

CSS SELECTORS

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**MORE SELECTING!**

## CSS



<https://media.giphy.com/media/xTiTntxRyKDjRFMVqw/giphy.gif>

### CSS RULE

```
.selector {  
  color: rgb(0, 255, 0);  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

# BASE TYPES OF SELECTORS

## ▶ ID

- ▶ Use a # (pound/hash) to indicate an ID
- ▶ Use 1 (one) ID per element

## ▶ Class

- ▶ Use a . (period) to indicate a Class
- ▶ Reuse classes on multiple elements.

## ▶ Element/Tag/Type

- ▶ `<a>`, `<div>`, `<h1>`, etc. Any HTML tag can be selected.

## ▶ <http://codepen.io/ianshea/pen/yezWoO?editors=110>

# OTHER TYPES OF SELECTORS

- ▶ Attribute
- ▶ Pseudo
- ▶ Relational
  - ▶ Descendant
  - ▶ Direct Descendant
  - ▶ Adjacent
- ▶ *We'll come back to these...*

# THE CASCADE

- ▶ Rules cascade from the top to the bottom.
- ▶ The last rule wins.
- ▶ <http://codepen.io/ianshea/pen/LGzoQm?editors=110>
- ▶ You can also cascade properties
  - ▶ This is uncommon.
  - ▶ It should be avoided.
  - ▶ <http://codepen.io/ianshea/pen/RrLmME?editors=110>

# BREAKING THE CASCADE

- ▶ The cascade can be broken.
- ▶ **Selector Specificity** can break the cascade.
- ▶ <http://codepen.io/ianshea/pen/BjweVB?editors=110>
- ▶ But before we get too deep into specificity...

# MORE TYPES OF SELECTORS

- ▶ Attribute

- ▶ Select an element based on attributes.

- ▶ <http://codepen.io/ianshea/pen/mVBYgZ?editors=110>



# MORE TYPES OF SELECTORS

- ▶ Pseudo

- ▶ Keyword added to an element targeting a specific state of an element.

- ▶ Examples

- ▶ :link

- ▶ :hover

- ▶ :first-child

- ▶ :last-child

- ▶ <http://codepen.io/ianshea/pen/NxaVZN?editors=110>

# MORE TYPES OF SELECTORS

- ▶ Relational

- ▶ Select elements based on the relationship of elements

- ▶  $A E$

- Any  $E$  element that is a descendant of an  $A$  element (that is: a child, or a child of a child, etc.)*

- ▶  $A > E$

- Any  $E$  element that is a child (i.e. direct descendant) of an  $A$  element*

- ▶  $B + E$

- Any  $E$  element that is the next sibling of a  $B$  element (that is: the next child of the same parent)*

- ▶ <http://codepen.io/ianshea/pen/KVXjwW?editors=110>

# SELECTOR SPECIFICITY

- ▶ Determines which rule is applied
- ▶ Usually the reason why your rule isn't applied *except for typos!*
- ▶ Every selector has its place in the specificity hierarchy
- ▶ The more specific rule is the one that counts
- ▶ Higher specificity wins

# CALCULATING SPECIFICITY

- ▶ Apply a “weight” to a selector - The higher the weight, the higher the specificity.
- ▶ Type selectors are low  
0 - 0 - 1
- ▶ Class/Attribute/Pseudo are medium  
0 - 1 - 0
- ▶ IDs are high  
1 - 0 - 0
- ▶ <http://codepen.io/ianshea/pen/JGrQNx?editors=110>

# COMBINING SELECTORS

- ▶ We can **combine** selectors to increase specificity  
<http://codepen.io/ianshea/pen/wMrLqo?editors=110>
- ▶ When creating rules it's helpful to read from **RIGHT to LEFT**.  
<http://codepen.io/ianshea/pen/YwroEz?editors=110>
- ▶ You can layer or combine multiple classes (and IDs) on elements.  
<http://codepen.io/ianshea/pen/gPGNvM?editors=110>

# PRACTICE

- ▶ <http://learn.shayhowe.com/html-css/getting-to-know-css/>
- ▶ [https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/CSS/Getting\\_Started/Selectors](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/CSS/Getting_Started/Selectors)
- ▶ [https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/CSS/Getting\\_Started/Cascading\\_and\\_inheritance](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/CSS/Getting_Started/Cascading_and_inheritance)