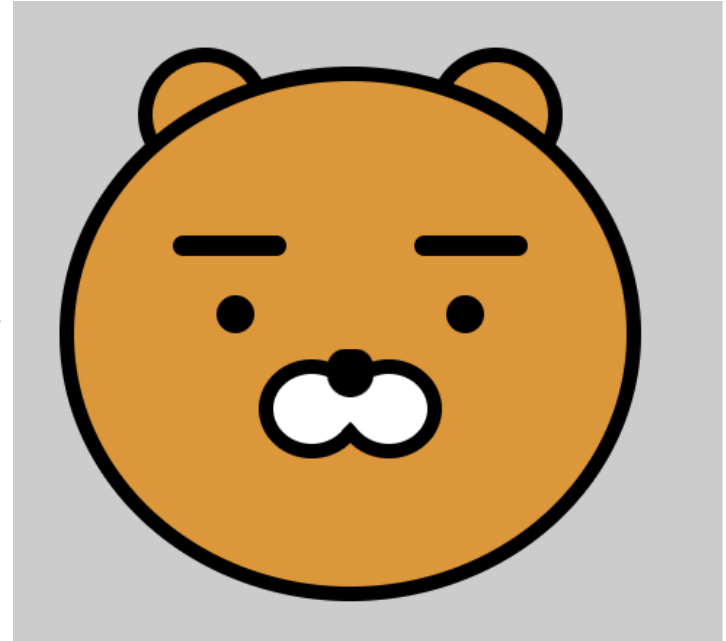
➢ **Combinator selector**

Section 6

Selector Playground

6. Selector Playground

➢ Colorize Brownie

Before

After

> Colorize Brownie Solution

```
136    /* YOUR CODE HERE */
137    /* color eyebrow, noise, eye to black  */
138  ∨ .brownie .eyebrow, .brownie .eye, .brownie .nose {
139  |    background: ■black;
140    }
141
142    /* color ear, face to brow #d59729 */
143  ∨ .brownie .ear, .brownie .face {
144  |    background: ▨#d59729;
145    }
146
147    /* color mouth to white */
148  ∨ .brownie .mouth {
149  |    background-color: ▢white;
150    }
```

Thank you