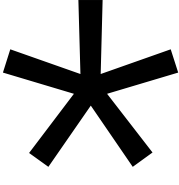



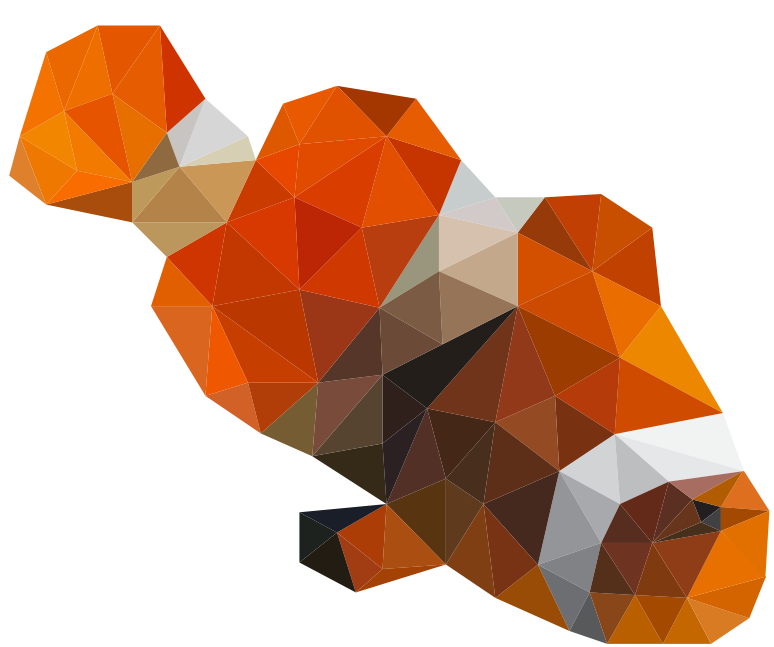

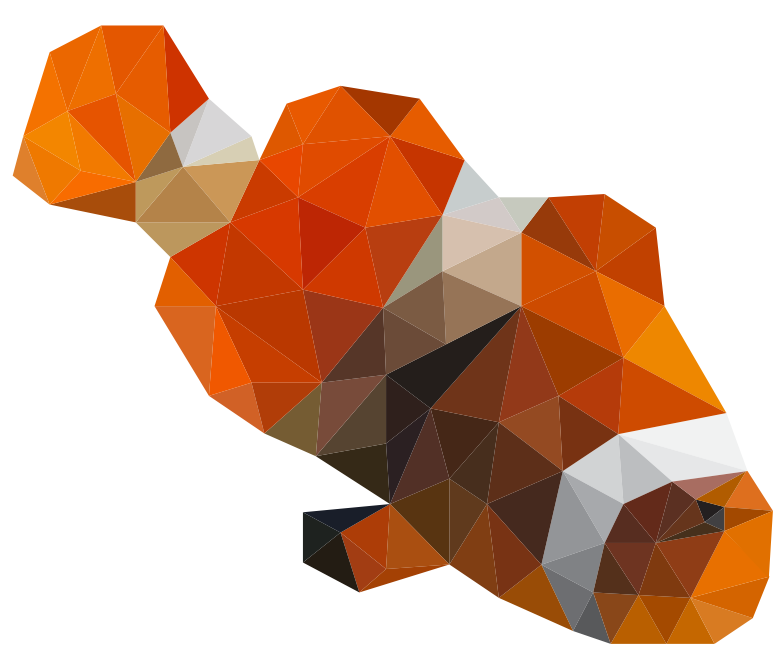
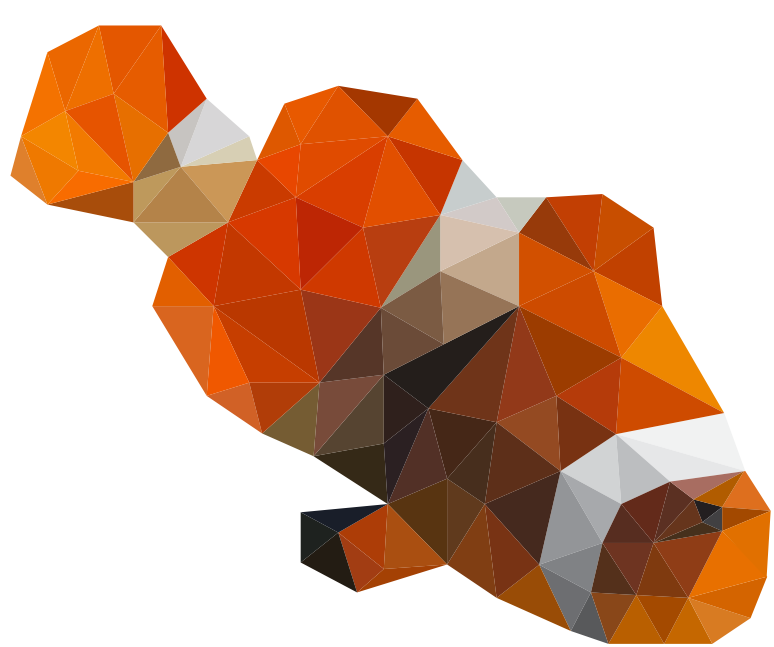
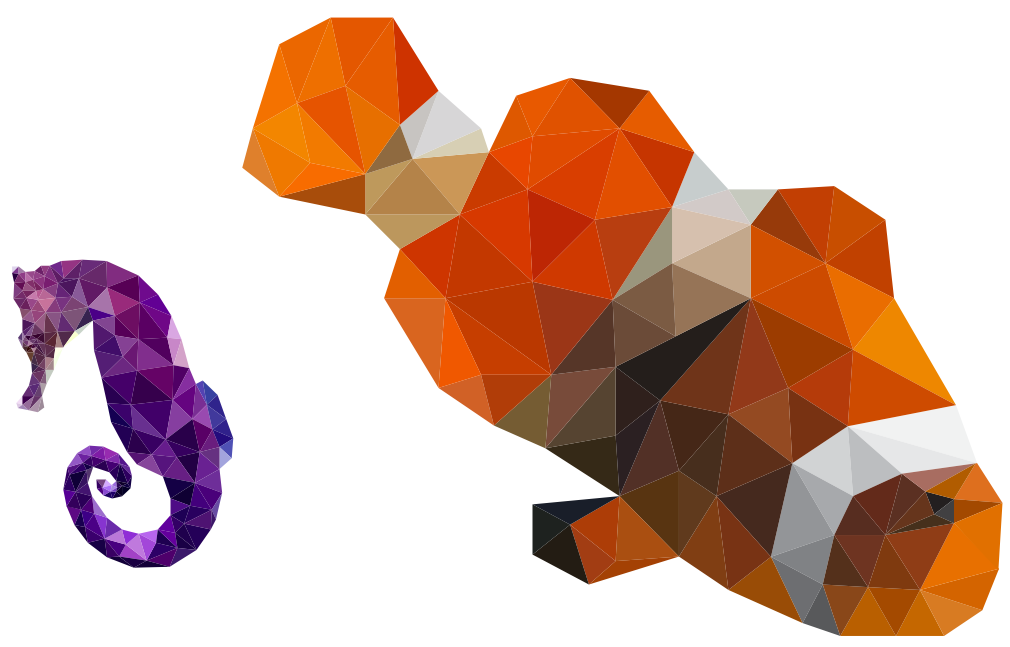
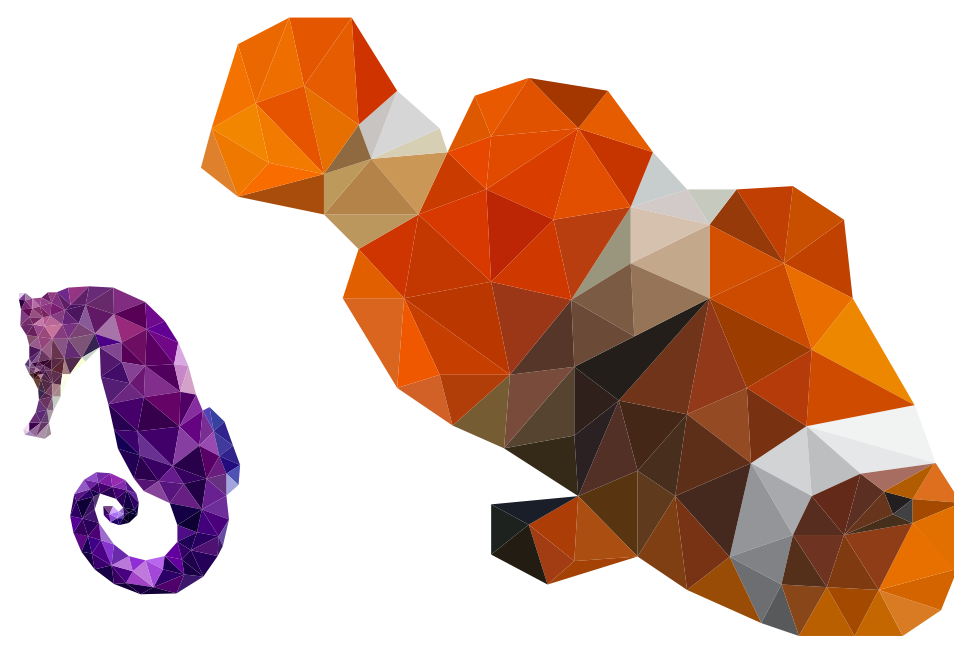

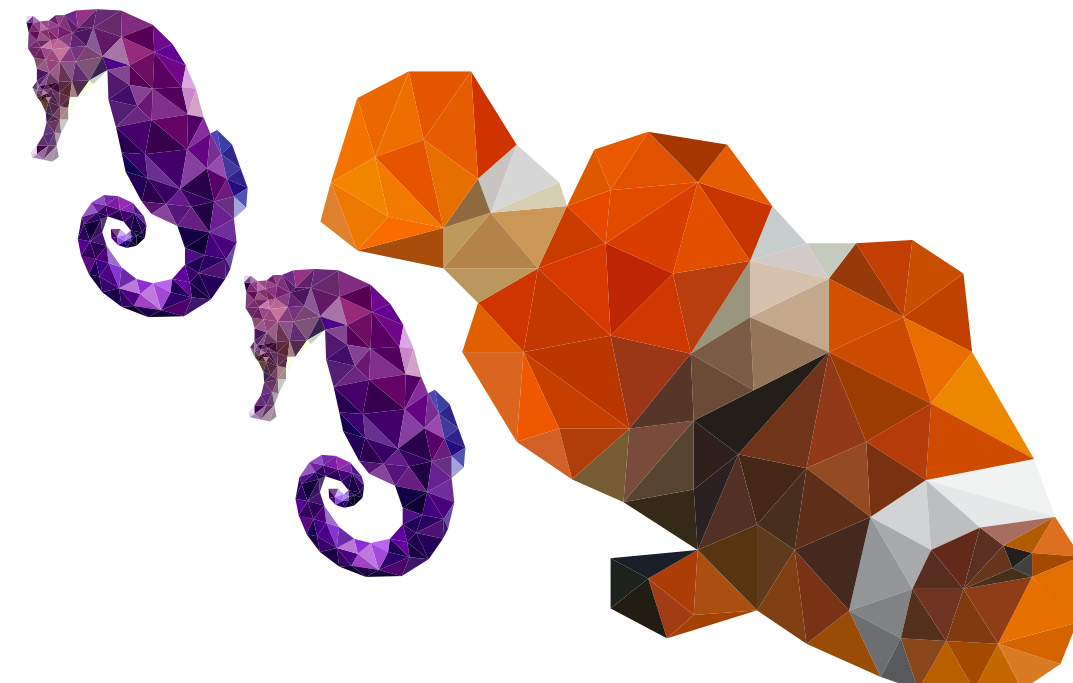
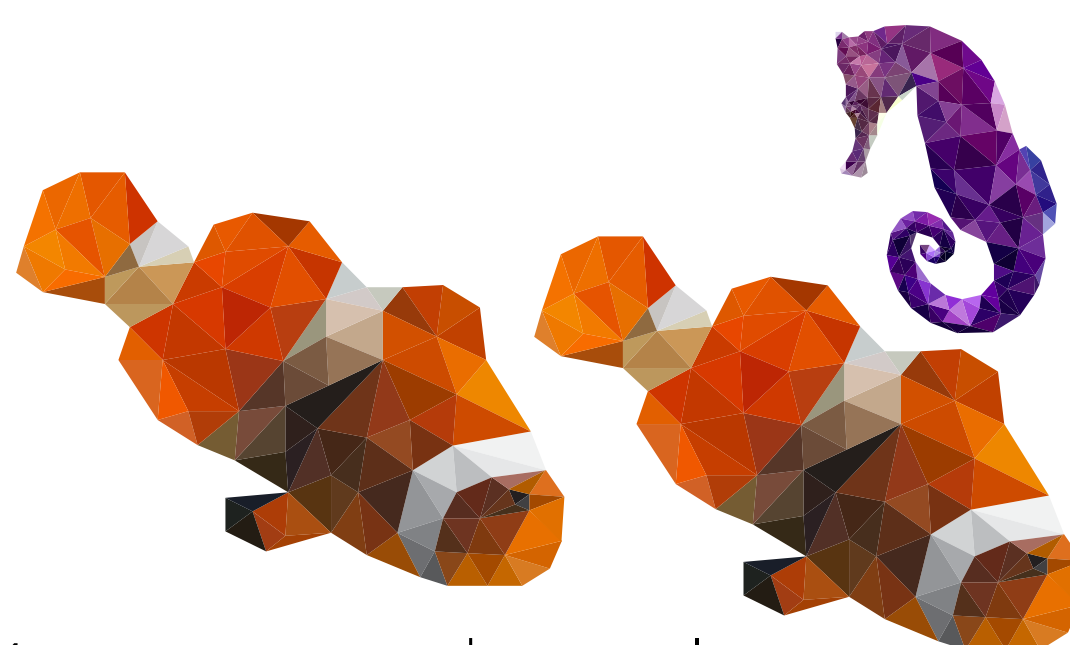

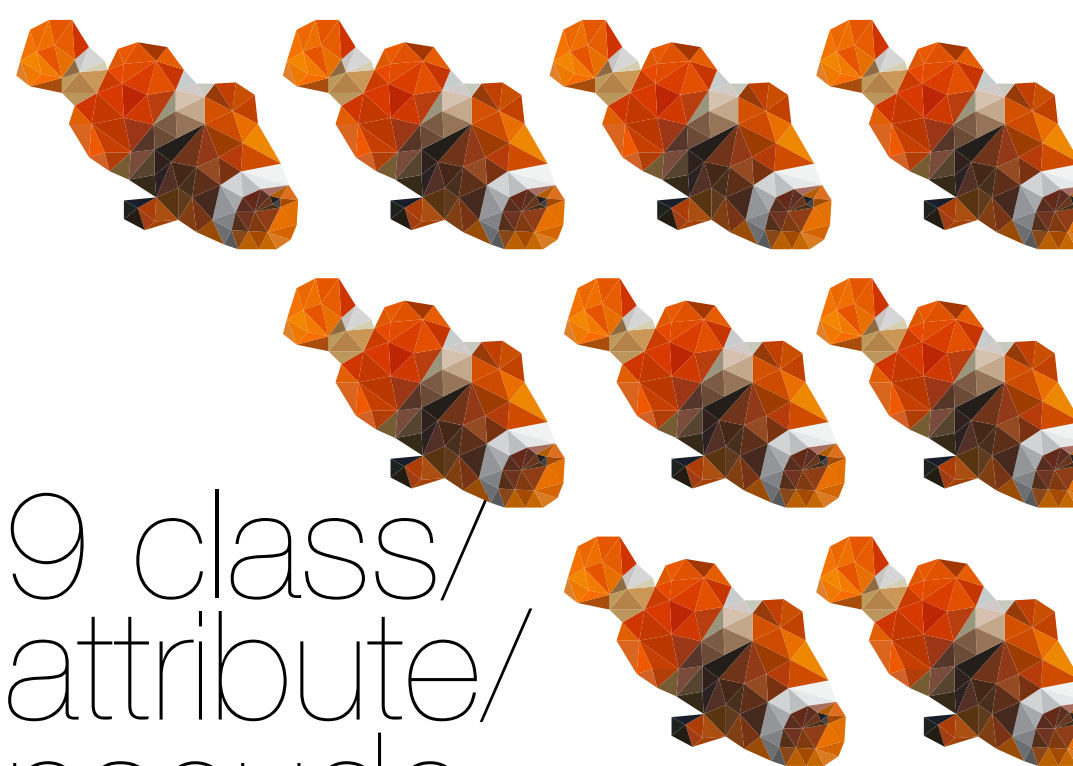
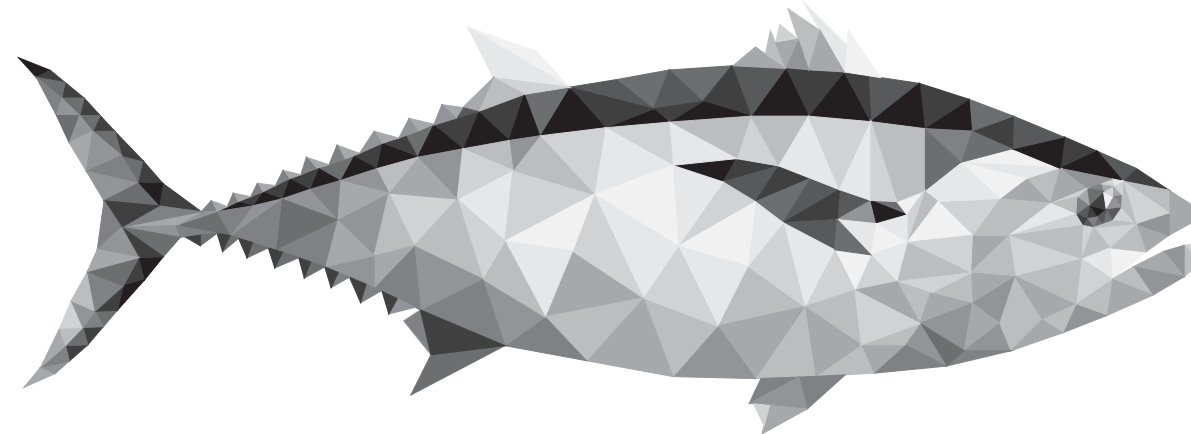
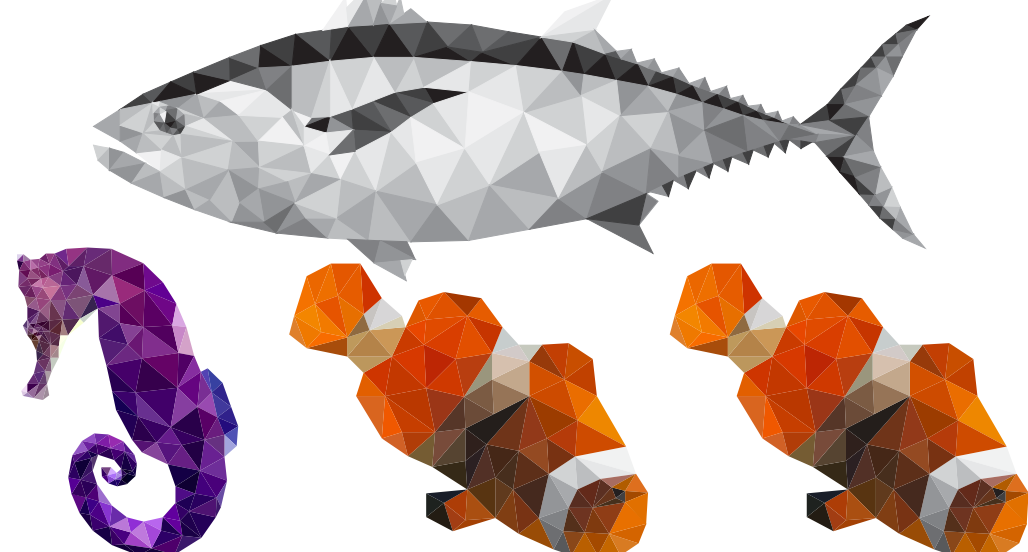
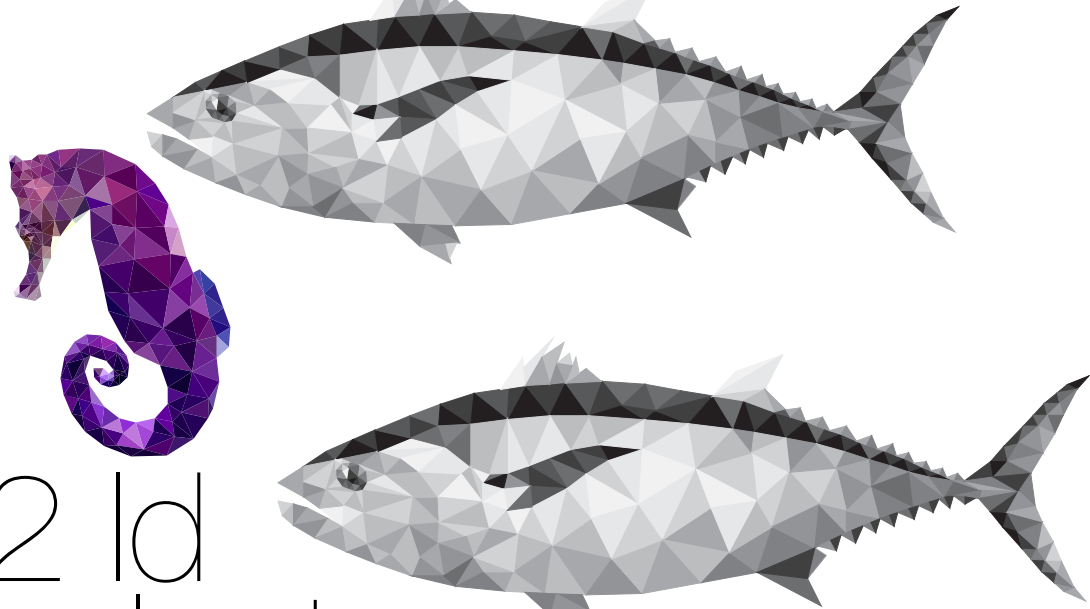
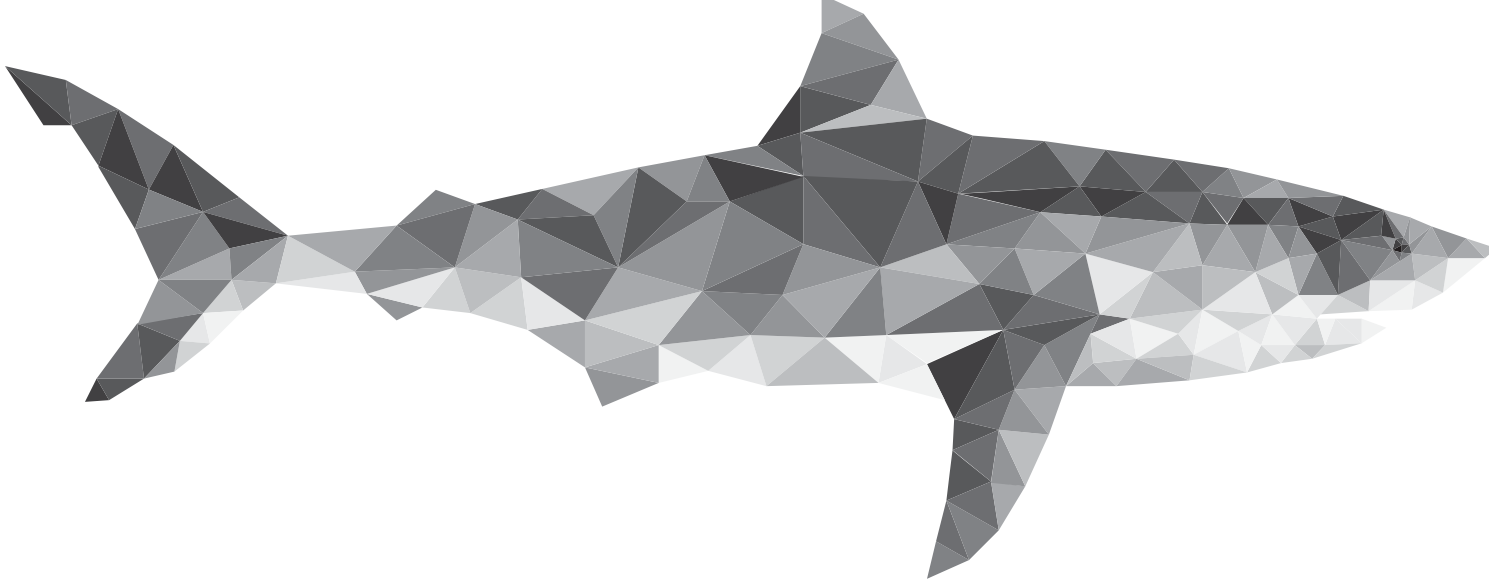



CSS (Specificity) "fish" ity

Specificity is the means by which a browser decides which CSS property values are the most relevant to an element and therefore will be applied.

Specificity is only based on the different CSS selectors. The specificity is a weight that is applied to a given CSS declaration based on the count of each selector type. In the case of specificity equality, the latest declaration found in the CSS is applied to the element.

 Universal selector 0-0-0-0	 1 element 0-0-0-1	 2 elements 0-0-0-2	 8 elements 0-0-0-8
 1 class 0-0-1-0	 1 universal selector, 1 class 0-0-1-0	 1 attribute selector 0-0-1-0	 1 pseudo-class 0-0-1-0
 1 element, 1 class 0-0-1-1	 1 element, 1 attribute 0-0-1-1	 2 elements, 1 pseudo-class 0-0-1-2	 2 elements, 1 attribute 0-0-1-2
 1 pseudo-class, 1 element, 1 class 0-0-2-1	 1 attribute, 1 element, 1 class 0-0-2-1	 9 class/ attribute/ pseudo-classes 0-0-9-0	 Id Selector 1-0-0-0
 2 class/attributes, 1 Id selector, 2 types 1-0-2-2	 2 Id selectors, 1 type selector 2-0-0-1	 inline style 1-0-0-0-0	 1-0-0-0-0-0

X-0-0: Number of Id Selectors

0-Y-0: Number of Pseudo-class, Class, and Attribute Selectors

0-0-Z: Number of Type Selectors and Pseudo-elements

*, +, >, ~: Universal Selector and Combinators do not increase Specificity

:not(x): Negation Selector has no value, but Arguments do increase Specificity

Sources:

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