

# THE CASCADE: SPECIFICITY & SELECTORS PART 2

## IN THIS LESSON

More advanced selectors:

Grouping selectors

Pseudo-classes

Attribute selectors

Combinators

More on specificity point values

CSS inheritance

## GROUPING SELECTORS/SELECTOR LIST

Apply the same ruleset to multiple selectors at once

Write each selector on same line, comma separated:

```
h1, #id1, .class1 {  
    background: green;  
}
```

Equivalent to:

```
h1 {  
    background: green;  
}  
  
#id1 {  
    background: green;  
}  
  
.class1 {  
    background: green;  
}
```

## PSEUDO-CLASSES

Use pseudo-classes to narrow down elements to those in a particular state

Not used on their own, but attached to other selectors

Syntax:

`selector:pseudo-class`

**div:hover** - selects `div` currently being hovered over

**input:focus** - selects `input` currently in focus

**a:visited** - selects all `anchor` links that have been previously clicked on

**.my-class:hover** - selects element with `my-class` class when hovered over

# ATTRIBUTE SELECTORS

Choose elements based on what attributes they contain

Specify attribute name only, or include the value

Not used on their own, but attached to other selectors

Syntax: `selector[attribute]`

**div[lang]** - selects all `div` elements with a `lang` attribute

**input[type="submit"]** - selects `input` element with a `type` of "submit" only

**.my-class[required]** - selects element with `my-class` class  
and `required` attribute

# COMBINATORS

descendant selector (space)

child selector (>)

adjacent sibling selector (+)

general sibling selector (~)

# COMBINATORS

Descendant selector example:

form div

```
<form>  
  <fieldset>  
    <div>...</div>  
  </fieldset>  
</form>
```

Child selector example:

body > h1

```
<body>  
  <h1>...</h1>  
</body>
```

## COMBINATORS

Adjacent sibling selector example:

`p + img`

```
<p>...</p>  
<img />
```

General sibling selector example:

`p ~ img`

```
<p>...</p>  
<div>...</div>  
<img />
```



## SPECIFICITY POINT VALUES

INLINE STYLES	ID	CLASS/ATTRIBUTE/ PSEUDO-CLASS	ELEMENT	
1000	100	10	1	
12	form > input[required]		input:focus	1

## CSS INHERITANCE

Some (not all) CSS properties are inherited from the parent element to child elements

css-specificity.html × # styles.css

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="utf-8" />
5   <title>CSS Specificity Demo</title>
6   <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css" />
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   <div>
10     <span>What color is this text?</span>
11   </div>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

# styles.css ×

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

What color is this text?

```
File Edit Selection View ... styles.css - 1-HTML-CSS-JavaS...  
css-specificity.html x # styles.css  
1 <!DOCTYPE html>  
2 <html>  
3 <head>  
4 <meta charset="utf-8" />  
5 <title>CSS Specificity Demo</title>  
6 <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css" />  
7 </head>  
8 <body>  
9 <div>  
10 <span>What color is this text?</span>  
11 </div>  
12 </body>  
13 </html>
```

```
# styles.css x  
1 div {  
2 color: blue;  
3 }  
4  
5 span {  
6 color: red;  
7 }
```

What color is this text?

css-specificity.html × # styles.css

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="utf-8" />
5   <title>CSS Specificity Demo</title>
6   <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css" />
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   <div>
10     <span>What color is this text?</span>
11   </div>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

# styles.css ×

```
1 div {
2   color: blue;
3   border: 2px solid black;
4 }
```

What color is this text?