ADVANCED CSS SELECTORS

HTML documents can be represented as family trees with *Ancestors, Descendants, Parents, Children, Siblings.*

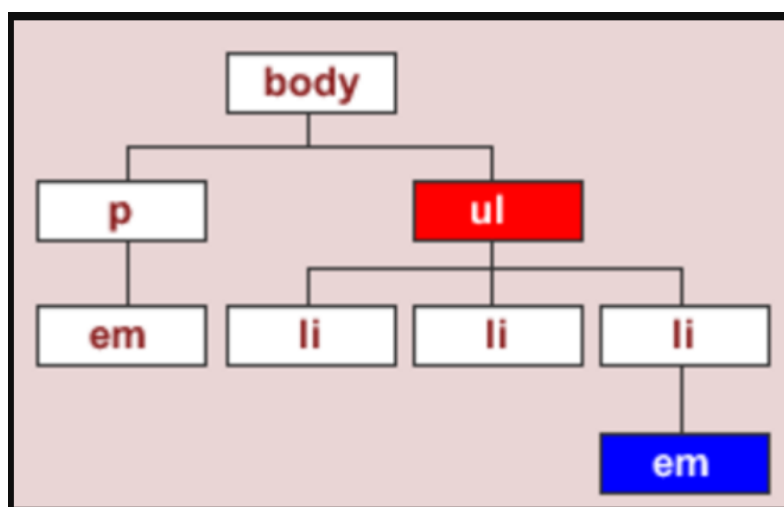|	
	PARENT (**open**)
<li class="menu-item">	**CHILD**
<li class="menu-item">	**CHILD**
	PARENT (**close**)

Selecting Descendats

Children (>)

Placed between two CSS selectors, it matches only those matched by the second selector.

Descendant Selector

Typically represented by a single space, matches those elements matched by the second selector, **but only those which have an ancestor element, matched by the first selector.**

HTML documents can be represented as family trees.

Remember
Keep your HTML code as tidy, clean and compact as possible.

Selecting Siblings
<u>Adjacent Sibling (or next-sibling selector)</u>
Selects only the specified element that immediately follows the former specified element, allowing you to get the elements that are next to each other.

Multiple Selection
The multiple selections allow us to apply the same list of rules to different elements.

Attribute Selector
Elements can be selected by their tag names and by their atributtes.

[**attribute**] All elements with the specified attribute.
[**attribute**=**value**] All elements where the specified attribute is equal to 'value'.
[**attribute**~=**value**] All elements with an attribute which has a list of whitespace-separated values, one of which is exactly equal to 'value'.
[**attribute** =**value**]
[**attribute**^=**value**] All elements with an attribute beginning with "value".
[**attribute$**=**value**] All elements with an attribute ending with "value".
[**attribute***=**value**] All elements with an attribute containing the substring "value".