

CSS

CSS FUNDAMENTALS

# Selectors

**Simple** (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

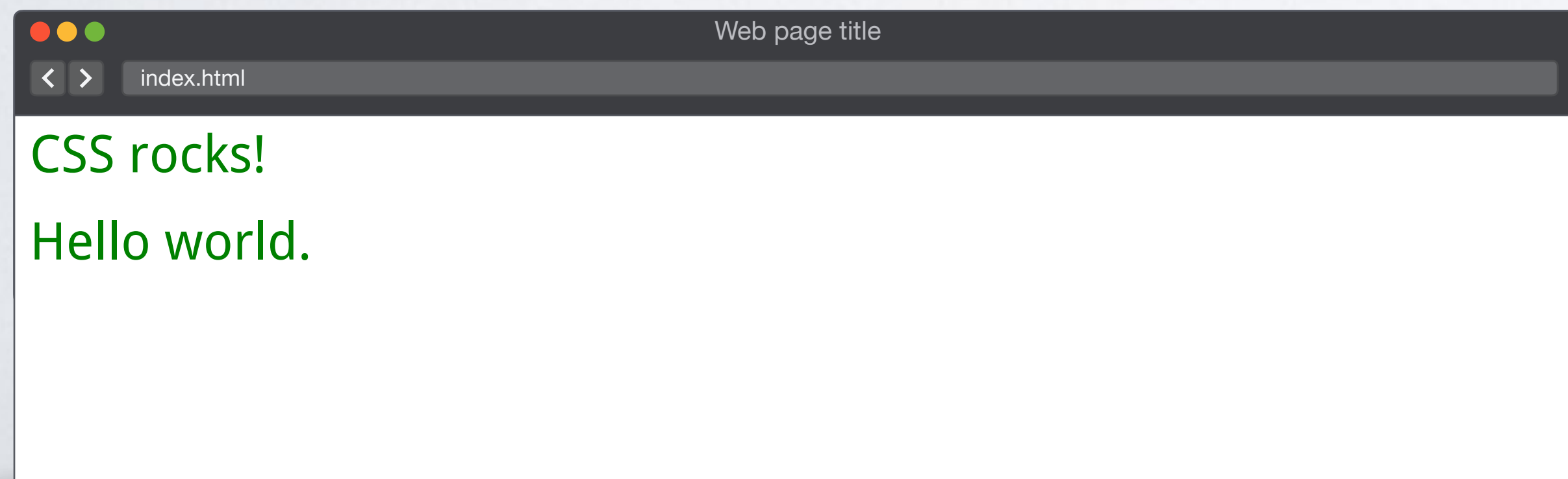
## HTML

```
<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

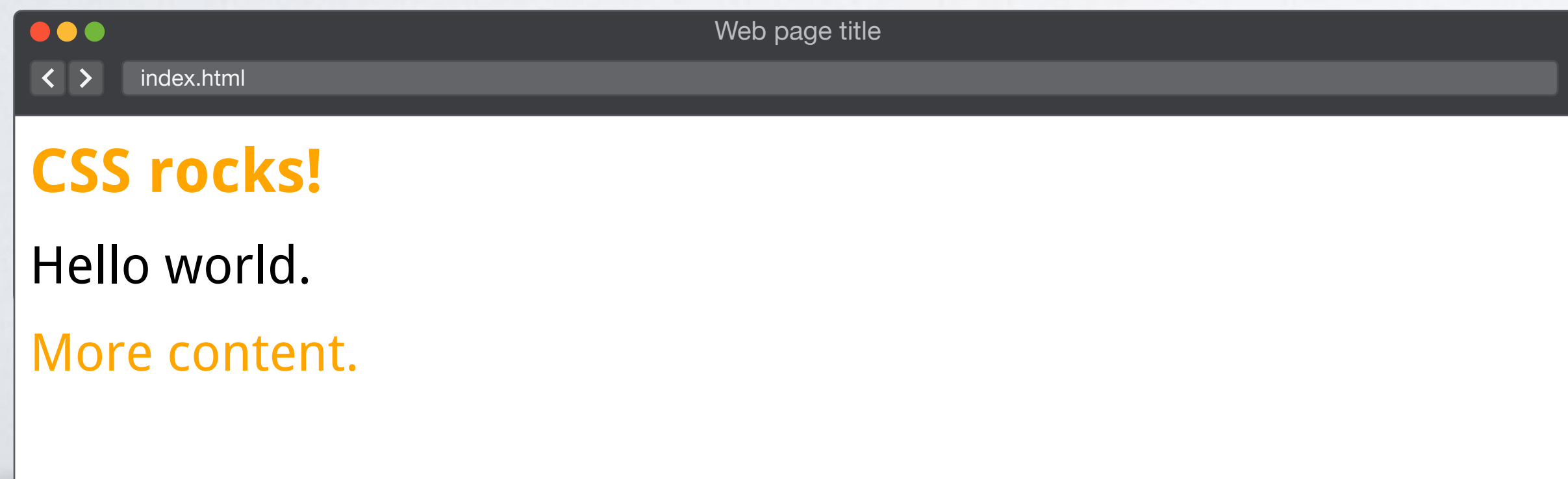
## HTML

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

## CSS

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

## Browser





# CLASS SELECTOR: TARGET MULTIPLE CLASSES

READY TO USE CODE

## HTML

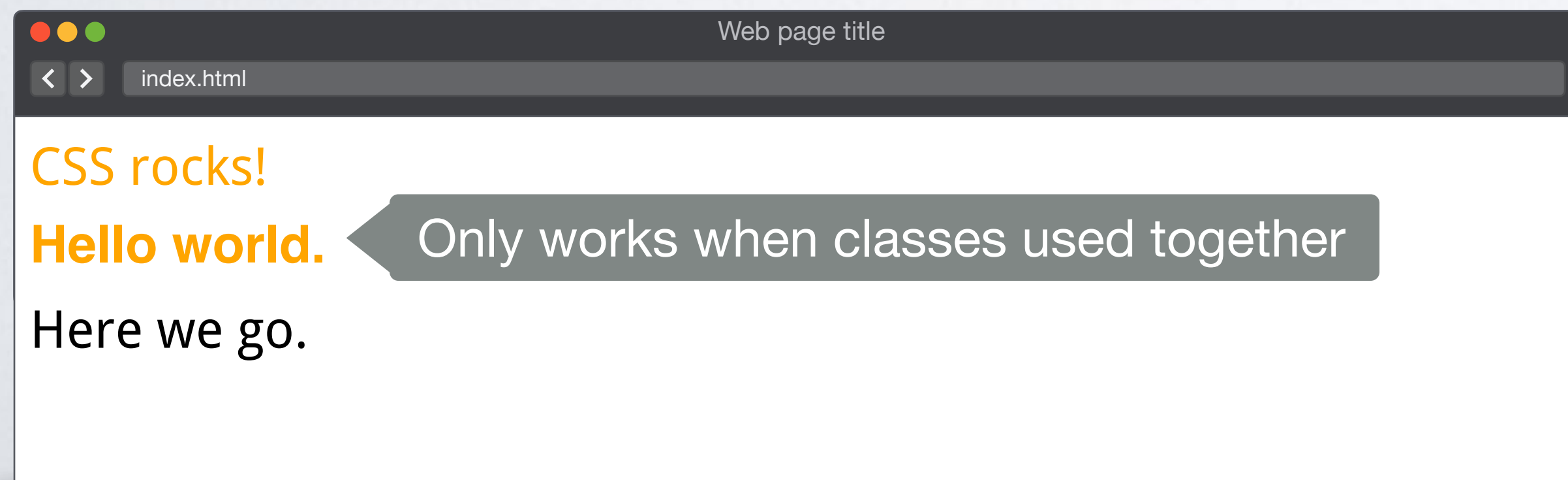
```
<body>
<p class="ready">CSS rocks!</p>
<p class="ready important">Hello world.</p>
<p class="important">Here we go.</p>
</body>
```

## CSS

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

Only works when classes used together

## Browser





# CLASS SELECTOR: APPLY MULTIPLE CLASSES

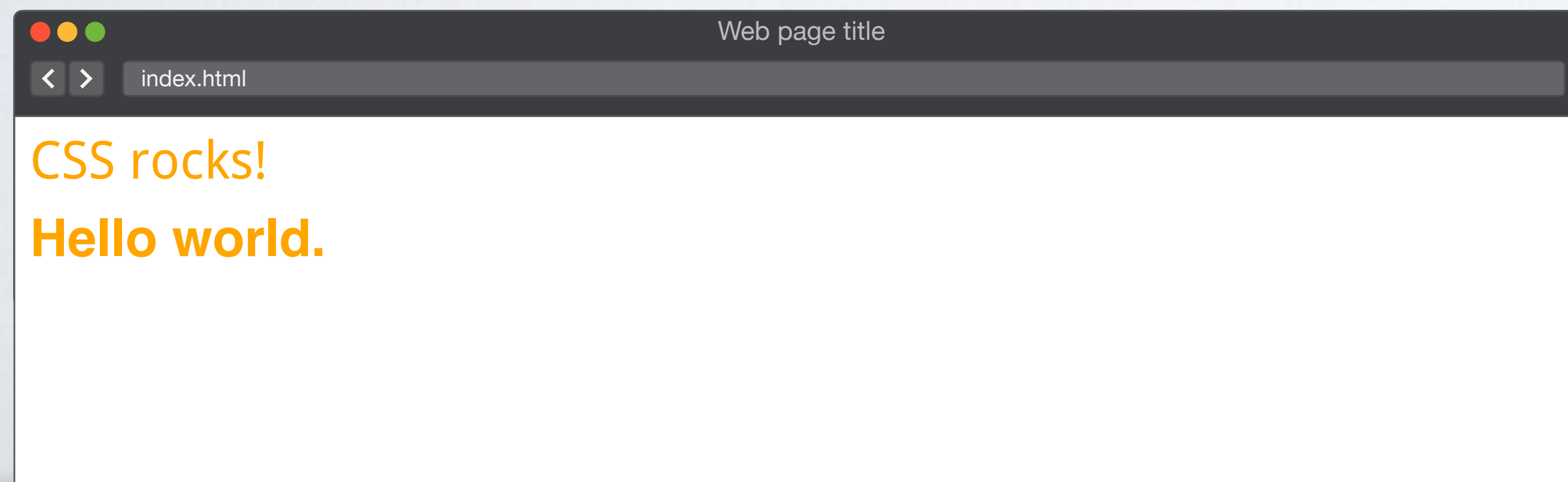
## HTML

```
<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, planetaryscientist, 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 {...}
```

...

## Carl Sagan

big important right

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

small

American astronomer, planetaryscientist, cosmologist, astronomphysicist  
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

small right

Cosmology

### Awards

medium important wrong

Understanding of Science (1993)

National Academy of Sciences (1994)

small wrong

Oersted Medal (1990)

```
.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

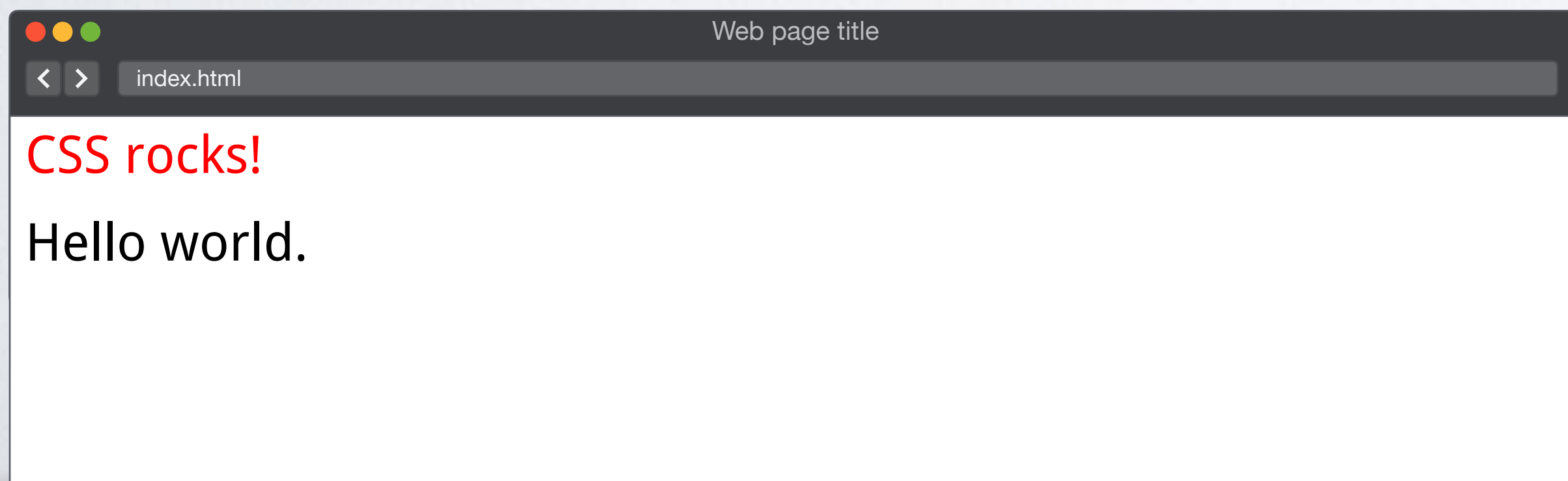
## HTML

```
<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

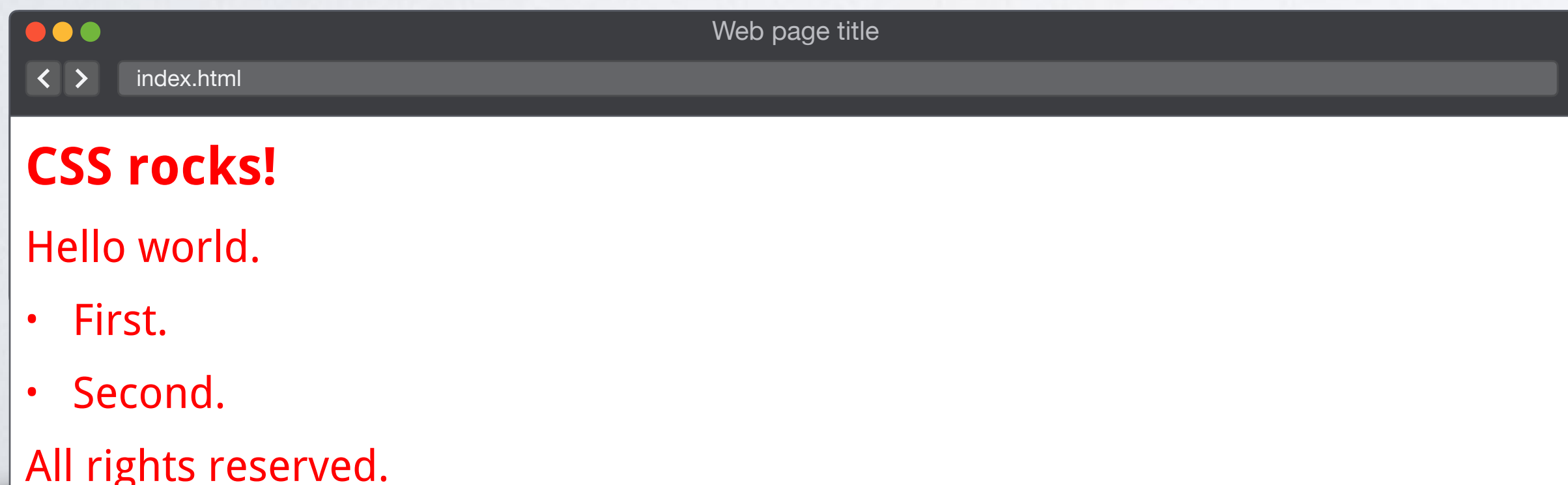
## HTML

```
<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

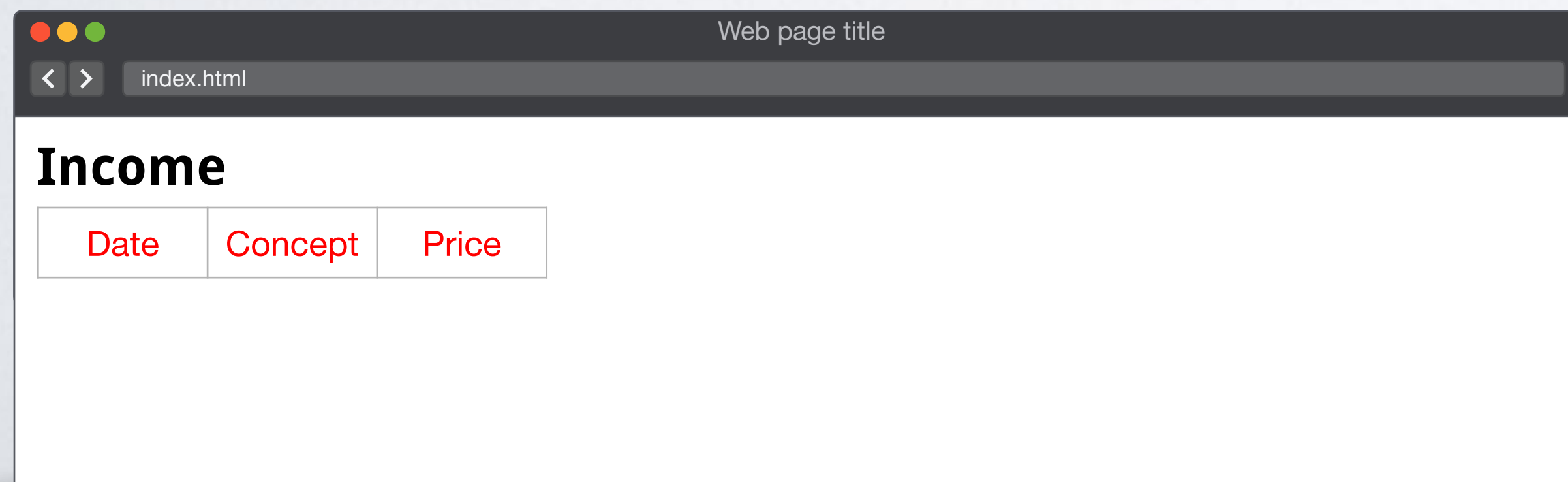
```
<body>
<h1>Income</h1>
<table>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Date</th>
      <th>Concept</th>
      <th>Price</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
</table>
</body>
```

## 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.

Visual Studio | Marketplace

Visual Studio Code > Other > eCSStractor

Sign in

New to Visual Studio Code? [Get it now.](#)



## eCSStractor

kubosho | 10,285 installs | ★★★★★ (1) | Free

Extracting selectors from HTML and generate CSS stylesheet

[Install](#) [Trouble Installing?](#)

Overview


Version History

Q & A

Rating & Review

### eCSStractor for VS Code

PASSED



Categories

Other

Tags

CSS

Resources

[Repository](#)

[License](#)

[Changelog](#)

[Download Extension](#)

Project Details

[kubosho/vscode-ecsstractor](#)

[1 Pull Requests](#)

[Last Commit: a day ago](#)

[4 Open Issues](#)



W3C Recommendation

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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

SOURCE: [Selectors Level 3 by W3C](#).



CSS

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# Selectors

**Simple** (TYPE / CLASS / ID | UNIVERSAL)



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