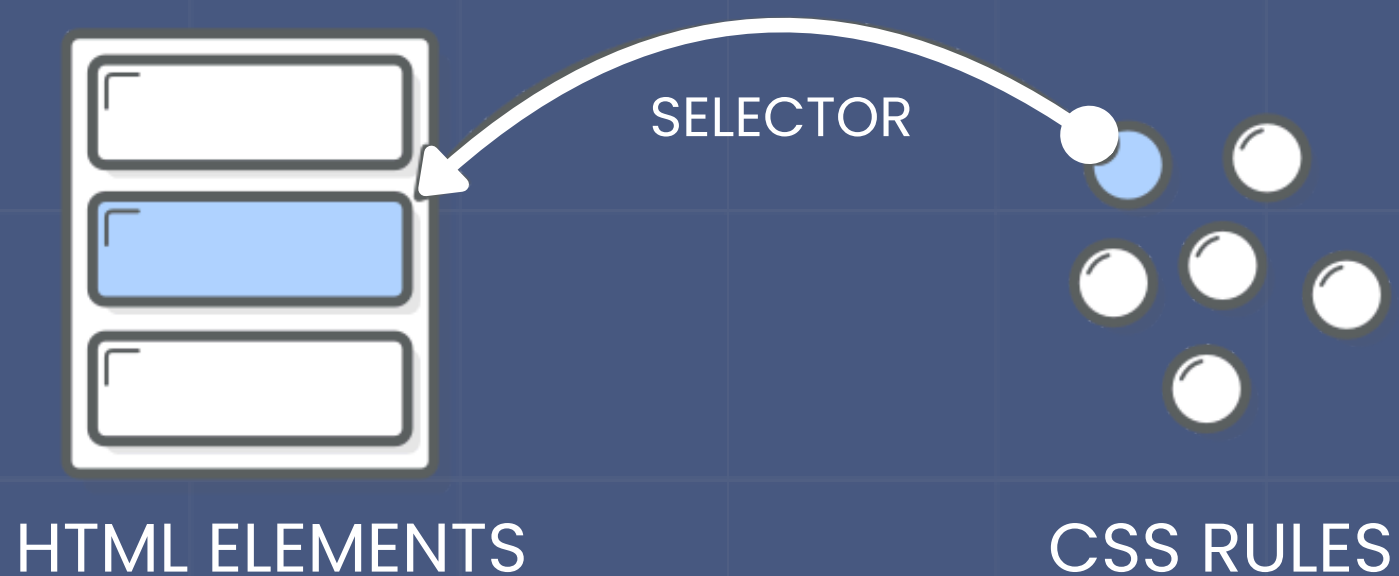


Advanced CSS Selectors



1. :not()

Description: Excludes elements that match a given selector.

Example:

A code editor window with a dark background. The title bar shows three colored circles (red, yellow, green) and a tab labeled 'style.css'. The code inside is:

```
p:not(.primary) {  
  background-color: gray;  
}
```

```
p:not(.primary) {  
  background-color: gray;  
}
```

<body>

<p class="primary"> Welcome to My Website**</p>**

<p> This is a basic HTML document.**</p>**

</body>

Hint: Selects all **<p>** elements except those with the **primary** class.



2. :nth-child()

Description: Selects elements based on their position within a parent.

Example:



style.css

```
p:nth-child(2) {  
  background-color: gray;  
}
```

<body>

<p> Welcome to My Website**</p>**

<p> This is a basic HTML document.**</p>**

<p> This is a basic HTML document.**</p>**

</body>

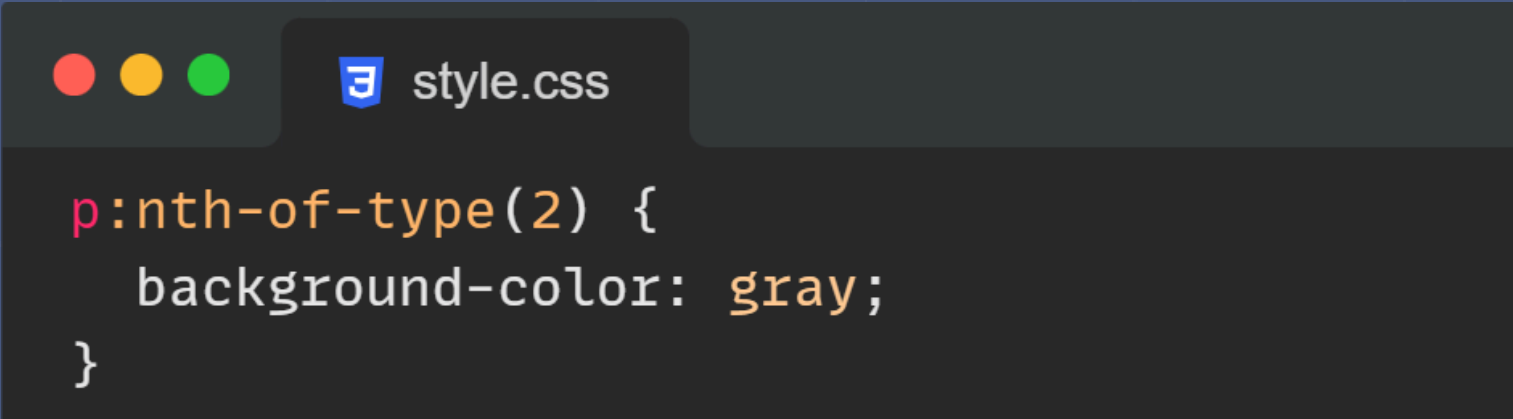
Hint: Selects the second **<p>** element in the list.



3. :nth-of-type()

Description: Selects elements of a specific type based on their position among siblings.

Example:

A code editor window with a dark background. The title bar shows three colored circles (red, yellow, green) and a tab labeled 'style.css'. The code inside is:

```
p:nth-of-type(2) {  
  background-color: gray;  
}
```

```
p:nth-of-type(2) {  
  background-color: gray;  
}
```

<body>

<p> Welcome to My Website**</p>**

<h2> This is a basic HTML document.**</2>**

<p> This is a basic HTML document.**</p>**

</body>

Hint: Targets the second **<p>** element, ignoring other types of siblings.



4. :first-of-type, :last-of-type

Description: Selects the first or last element of a specific type among siblings.

Example:

A code editor window with a dark background. The title bar shows three colored circles (red, yellow, green) and a tab labeled 'style.css'. The code inside is:

```
p:first-of-type {  
  background-color: gray;  
}
```

<body>

<p> Welcome to My Website**</p>**

<h2> This is a basic HTML document.**</h2>**

<p> This is a basic HTML document.**</p>**

</body>

Hint: :first-of-type selects the first **<p>**, and **:last-of-type** selects the last **<p>**.



5. :enabled, :disabled

Description: Selects form elements that are enabled or disabled.

Example:

```
style.css

input:enabled {
  border: 2px solid green;
}
input:disabled {
  border: 2px solid gray;
}
```

<body>

 <input type="text" />

 <input type="text" disabled />

</body>

Hint: Styles **enabled** and **disabled** input fields differently.



6. :checked

Description: Selects elements that are checked (like radio buttons or checkboxes).

Example:

A screenshot of a code editor window titled 'style.css'. The code inside is:

```
input:checked {  
  background-color: gray;  
}
```

```
input:checked {  
  background-color: gray;  
}
```

<body>

<input type="checkbox" checked/>

<label>I agree</label>

</body>

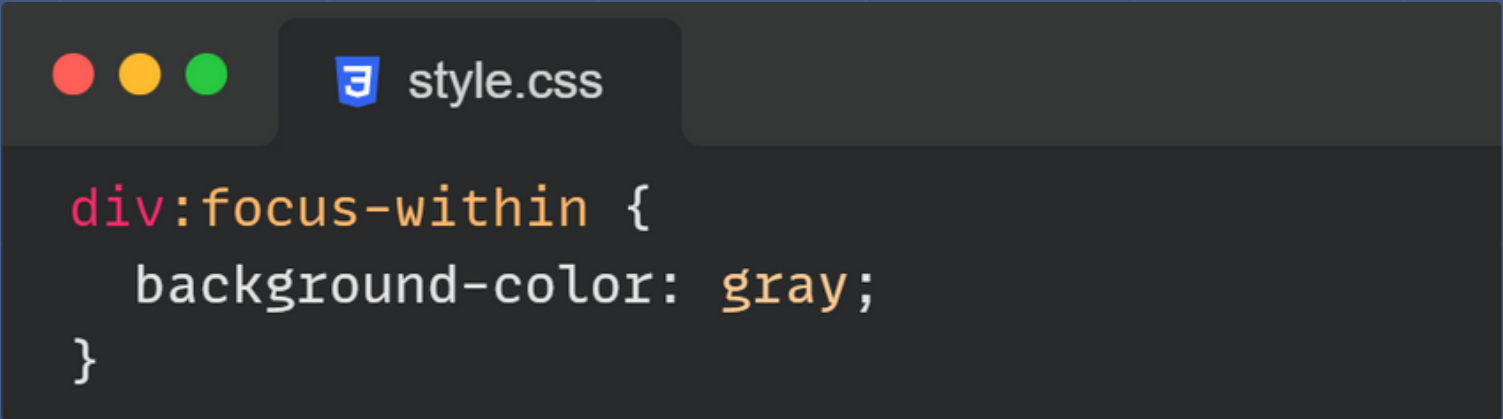
Hint: Targets checkboxes or radio buttons that are selected.



7. :focus-within

Description: Targets an element when any of its descendants are focused.

Example:

A code editor window with a dark background. The title bar shows three colored circles (red, yellow, green) and a tab labeled 'style.css'. The code inside is:

```
div:focus-within {  
  background-color: gray;  
}
```

```
div:focus-within {  
  background-color: gray;  
}
```

<div>

<input type="text" />

<label>First Name :</label>

</div>

Hint: Useful for styling parent containers of focused input fields.



8. ::selection

Description: Styles the portion of an element selected by the user.

Example:

A code editor window with a dark background. The title bar shows three colored circles (red, yellow, green) and a tab labeled 'style.css'. The code inside is:

```
::selection {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}
```

```

::selection {
  background-color: yellow;
}
```

<body>

<p> Welcome to My Website**</p>**

<p> This is a basic HTML document.**</p>**

</body>

Hint: Apply custom styles to text when it's highlighted by the user.



9. :has()

Description: Selects elements that contain other elements matching a selector (browser support may vary).

Example:

A code editor window with a dark background. The title bar shows three colored circles (red, yellow, green) and a tab labeled 'style.css'. The code inside is:

```
div:has(p) {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}
```

```
div:has(p) {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}
```

<body>

<div>

<p>Nested paragraph</p>

</div>

<div>No paragraph here</div>

</body>

Hint: Targets **<div>** elements that contain a **<p>**.



10. :root

Description: Selects the root element of the document (usually `<html>`). Commonly used to define global CSS variables.

Example:

A code editor window with a dark background and a tab labeled 'style.css'. The code inside is:

```
:root {
  --main-color: #3498db;
}
p {
  color: var(--main-color);
}
```

- **Rendered Output:**

The `<p>` text will appear in blue (`#2ecc71`)

- **Hint:**

- Use `:root` to define variables (`--variable-name`) that act as global values, ensuring consistency and easy maintenance across your CSS.
- You can access these variables anywhere using the `var()` function.



S

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