

FUNDAMENTALS

# CSS

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RESET STYLES



**IN A ROCKET**

*Learn front-end development at rocket speed*





# Challenge

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RESET

Load normalize.css.

YOUR CSS

Add your own external CSS to style all paragraphs green.

Selector

In CSS, selectors declare which part of the markup a style applies to by matching tags and attributes in the markup itself.

Selectors may apply to the following:

- all elements of a specific type, e.g. the second-level headers h2
- elements specified by attribute, in particular:
  - id: an identifier unique within the document
  - class: an identifier that can annotate multiple elements in a document
- elements depending on how they are placed relative to others in the document tree.

Classes and IDs are case-sensitive, start with letters, and can include alphanumeric characters, hyphens and underscores. A class may apply to any number of instances of any elements. An ID may only be applied to a single element.

Pseudo-classes are used in CSS selectors to permit formatting based on information that is not contained in the document tree. One example of a widely used pseudo-class is :hover, which identifies content only when the user "points to" the visible element, usually by holding the mouse cursor over it. It is appended to a selector as in a:hover or #elementid:hover. A pseudo-class classifies document elements, such as :link or :visited, whereas a pseudo-element makes a selection that may consist of partial elements, such as ::first-line or ::first-letter.[6]

Selectors may be combined in many ways to achieve great specificity and flexibility.[7] Multiple selectors may be joined in a spaced list to specify elements by location, element type, id, class, or any combination thereof. The order of the selectors is important. For example, div .myClass {color: red;} applies to all elements of class myClass that are inside div elements, whereas .myClass div {color: red;} applies to all div elements that are in elements of class myClass.

The following table provides a summary of selector syntax indicating usage and the version of CSS that introduced it.[8]

| Pattern  | Matches   | First defined in CSS level |
|----------|---|----------------------------|
| E        | an element of type E  | 1                          |
| E:link   | an E element is the source anchor of a hyperlink of which the target is not yet visited (:link) or already visited (:visited) | 1                          |
| E:active | an E element during certain user actions  | 1                          |

SOURCE: [CSS by Wikipedia](#).



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