



## Agenda

- What is CSS Selector?
- How to point almost everything?
- Tools

1 Please discover "Update Agenda" in your Capgemini Tools to get all the agenda slides and to refresh them; there is also a layout without picture in the background available



### What is CSS Selector?

- Selectors are what allows you to target specific HTML elements
- Depends on CSS version (CSS1, CSS2, or CSS3)





#### **CSS Selector**

- How to create CSS selector?
- Class
- ID
- Attribute
- ID/Class and attribute

#### A CSS ruleset (or rule):



## **CSS Selector**

Selector	Example	Example description
<u>.class</u>	.intro	Selects all elements with class="intro"
<u>#id</u>	#firstname	Selects the element with id="firstname"
*	*	Selects all elements
<u>element</u>	p	Selects all  elements
element,element	div, p	Selects all <div> elements and all  elements</div>
element element	div p	Selects all  elements inside <div> elements</div>
element>element	div > p	Selects all  elements where the parent is a <div> element</div>
<u>element+element</u>	div + p	Selects all  elements that are placed immediately after <div></div>

www.w3schools.com/cssref/css\_selectors.asp



## **CSS Selector**

Selector	Example	Example description
[attribute=value]	[target=_blank]	Selects all elements with target="_blank"
[attribute~=value]	[title~=flower]	Selects all elements with a title attribute containing the word "flower"
[attribute =value]	[lang =en]	Selects all elements with a lang attribute value starting with "en"
[attribute^=value]	a[href^="https"]	Selects every <a> element whose href attribute value begins with "https"</a>
[ <u>attribute\$=value</u> ]	a[href\$=".pdf"]	Selects every <a> element whose href attribute value ends with ".pdf"</a>
[attribute*=value]	a[href*="w3schools"]	Selects every <a> element whose href attribute value contains the substring "w3schools"</a>

www.w3schools.com/cssref/css\_selectors.asp



## Simple notation - 2 attributes

element[attribute='attributesValue'][attribute2='attributes2Value']

Example:

Css: nav[id='primary-navigation'][class='global-nav\_\_nav']

Html:

```
\( \ch1 class="global-nav_branding"> \cdots \chi/h1>
\( \chi v id="global-nav-search" class="global-nav_search" \chi v \chi/div>
\( \chi v id="primary-navigation" class="global-nav_nav"> \chi v \chi v
```

Here You don't need to think that . is a class or # is an id. You can use it to any attributes You see inside a html element.



## Simple notation - element with attribute

Selector	Example
Single element with attribute:	Q div[id='ember16']
Element[attribute1='value1']	<pre></pre>
Single element which attribute value contains a text	Q div[id*='ber11 ]  ▼ <div class="global-nava11y-menu ember-view" id="ember11"> flex  ▼ <div class="global-nava11y-menu-container"> flex</div></div>
Element[attribute1*= 'partOfvalue']	



# Simple notation - multiple elements

Selector	Example
Element 1 and Element 2:  Element[attribute1='value1'], Element2[attribute2='value2']	<pre>Q div[id='ember6'],div[id='smartbanner-wormhole ]</pre>
Element2 is somewhere inside Element1  Element1[attribute1='value1']	Q div[id='ember11'] button[id='ember13']
Element2[attribute2='value2']	view"> •  flex  > <button class="global-nava11y-menu-close artdec artdeco-buttontertiary ember-view" id="ember14"> • </button> flex



# Simple notation - multiple elements

Selector	Example
Element2 is a direct child of Element1  Element[attribute1='value1']> Element2[attribute2='value2']	<pre>Q div[id='ember11'] &gt; div[class='global-nav_a11y-menu-container']</pre>
Element2 is on the same level and direct below Element1  Element1[attribute1='value1']+ Element2	Q button[id='ember12']+button  ▼ <div class="global-nava11y-menu-container"> flex</div>



### CSS Selector – example

```
<!-- WILL match -->
<div id="happy-cake"></div>
<!-- WILL match -->
<aside id="happy-cake"></aside>
<!-- Will NOT match -->
<div id="sad-cake">Wrong ID!</div>
<!-- Will NOT match -->
<div class="happy-cake">That's not an ID!</div>
```

**CSS Selector** 

#happy-cake



## CSS Selector – Optimization

- The descendant selector is the most expensive selector in CSS
- Right to Left
- Max of two selectors to target your element
- Don't over-qualify selectors





## CSS Selector – best practices

- Readibility
- Use ID is not recomended
- CSS Selectors are prefered more than other selectors types

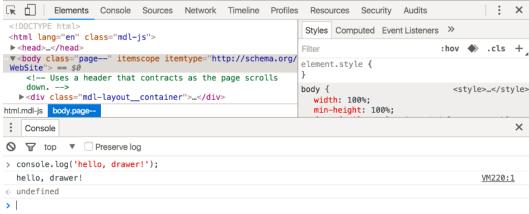




#### CSS Selector – useful tools

- Browser DevTools
- FireBug
- Browser Console









### People matter, results count.

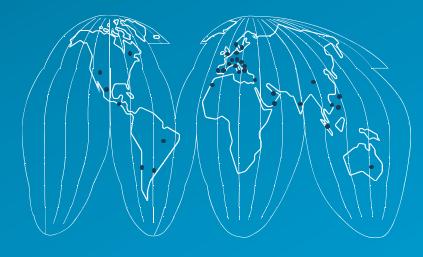


#### **About Capgemini**

With more than 140,000 people in over 40 countries, Capgemini is one of the world's foremost providers of consulting, technology and outsourcing services. The Group reported 2013 global revenues of EUR 10.1 billion.

Together with its clients, Capgemini creates and delivers business and technology solutions that fit their needs and drive the results they want. A deeply multicultural organization, Capgemini has developed its own way of working, the Collaborative Business Experience™, and draws on Rightshore®, its worldwide delivery model.

Rightshore® is a trademark belonging to Capgemini



www.capgemini.com









