# CSS Selectors

## CSS selectors target and select the HTML elements you want to style.

## 1- Simple Selectors:

- Universal Selectors
- Type Selectors
- Class Selectors
- ID Selectors

## 2- Atrribute Selectors:

- [attribute]
- element[attribute]
- [attribute = "value"]
- [attribute ^= "value"]
- [attribute \$= "value"]
- [attribute \*= "value"]
- [attribute ~= "value"]



## 3- Grouping Selectors

## 4- Combinator Selectors:

- Descendant combinator
- Direct Child Combinator
- General Sibling Combinator
- Adjacent Sibling Combinator

## 5- Pseudo Element Selectors

## 6- Pseudo Class Selectors



#### Universal selectors: selects everything

```
1
2 * {
3   margin: 0;
4   padding: 0;
5   box-sizing: border-box;
6 }
7
```

#### Type selectors:

selects all html elements of a specific type.

```
1 p {
2 color: blue;
3 }
```

#### Class selectors:

(.class\_name) selects all elements with the specified class, allowing for efficient and reusable styling of multiple elements.

```
1 p {
2 color: blue;
3 }
4
```

#### ID selectors:

(#id\_name) selects a single element with the specified unique ID.

```
1 #my-id {
2 font-size: 20px;
3 }
4
```

#### [attribute] selector:

select all the elements that have the specified attribute

```
1 [title] {
2   color: blue;
3 }
4
```

```
One
Two
Three
Four
```



#### element[attribute] Selector:

select elements with a specified attribute.

## [attribute = "value"] Selector:

select elements with a specified attribute & value.

## • [attribute ^= "value"] Selector:

select elements that start with a specific value.

## [attribute \$= "value"] Selector:

select elements whose specified attribute value ends with a certain string.

## [attribute \*= "value"] Selector:

elements whose specified attribute value contains a certain substring anywhere within it.

## [attribute ~= "value"] Selector:

select elements whose specified attribute contains a whole word. The words must be separated by spaces



#### Grouping Selector:

is used to apply the same styles to multiple selectors

#### Descendant combinator:

selects elements that are descendants of a specified ancestor. Descendants include both direct children and nested elements at any level within the ancestor.

container p {
color: blue;
}
This is a paragraph inside the container.

This paragraph is outside the container.

This is a nested paragraph inside another div.

#### Direct Child combinator (>):

Selects elements that are direct children of a specified parent.

```
1 .container > p {
2  color: blue;
3 }
4
```

```
This is a paragraph inside the container.
```

This is a nested paragraph inside another div.

This paragraph is outside the container.

#### General Sibling combinator (~):

Selects elements that are siblings of a specified element and appear after it in the DOM, regardless of how many elements are in between.

```
1 h1 ~ p {
2 color: green;
3 }
4
```

## Heading

First paragraph (sibling of h1)

Second paragraph (sibling of h1)

#### Adjacent Sibling combinator (+):

Selects the immediate sibling of a specified element that appears directly after it in the DOM.

```
1 h1 + p {
2  color: red;
3 }
4
5
```

## Heading

First paragraph (immediate sibling of h1)

Second paragraph (not immediate sibling of h1)



#### **Pseudo Element Selectors:**

used to style specific parts of an element or create effects by targeting virtual elements that are not part of the actual DOM.

• ::before

```
This is a paragraph.
              .example::before {
                         1
                              content: "Note: ";
                              color: blue;
Note: This is a paragraph.
                            }
```

• ::after

```
This is a paragraph.
                .example::after {
                                content: " [End]";
                                color: red;
This is a paragraph. [End]
                              }
```



#### ::first-letter

```
-letter

1
2 
3 This is a paragraph.
4 
5 1 .example::first-letter {
6 2 font-size: 2em;
7 color: purple;
4 }
5
```

#### ::first-line

```
t-line

2 
3 This is a paragraph.
4 
5
6 1 .example::first-line {
2 color: green;
3 }
4
```

#### ::selection

```
1
2 Highlight this text to see the effect.
3

p::selection {
```

```
background-color: yellow;

color: black;

Highlight this text to see the effect

Copy

copy
```



#### Pseudo Classes Selectors:

- :first-child

```
<l
                First item
First item
                Second item
Second item
                Third item
Third item
               li:first-child {
       color: red;
     }
```

:last-child

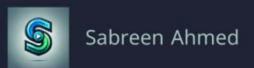
```
li:last-child {
  color: green;
}
```

```
<l
 First item
 Second item
 Third item

    First item

        Second item
```

Third item



#### :nth-child(n)

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3
- Item 4

```
1
2 
3 li>Item 1
4 li>Item 2
5 li>Item 3
6 Item 4
7 
1 li:nth-child(2) {
2 color: blue;
3 }
4
```

#### :nth-last-child(n)

#### :only-child

```
p:only-child {
color: purple;
}
```

This paragraph is the only child.

This paragraph is not the only child.

Another child.



#### :first-of-type

```
p:first-of-type {
color: red;
}
```

This is a paragraph.

#### This is a heading.

This is another paragraph.

#### :last-of-type

This is a paragraph.

#### This is a heading.

This is another paragraph.

```
p:last-of-type {
color: violet;
}
```

#### • :nth-of-type(n)

- Item 2
- Item 3
- Item 4



#### :only-of-type

```
<div>
      This is the only paragraph.
      <span>This is a span.
    </div>
    <div>
      This is the first paragraph.
      This is the second paragraph.
    </div>
10
11
                               This is the only paragraph.
    p:only-of-type {
      color: red;
                               This is a span.
      font-weight: bold;
                               This is the first paragraph.
                               This is the second paragraph.
```

• :hover Applies styles when the user hovers over an element.

```
1 a:hover { color: green; }
```

focus Applies styles when an element gains focus

```
1 input:focus { border-color: blue; }
```

• :visited Applies styles to links that have been visited.

```
1 a:visited { color: purple; }
```

:link Targets links that have not yet been visited.

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

• :active Applies styles when an element is actively clicked.

```
button:active { background-color: red; }
```

:empty Selects elements that have no children

```
1 div:empty { display: none; }
```

:root Selects the root element of the document ( <html>).

```
1 :root { font-size: 18px; }
```

• :checked Selects checkboxes or radio buttons that are checked.

```
1 input:checked { background-color: green; }
```

:disabled Selects form elements that are disabled.

```
1 input:disabled { background-color: gray; }
```

• :required Selects form elements with the required attribute.

```
1 input:required { border: 2px solid red; }
```

:placeholder-shown

Selects inputs that are showing their placeholder text.

```
1 input:placeholder-shown { color: gray; }
```

inot(selector) Excludes elements that match the selector.