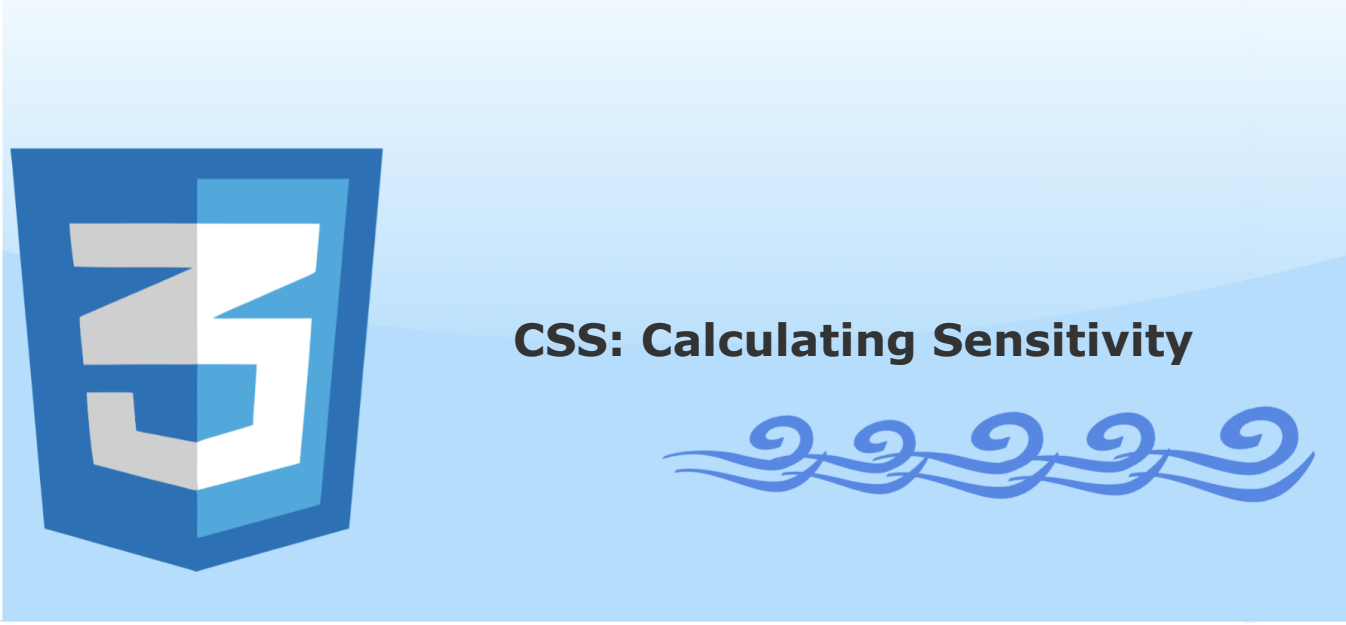
Calculating Selectivity

In this lesson, we shall see how to calculate selectivity.
Let's begin!

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING



A simple calculation for the winner

If the winner rule cannot be selected by the highest priority as there are more rules with the same priority, the selectivity of the competing rules are calculated. This calculation is pretty simple:

The rule is assigned a selectivity value based on three source values within the selector:

- A - the count of ID selectors
- B - the count of class selectors, attributes selectors, and pseudo-classes
- C - the count of type selectors and pseudo-elements

Then, these three numbers are concatenated into a single number, and

Then, these three numbers are concatenated into a single number, and considered the selectivity value.

The universal selector is ignored, and the selectors inside the `:not()` pseudo-class are counted like any other, but the negation itself *does not count as a pseudo-class*.

Let's see an example where the property declarations are omitted:

```
/* A=0, B=0, C=0 -> specificity = 0 */
*

/* A=0, B=0, C=1 -> specificity = 1 */
li

/* A=0, B=0, C=2 -> specificity = 2 */
ul li

/* A=0, B=0, C=3 -> specificity = 3 */
ul ol+li

/* A=0, B=1, C=1 -> specificity = 11 */
h1 + *[href$='http:']

/* A=0, B=1, C=3 -> specificity = 13 */
ul ol li.spec

/* A=0, B=2, C=1 -> specificity = 21 */
li.spec.next

/* A=1, B=0, C=0 -> specificity = 100 */
#myTag

/* A=1, B=0, C=1 -> specificity = 101 */
#yourTag:not(foo)
```

In the *next lesson*, we will explore the nature and usage of location properties.

Stay tuned! :)