dinky pocket book

CSS Selectors

This book belongs to:

Simple selectors

assume throughout that E and F are elements, they can have attribute foo e.g. `<e foo="bar">` you can replace these with any elements or attributes.

In HTML, elements in CSS can be uppercase like these examples. In XHTML, elements must be lower case. Classes and IDs are **always** case sensitive

universal selector, match any element
`*`

type (or element) selector
`E`

ID selector an E element with ID equal to "myid", e.g. `<e id="myid">`
`E#myid`

class selector an E element whose class is "myclass", e.g. `<e class="myclass">`
`E.myclass`

Combinators & negation

descendant combinator to style an F element, which is a descendant of an E element
`E F`

child combinator an F element which is the direct child of an E element
`E > F`

adjacent sibling combinator an F element that is immediately preceded by an E element
`E + F`

general sibling combinator an F element preceded at some point by an E element
`E ~ F`

negation pseudo-class an E element that does not match simple selector s
`E:not(s)`

Attribute selectors

element E with a "foo" attribute
`E[foo]`

E's attribute foo, value exactly equal to bar
`E[foo="bar"]`

E's attribute foo, value is whitespace-separated values, one of which is exactly "bar"
`E[foo~="bar"]`

E's attribute foo, value begins exactly "bar"
`E[foo^="bar"]`

E's attribute foo, value ends exactly "bar"
`E[foo$="bar"]`

E's attribute foo, value contains substring "bar"
`E[foo*="bar"]`

E's attribute foo has a hyphen-separated list of values beginning (from the left) with "en"
`E[foo|="en"]`

Structural pseudo-classes

n can be replaced with an expression in all following cases n can be (odd), (even) or expressions such as (3n + 1)

an E element, the n-th child of its parent
`E:nth-child(n)`

an E element, the n-th child of its parent, counting from the last one
`E:nth-last-child(n)`

an E element, the n-th sibling of its type
`E:nth-of-type(n)`

an E element, the n-th sibling of its type, counting from the last one
`E:nth-last-of-type(n)`

an E element that is the document root, i.e. html
`E:root`

Structural pseudo-classes

an E element, first child of its parent
`E:first-child`

an E element, first sibling of its type
`E:first-of-type`

an E element, last child of its parent
`E:last-child`

an E element, last sibling of its type
`E:last-of-type`

an E element, only child of its parent
`E:only-child`

an E element, only sibling of its type
`E:only-of-type`

an E element that has no children (including text nodes)
`E:empty`

Pseudo-classes

matches a link E when E is a link and not visited, hovered over focused on or active
`E:link`

the href target of the link E has been visited
`E:visited`

the link E has been activated
`E:active`

any element E when hovered over with a mouse
`E:hover`

the link or form control E when tabbed to with a keyboard
`E:focus`

element E is the fragment in the referring URI
`E:target`

an element of type E in language "fr"
`E:lang(fr)`

Forms & Pseudo-elements

a user interface element E which is enabled
`E:enabled`

a user interface element E which is disabled
`E:disabled`

a user interface element E which is checked
`E:checked`

the first formatted line of an E element
`E::first-line`

the first formatted letter of an E element
`E::first-letter`

generated content before an E element
`E::before`

generated content after an E element
`E::after`

http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-selectors/