

CSS Selectors

Type selector

Selects all elements that have the given tag name

Syntax: *elementname*

Example : input will match any <input> element

Class selector

Selects all elements that have the given class attribute

Syntax : *.classname*

Example: .index will match any element that has a class of "index"

ID selector

Selects an element based on the value of its id attribute. There should be only one element with a given ID in a document

Syntax : *#idname*

Example: #toc will match the element that has the ID "toc"

Attribute selector

Selects all elements that have the given attribute

Syntax: *[attr] [attr=value] [attr~=value] [attr|=value] [attr^=value] [attr\$=value] [attr*=value]*

Example: [autoplay] will match all elements that have the autoplay attribute set (to any value).

Grouping selectors

Selector list

The , is a grouping method, it selects all the matching nodes.

Syntax: *A, B*

Example: div, span will match both and <div> elements.

Combinators

The (space) combinator selects nodes that are descendants of the first element.

Syntax: $A B$

Example: `div span` will match all `` elements that are inside a `<div>` element.

Child Combinator

The `>` combinator selects nodes that are direct children of the first element.

Syntax: $A > B$

Example: `ul > li` will match all `` elements that are nested directly inside a `` element.

General sibling combinator

The `~` combinator selects siblings. This means that the second element follows the first (though not necessarily immediately), and both share the same parent.

Syntax: $A \sim B$

Example: `p ~ span` will match all `` elements that follow a `<p>`, immediately or not.

Adjacent sibling combinator

The `+` combinator selects adjacent siblings. This means that the second element directly follows the first, and both share the same parent.

Syntax: $A + B$

Example: `h2 + p` will match all `<p>` elements that directly follow an `<h2>`.

Column combinator

The `||` combinator selects nodes which belong to a column.

Syntax: $A || B$

Example: `col || td` will match all `<td>` elements that belong to the scope of the `<col>`.

Pseudo

Pseudo-classes

The `:pseudo` allows the selection of elements based on state information that is not contained in the document tree.

Example: `a:visited` will match all `<a>` elements that have been visited by the user.

Pseudo-elements

The `::pseudo` represents entities that are not included in HTML.

Example: `p::first-line` will match the first line of all `<p>` elements.