Selecting Elements to Style

You can follow along in the lecture slides,
but also following the guide at https://www.w3schools.com/css/

CSS Syntax

```css
h1 {
    color: red;
    font-family: 'Noto Sans';
}
```

Each set of CSS rules is represented by a block of declarations applied to a selector.

- The **selector** specifies the HTML element(s) that the style rules will be applied to.
- The **declaration block** contains a set of **declarations** separated by semicolons (;). These are the style rules that will be applied to the selected element(s).
- Each **declaration** consists of a **property**-**value** pair separated by a colon (:)

CSS Tag Selectors

CSS selectors allow application of styles based on a variety of different properties of elements.

The simplest of these is by element type/tag name

```css
h2 {
  /* Applies to all h2 tags */
}


a {
  /* Applies to all a tags */
}
```

CSS Class and ID Selectors

The next of these is by element id or class name

```css
#someid {
  /* Applies to the element with id someid */
}

.someclass {
  /* Applies to all elements with class someclass */
}
```

CSS Attribute Selectors

We can also select by the attibutes of tags

```css
[disabled] {
  /* Applies to all elements with a disabled attribute */
}

[title="Click here for more"] {
  /* Applies to all elements with tool-tip */
  /* that says "Click here for more"       */
}
```

CSS Combined Selectors

CSS selectors can be combined for better specifcity.

Descendent:

```
div a {
  /* Applies to a tags that are descendents of divs */
}
```

Combining class and tag name:

```
div.someclass {
  /* Applies to divs with class someclass */
}
```

Select multiple tags:

```
div, a {
  /* Applies to divs AND a tags */
}
```

CSS Combined Selectors

CSS selectors can be combined for better specifcity.

Direct Descendent:

```
div > a {
  /* Applies to a tags that are immediate children of divs */
}
```

Combining attribute and tag name:

```
input[type="text"] {
  /* Applies to all text inputs */
}
```

Select all:

```
* {
  /* Applies to all elements */
}
```

CSS Combined Selectors

Those are *just the basic selectors*.

See https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_selectors.asp for a full list.

CSS Style Precedence

What to do when multiple selectors apply?

- Selectors are chosen based on specificity e.g.

```
h1.main span { ... }
```

is more specific than

```
span { ... }
```

HTML   CSS   Result   Edit in JSFiddle

```html
<div>
<div style="padding: 1em;">A div</div>
</div>
```

CSS Style Precedence

- Where selectors have the same specificity, **the newest selector/last selector to load** is chosen e.g.

```
div { color: black; }
div { color: blue; }
```

The second rule (blue) will apply.

- CSS applied inline (using a style atribute on a specific element) has the highest specifcity.

HTML   CSS   Result

```
<div style="padding: 1em;">A div</div>
```

Inspecting and debugging CSS using your browser

Demo