

CSS

CSS FUNDAMENTALS SELECTORS

Basic

Type / Class / ID / Universal



IN A ROCKET

Learn front-end development at *rocket speed*

TYPE
Selector

(aka Element selector)

CLASS

ID

TYPE SELECTOR

A CSS **type selector** allows you to select and style a **HTML element**.

Syntax `element {style properties}`

```
p {color: green}
```

With this code all paragraphs are shown in green.

TYPE SELECTOR

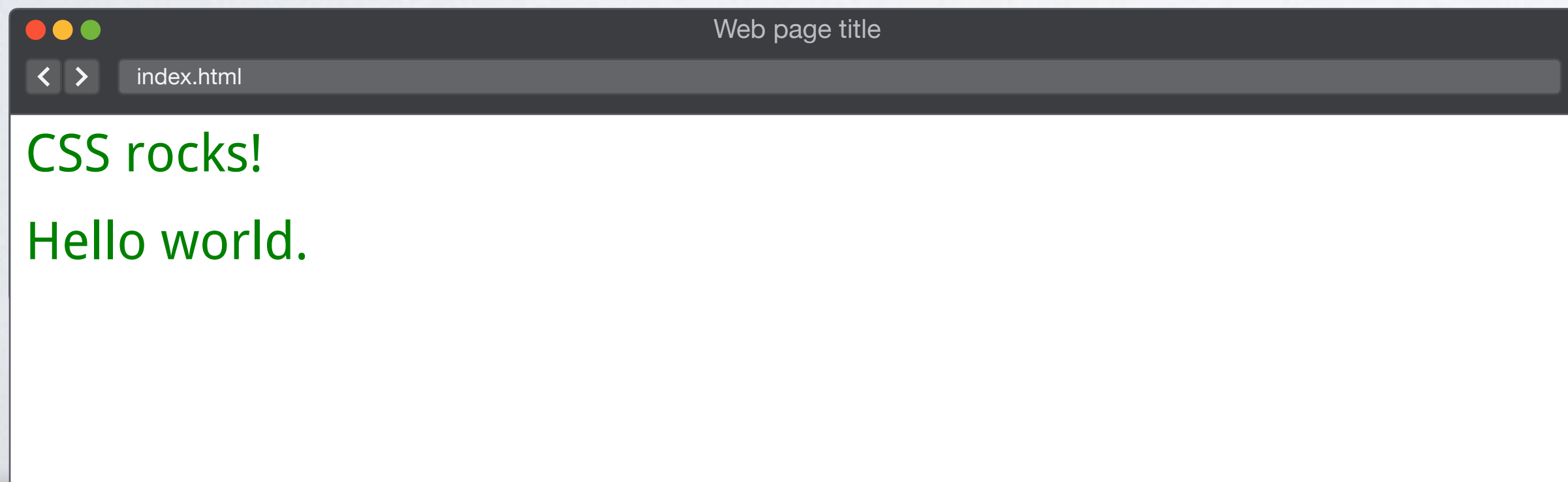
HTML

```
<body>  
<p>CSS rocks!</p>  
<p>Hello world.</p>  
</body>
```

CSS

```
p { color: green; }
```

Browser



TYPE

CLASS
Selector

ID

CLASS SELECTOR

A CSS **class selector** allows you to select and style **the elements with the specified class**.

Syntax `.classname {style properties}`

```
.ready {color: orange}
```

Only the elements with the *ready* class are shown in orange.

CLASS SELECTOR

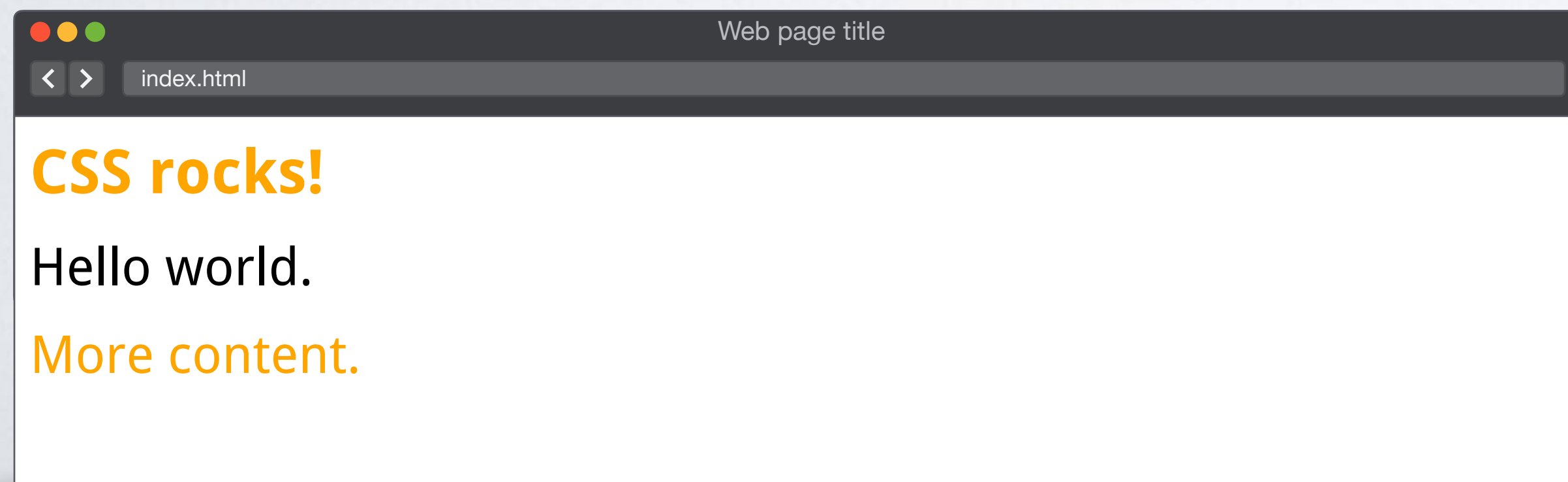
HTML

```
<body>
<h1 class="ready">CSS rocks!</h1>
<p>Hello world.</p>
<p class="ready">More content.</p>
</body>
```

CSS

```
.ready { color: orange; }
```

Browser



HTML

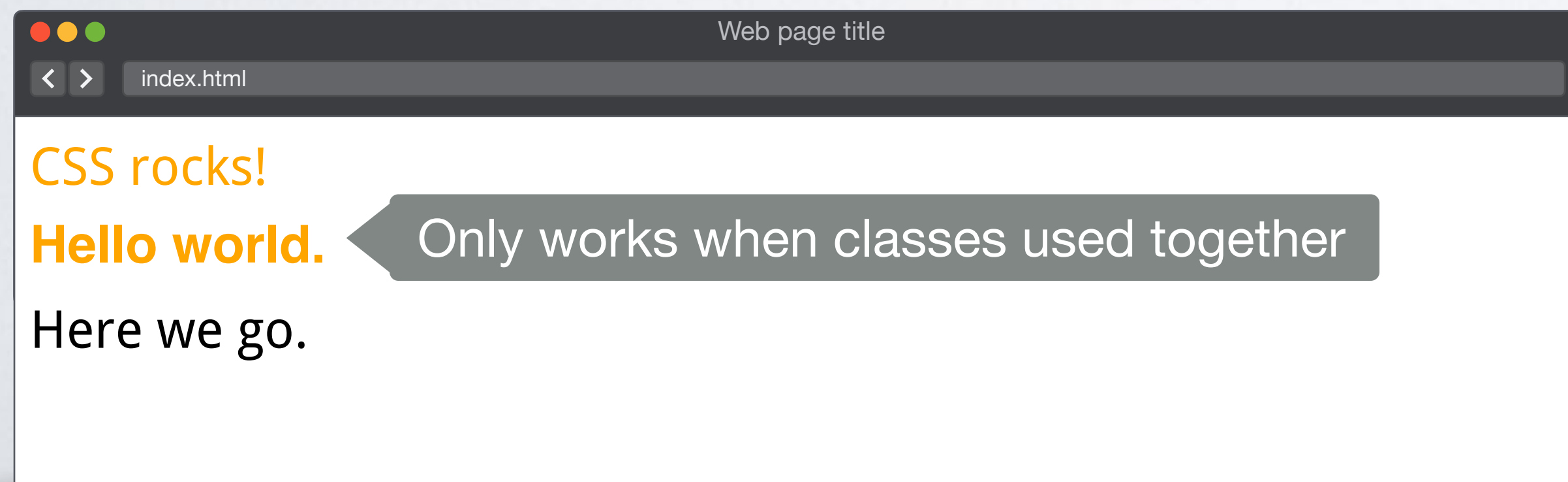
```
<body>
<p class="ready">CSS rocks!</p>
<p class="ready important">Hello world.</p>
<p class="important">Here we go.</p>
</body>
```

CSS

```
.ready { color: orange; }
.ready.important { font-weight: bold; }
```

Only works when classes used together

Browser



CLASS SELECTOR: APPLY MULTIPLE CLASSES

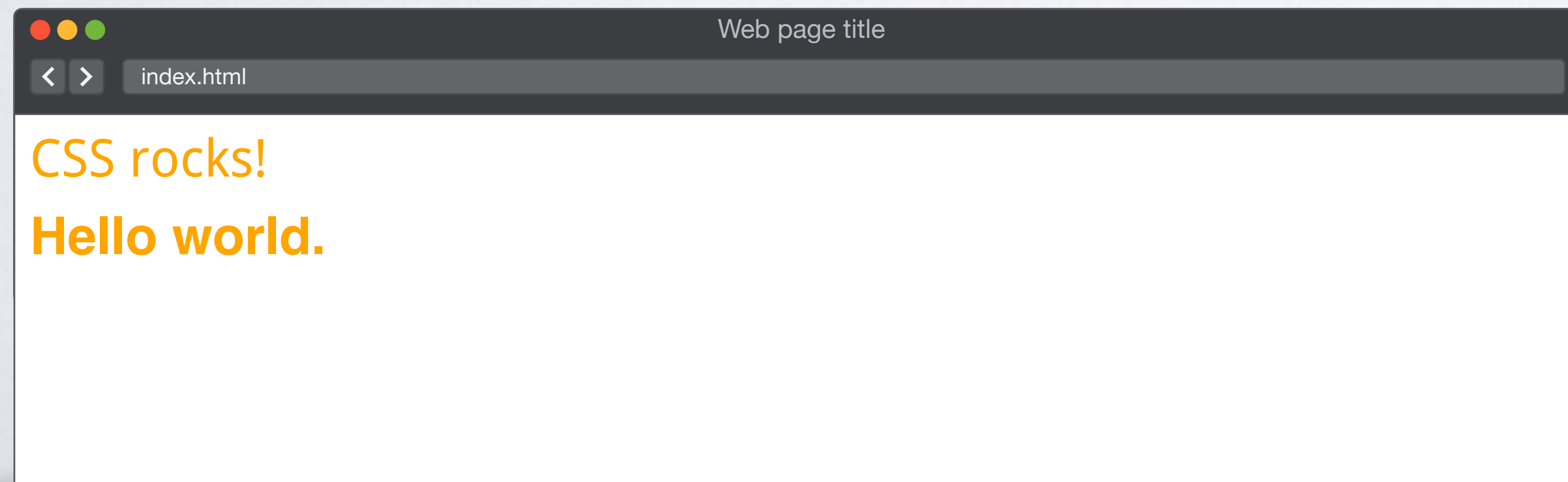
HTML

```
<body>
<p class="ready">CSS rocks!</p>
<p class="ready important">Hello world.</p>
</body>
```

CSS

```
.ready { color: orange; }
.important { font-weight: bold; }
```

Browser



Carl Sagan

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

American astronomer, planetary scientist, cosmologist, astrophysicist, astrobiologist, author, poet,[2] and science communicator.

His best known scientific contribution is research on extraterrestrial life, including experimental demonstration of the production of amino acids from basic chemicals by radiation.

Contents

1. Early life and education
2. High-school years
3. University education

Fields	Awards
Astronomy	Understanding of Science (1993)
Astrophysics	National Academy of Sciences (1994)
Cosmology	Oersted Medal (1990)

```
.hd-primary {...}
.hd-primary-right {...}
.hd-primary-wrong {...}
.hd-secondary {...}
.hd-secondary-right {...}
.hd-secondary-wrong {...}
```

```
.p-big {...}
.p-big-right {...}
.p-big-wrong {...}
```

```
.p-medium {...}
.p-medium-right {...}
.p-medium-wrong {...}
```

```
.p-small {...}
.p-small-right {...}
.p-small-wrong {...}
```

...

USING UTILITY CLASSES

Carl Sagan

← big important right

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

← small

American astronomer, planetary scientist, cosmologist, astrophysicist, astrobiologist, author, poet,[2] and science communicator.

← medium right

His best known scientific contribution is research on extraterrestrial life, including experimental demonstration of the production of amino acids from basic chemicals by radiation.

← small wrong

Contents

← medium important wrong

1. Early life and education
2. High-school years
3. University education

← small right

Fields

← medium important right

Astronomy

Astrophysics

Cosmology

← small right

Awards

← medium important wrong

Understanding of Science (1993)

National Academy of Sciences (1994)

Oersted Medal (1990)

← small wrong

```
.big {...}
.medium {...}
.small {...}
.important {...}
.right {...}
.wrong {...}
```

REFERENCE: W3C - USE CLASS WITH SEMANTICS IN MIND

Use class with semantics in mind.

Often people use class names like `bluetext`, or `redborder`. A much better way to name your classes is with the role a certain HTML element of that class has.

Good names don't change

Think about *why* you want something to look a certain way, and not really about *how* it should look. Looks can always change, but the reasons for giving something a look stay the same.

Good names

`warning`, `important`, `downloadableImage` and `submenu` are all good names. They describe what a certain element represents, and they are not likely to change. A warning will always remain a warning, no matter how much the look of the page changes.

Bad names

`border4px`, `lighttext` and `prettybackground` are examples of bad names. You might fatten that border to a whopping 5 pixels, or the background may look pretty old after a while, and not pretty at all. An advantage of using CSS is that you won't have to change much in order to change the looks of your website. If you have to change all light text into dark text, and thus change all classes `lighttext` to `darktext` in *all* your HTML pages, you're likely to miss a few.

Further Reading

- An [online presentation](#) about the separation of semantic and presentational markup.
- The [Web Style Sheets](#) homepage.
- [Using style sheets](#) style guide.

BEM: Block — Element — Modifier

SUIT CSS: Style tools for UI components

SMACSS: Scalable and Modular Architecture for CSS

OOCSS: Object Oriented CSS

TYPE

CLASS

ID
Selector

ID SELECTOR

A CSS **id selector** allows you to select and style **the element with the specified id**.

Syntax `#id_value {style properties}`

`#promo {color: red}`

Only the element with the “promo” id is shown in red.

ID SELECTOR

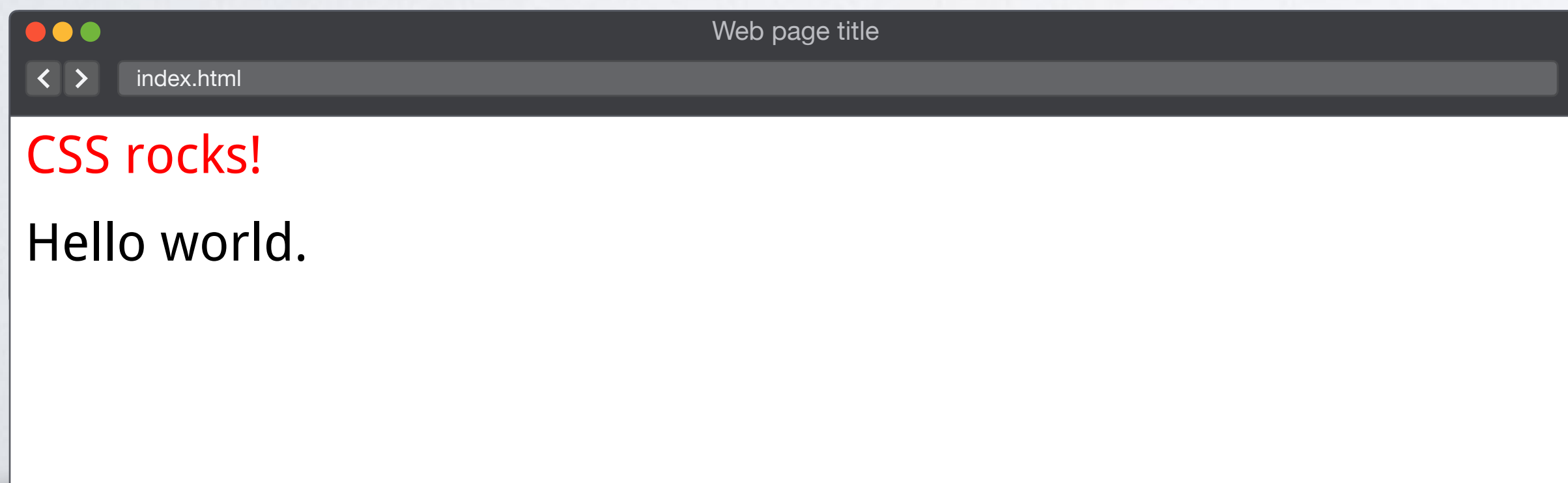
HTML

```
<body>  
<p id="promo">CSS rocks!</p>  
<p>Hello world.</p>  
</body>
```

CSS

```
#promo { color: red; }
```

Browser



TYPE
Selector



CLASS
Selector



ID
Selector



UNIVERSAL SELECTOR

~ ~ ~

UNIVERSAL SELECTOR

A CSS **universal selector** allows you to select and style **elements of any type**.

Syntax `* {style properties}`

`* {color: red}`

With this code all HTML elements are shown in red.

UNIVERSAL SELECTOR

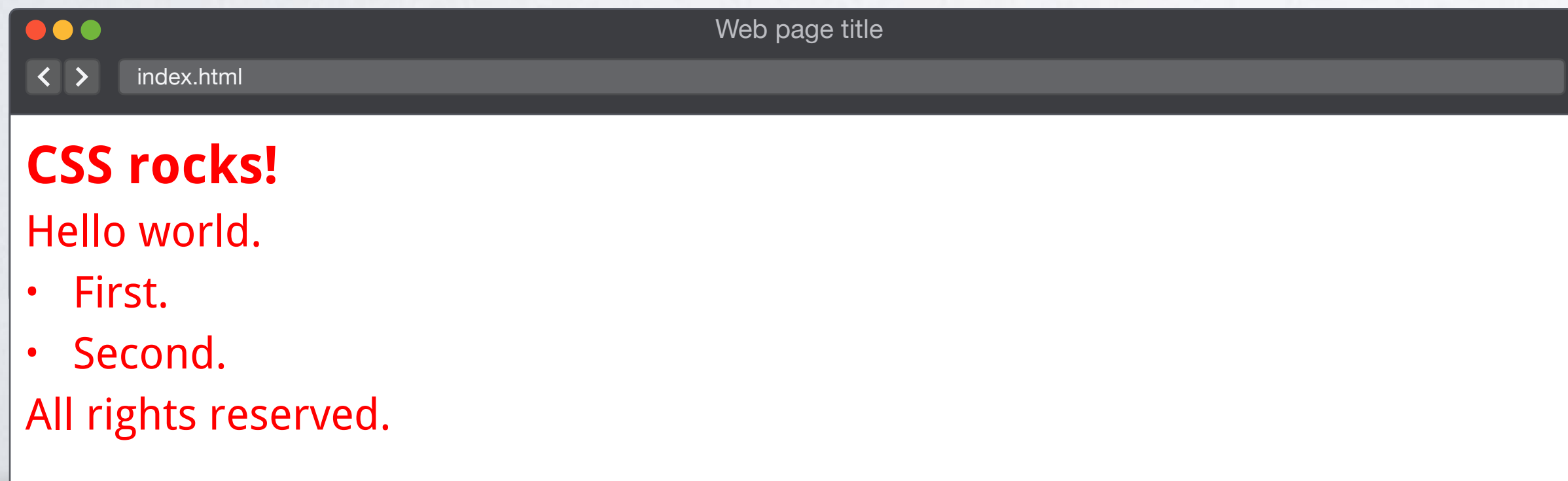
HTML

```
<body>
<h1>CSS rocks!</h1>
<p>Hello world.</p>
<ul>
  <li>First.</li>
  <li>Second.</li>
</ul>
<footer>All rights reserved.</footer>
</body>
```

CSS

```
* { color: red; }
```

Browser



UNIVERSAL SELECTOR WITH ELEMENT SELECTOR

HTML

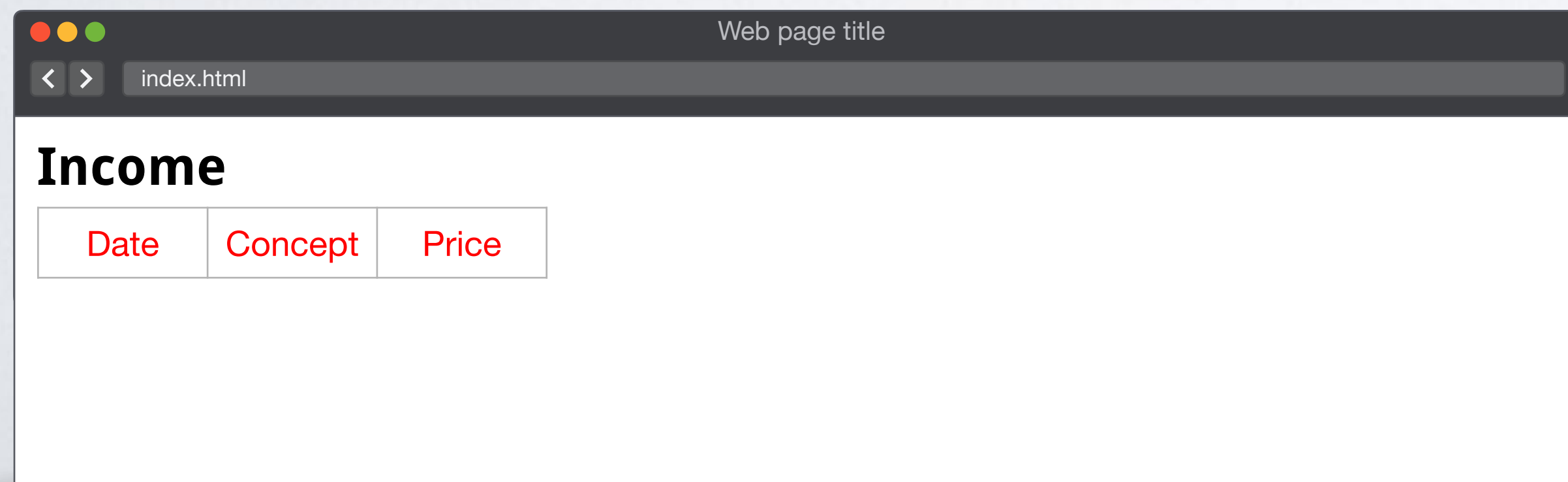
```
<body>
<h1>Income</h1>
<table>
<thead>
  <tr>
    <th>Date</th>
    <th>Concept</th>
    <th>Price</th>
  </tr>
</thead>
</table>
</body>
```

CSS

```
table * { color: red; }
```

Styles applied to all table childs (TRs, TDs, THs, etc.)

Browser



TOOLS

~ ~ ~

TOOLS: ECSSTRACTOR

Extract selectors from HTML and generate CSS stylesheet.

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Marketplace page for the eCSStractor extension. The page header includes the Visual Studio logo and 'Marketplace' text. The breadcrumb navigation shows 'Visual Studio Code > Other > eCSStractor'. The extension name 'eCSStractor' is prominently displayed, along with the author 'kubosho', 10,285 installs, a 5-star rating, and 'Free' price. A description states 'Extracting selectors from HTML and generate CSS stylesheet'. There is an 'Install' button and a 'Trouble Installing?' link. Below this, there are tabs for 'Overview', 'Version History', 'Q & A', and 'Rating & Review'. The main content area is titled 'eCSStractor for VS Code' and features a 'PASSED' status indicator. A code editor snippet shows HTML code with a command palette open, listing various 'Cargo' commands like 'Run: CSS tractor', 'Cargo: Bench', 'Cargo: Build Debug', etc. On the right side, there are sections for 'Categories' (Other), 'Tags' (css), 'Resources' (Repository, License, Changelog, Download Extension), and 'Project Details' (Repository: kubosho/vscode-ecsstractor, 1 Pull Requests, Last Commit: a day ago, 4 Open Issues).

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Selectors Level 3

W3C Recommendation 06 November 2018



This version:

<https://www.w3.org/TR/2018/REC-selectors-3-20181106/>

Latest version:

<https://www.w3.org/TR/selectors-3/>

Previous version:

<https://www.w3.org/TR/2018/PR-selectors-3-20180911/>

Latest version of Selectors:

<https://www.w3.org/TR/selectors/>

Editor's Draft

<https://drafts.csswg.org/selectors-3/>

Feedback:

File an [issue on GitHub](#)

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Abstract

Selectors are patterns that match against elements in a tree, and as such form one of several technologies that

CSS

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Basic

Type / Class / ID / Universal



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