FUNDAMENTALS

CSS

STYLES LOCATION
(INLINE / INTERNAL / EXTERNAL)

IN A ROCKET
Learn front-end development at rocket speed

CSS Challenge

EXTERNAL

Headers, paragraphs, list and table text: green.

INTERNAL

Header: orange.

List: text size 20px (`font-size: 20px`).

INLINE

List and table: red.

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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