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Connexion

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Chapter III : CSS3

CSS3

Selectors

- [I. Types selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. Universal selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. Attribute selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. Class selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. ID selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. Pseudo-classes selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [II. Pseudo-elements](#)
- [II. Combinators](#)

Description

A selector is a chain of one or more sequences of simple selectors separated by combinators. One pseudo-element may be appended to the last sequence of simple selectors in a selector.

A sequence of simple selectors is a chain of simple selectors that are not separated by a combinator. It always begins with a type selector or a universal selector.

A simple selector is either a type selector, universal selector, attribute selector, class selector, ID selector, or pseudo-class.

Attributes

Syntax

Get render

18:45
14/11/2025

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- [II. Pseudo-elements](#)
- [II. Combinators](#)

Description

A type selector is the name of a document language element type written using the syntax of CSS qualified names

Examples

[Example1](#)

Syntax

```
<p>A type selector is the name of a document language element type
    written using the syntax of CSS qualified names
</p>

<style>
    h3 {background-color : yellow}
</style>

    <h3>A type selector is the name of a document language
element type    written using the syntax of CSS qualified names
</h3>
```

Get render

A type selector is the name of a document language element type written using the syntax of CSS qualified names

A type selector is the name of a document language element type written using the syntax of CSS qualified names

javascript: 18:48 14/11/2025

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- [II. Pseudo-elements](#)
- [II. Combinators](#)

Description

The universal selector represents the qualified name of any element type.

Examples

[Example1](#)

Syntax

```
<p> The universal selector represents the qualified name of any element type.  
  
    *.warning and .warning are equivalent  
  
    ##myid and #myid are equivalent  
</p>  
<style>  
    ##me_only_h3 {background-color : yellow}  
</style>  
  
<h3 id='me_only_h3'>  
    The universal selector represents the qualified name of any element type
```

Get render

The universal selector represents the qualified name of any element type. *.warning and .warning are equivalent ##myid and #myid are equivalent

The universal selector represents the qualified name of any element type
*.warning and .warning are equivalent
##myid and #myid are equivalent

javascript: 18:50 14/11/2025

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- [II. Combinators](#)

Description

Attribute Selectors targets matching elements based on the attribute and attributes value.

Attribute Selectors are used using Brackets [].

Attribute Selectors can target both attributes with value or boolean attributes.

Alternatives

[E\[attrib = 'value'\]](#) [E\[attrib ^= 'foo'\]](#) [E\[attrib \\$= 'foo'\]](#) [E\[attrib *= 'foo'\]](#)
[E\[attrib ~= 'foo'\]](#)

Syntax

Get render

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[E\[attrib ~= 'foo'\]](#)

Syntax

```
<p>
E[att=val] :Represents an element with the att attribute
               whose value is exactly val.

</p>
<style>
    h3[title='Polymorphism'] {background-color : yellow}
</style>

<h3 title='Polymorphism' > an object-oriented programming
                           concept that allows objects to
                           take on multiple forms

    <br><br>
</h3>
```

Get render

E[att=val] :Represents an element with the att attribute whose value is exactly val.

an object-oriented programming concept that allows objects to take on multiple forms

javascript: 18:55 14/11/2025

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[E\[attrib ~= 'foo'\]](#)

Syntax

```
<p>
E[att ^= val] : Represents an element with the att attribute
                 whose value begins with the prefix val.

</p>    <style>
        a[href ^= 'www'] {background-color : yellow}
</style>

<a href='www.univ-msila.dz' > link to univ msila
    <br><br>
</a>
```

Get render

E[att ^= val] : Represents an element with the att attribute whose value begins with the prefix val.
[link to univ msila](#)

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[E\[attrib ~= 'foo'\]](#)

Syntax

```
<p>
  E[att $= val] : Represents an element with the att attribute
                  whose value ends with the suffix val.

</p>    <style>
        a[href $= 'dz'] {background-color : yellow}
</style>

<a href='www.univ-msila.dz' > link to univ msila
  <br><br>
</a>
```

Get render

E[att \$= val] : Represents an element with the att attribute whose value ends with the suffix val.

[link to univ msila](#)

Windows taskbar with icons for Start, Search, Task View, File Explorer, Mail, Calendar, Firefox, and Edge. System tray shows network, volume, and date/time (18:57, 14/11/2025).

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[E\[attrib ~= 'foo'\]](#)

Syntax

```
<p>
  E[att *= val] : Represents an element with the att attribute
                  whose value contains at least one instance
                  of the substring val.

</p>    <style>
        a[href *= 'msila'] {background-color : yellow}
</style>

<a href='www.univ-msila.dz' > link to univ msila
  <br><br>
</a>
```

Get render

E[att *= val] : Represents an element with the att attribute whose value contains at least one instance of the substring val.

[link to univ msila](#)

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Alternatives

[E\[attrib = 'value'\]](#) [E\[attrib ^= 'foo'\]](#) [E\[attrib \\$= 'foo'\]](#) [E\[attrib *= 'foo'\]](#)
[E\[attrib ~= 'foo'\]](#)

Syntax

```
<p>
  E[att ~= val ] : Represents an element with the att
    attribute whose value is a whitespace-separated list of
    words, one of which is exactly val.

</p>    <style>
  h3[title ~= 'Polymorphism'] {background-color : yellow}
</style>

<h3 title='objects Polymorphism' >
  an object-oriented programming
  concept that allows objects to
  take on multiple forms
  <br><br>
```

Get render

E[att ~= val] : Represents an element with the att attribute whose value is a whitespace-separated list of words, one of which is exactly val.

an object-oriented programming concept that allows objects to take on multiple forms

javascript:19:0014/11/2025

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Description

class selector : for HTML, `div.value` and `div[class~value]` have the same meaning

Examples

[Example1](#)

Syntax

```
<style>
  H1.pastoral { color: green }
  /* H1 elements with class~pastoral */
</style>
<H1>    Not green    </H1>

<H1 class='pastoral'>
  Very green
</H1>
```

Get render

Not green

Very green

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- [I. Pseudo-classes selectors \(Simple\)](#)
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Description

ID selector : #value

Examples

[Example1](#)

Syntax

```
<style>
    #pastoral { color: green }
</style>
<H1>    Not green    </H1>

<H1 id='pastoral'>
    Very green
</H1>
```

Get render

Not green

Very green

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- [II. Pseudo-elements](#)
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Description

Pseudo-class selector : The pseudo-class concept is introduced to permit selection based on information that lies outside of the document tree or that cannot be expressed using the other simple selectors.

A pseudo-class always consists of a 'colon' (:) followed by the name of the pseudo-class and optionally by a value between parentheses.

Alternatives

[Dynamic pseudo-classes](#) [The target pseudo-class](#) [The UI element states pseudo-classes](#) [The Structural pseudo-classes](#) [The negation pseudo-class](#)

Syntax

Get render

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Pseudo-class selector : The pseudo-class concept is introduced to permit selection based on information that lies outside of the document tree or that cannot be expressed using the other simple selectors.
A pseudo-class always consists of a 'colon' (:) followed by the name of the pseudo-class and optionally by a value between parentheses.

Alternatives

- [Dynamic pseudo-classes](#)
- [The target pseudo-class](#)
- [The UI element states pseudo-classes](#)
- [The Structural pseudo-classes](#)
- [The negation pseudo-class](#)

Syntax

```
<p>
  1. The link pseudo-classes: :link and :visited
</p>
```

The following selector represents links carrying class external and already visited:

```
a.external:visited
```

2. The user action pseudo-classes :hover, :active, and :focus

```
<style>
  h1#green:hover { color: green }
  input:focus {border-color : blue}
```

1. The link pseudo-classes: :link and :visited

The following selector represents links carrying class external and already visited:
a.external:visited

2. The user action pseudo-classes :hover, :active, and :focus

Not green

Very green on hover

Blue on focus

Windows taskbar: 19:03 14/11/2025

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Pseudo-class selector : The pseudo-class concept is introduced to permit selection based on information that lies outside of the document tree or that cannot be expressed using the other simple selectors.
A pseudo-class always consists of a 'colon' (:) followed by the name of the pseudo-class and optionally by a value between parentheses.

Alternatives

- [Dynamic pseudo-classes](#)
- [The target pseudo-class](#)
- [The UI element states pseudo-classes](#)
- [The Structural pseudo-classes](#)
- [The negation pseudo-class](#)

Syntax

```
2. The user action pseudo-classes :hover, :active, and :focus
<style>
  h1#green:hover { color: green }
  input:focus {border-color : blue}
</style>
<H1>    Not green    </H1>

<H1 id='green'>
  Very green on hover
</H1>
<input type='text' value = 'Blue on focus'>
```

1. The link pseudo-classes: :link and :visited

The following selector represents links carrying class external and already visited: a.external:visited

2. The user action pseudo-classes :hover, :active, and :focus

Not green

Very green on hover

Blue on focus

javascript:

19:04 14/11/2025

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Description

Pseudo-class selector : The pseudo-class concept is introduced to permit selection based on information that lies outside of the document tree or that cannot be expressed using the other simple selectors.
A pseudo-class always consists of a 'colon' (:) followed by the name of the pseudo-class and optionally by a value between parentheses.

Alternatives

[Dynamic pseudo-classes](#) [The target pseudo-class](#) [The UI element states pseudo-classes](#) [The Structural pseudo-classes](#) [The negation pseudo-class](#)

Syntax

```
<p>
  Style the current active target element.
</p>

<style>
  :target { border: 1px solid darkorange;
            background-color: beige;
          }
</style>

<p><a href='#news1'>Jump to New content 1</a></p>
<p><a href='#news2'>Jump to New content 2</a></p>

<p> Click on the links above and the :target selector
```

Get render

Style the current active target element.

[Jump to New content 1](#)

[Jump to New content 2](#)

Click on the links above and the :target selector highlight the current active HTML anchor.

New content 1...

New content 2...

javascript:

19:05 14/11/2025

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- [I. ID selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. Pseudo-classes selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [II. Pseudo-elements](#)
- [II. Combinators](#)

Description

Pseudo-class selector : The pseudo-class concept is introduced to permit selection based on information that lies outside of the document tree or that cannot be expressed using the other simple selectors.
A pseudo-class always consists of a 'colon' (:) followed by the name of the pseudo-class and optionally by a value between parentheses.

Alternatives

[Dynamic pseudo-classes](#) [The target pseudo-class](#) [The UI element states pseudo-classes](#) [The Structural pseudo-classes](#) [The negation pseudo-class](#)

Syntax

```
<style>
  :target { border: 1px solid darkorange;
            background-color: beige;
          }
</style>

<p><a href='#news1'>Jump to New content 1</a></p>
<p><a href='#news2'>Jump to New content 2</a></p>

<p> Click on the links above and the :target selector
highlight the current active HTML anchor.</p>

<p id='news1'><b>New content 1...</b></p>
<p id='news2'><b>New content 2...</b></p>
```

Get render

Style the current active target element.

[Jump to New content 1](#)

[Jump to New content 2](#)

Click on the links above and the :target selector highlight the current active HTML anchor.

New content 1...

New content 2...

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Connexion

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Chapter III : CSS3

CSS3

Selectors

- [I. Types selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. Universal selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. Attribute selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. Class selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. ID selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. Pseudo-classes selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [II. Pseudo-elements](#)
- [II. Combinators](#)

Description

Pseudo-class selector : The pseudo-class concept is introduced to permit selection based on information that lies outside of the document tree or that cannot be expressed using the other simple selectors.

A pseudo-class always consists of a 'colon' (:) followed by the name of the pseudo-class and optionally by a value between parentheses.

Alternatives

[Dynamic pseudo-classes](#) [The target pseudo-class](#) [The UI element states pseudo-classes](#) [The Structural pseudo-classes](#) [The negation pseudo-class](#)

Syntax

```
<p>
    :enabled
    :disabled
    :checked
</p>
```

Get render

:enabled :disabled :checked

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Selectors

- [I. Types selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. Universal selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. Attribute selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. Class selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. ID selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. Pseudo-classes selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [II. Pseudo-elements](#)
- [II. Combinators](#)

Pseudo-class selector : The pseudo-class concept is introduced to permit selection based on information that lies outside of the document tree or that cannot be expressed using the other simple selectors.
A pseudo-class always consists of a 'colon' (:) followed by the name of the pseudo-class and optionally by a value between parentheses.

Alternatives

- [Dynamic pseudo-classes](#)
- [The target pseudo-class](#)
- [The UI element states pseudo-classes](#)
- [The Structural pseudo-classes](#)
- [The negation pseudo-class](#)

Syntax

```
<p>
:root pseudo-class ----> HTML element
:nth-child() pseudo-class
tr:nth-child(2n+1) /* represents every odd row
                    of an HTML table */
:nth-last-child() pseudo-class
:first-of-type pseudo-class
</p>
```

root pseudo-class ----> HTML element :nth-child() pseudo-class tr:nth-child(2n+1) /* represents every odd row of an HTML table */ :nth-last-child() pseudo-class :first-of-type pseudo-class

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CSS3

Selectors

- [I. Types selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. Universal selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. Attribute selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. Class selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. ID selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. Pseudo-classes selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [II. Pseudo-elements](#)
- [II. Combinators](#)

Description

Pseudo-class selector : The pseudo-class concept is introduced to permit selection based on information that lies outside of the document tree or that cannot be expressed using the other simple selectors.
A pseudo-class always consists of a 'colon' (:) followed by the name of the pseudo-class and optionally by a value between parentheses.

Alternatives

[Dynamic pseudo-classes](#) [The target pseudo-class](#) [The UI element states pseudo-classes](#) [The Structural pseudo-classes](#) [The negation pseudo-class](#)

Syntax

```
<p> The negation pseudo-class, :not(X), is a functional notation taking a simple selector (excluding the negation pseudo-class itself) as an argument.
</p>
<style>
  button[DISABLED]{color : gray}
  button:not([DISABLED]){color : blue}
</style>
<button disabled> i m not active </button><br>
<button> i m active </button> <br>
```

Get render

The negation pseudo-class, :not(X), is a functional notation taking a simple selector (excluding the negation pseudo-class itself) as an argument.

i m not active

i m active

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Chapter III : CSS3

CSS3

Selectors ⓘ

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[I. Universal selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. Attribute selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. Class selectors \(Simple\)](#)

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[I. Pseudo-classes selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[II. Pseudo-elements](#)

[II. Combinators](#)

Description

Pseudo-elements create abstractions about the document tree beyond those specified by the document language. For instance, document languages do not offer mechanisms to access the first letter or first line of an element's content.

Get render

Alternatives

[::first-line](#) [::first-letter](#) [::before](#) [::after](#)

Syntax

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Chapter III : CSS3

CSS3

Selectors

I. Types selectors (Simple)

I. Universal selectors (Simple)

I. Attribute selectors (Simple)

I. Class selectors (Simple)

I. ID selectors (Simple)

I. Pseudo-classes selectors (Simple)

II. Pseudo-elements

II. Combinators

Description

PSEUDO-ELEMENTS CREATE ABSTRACTIONS ABOUT THE DOCUMENT TREE beyond those specified by the document language. For instance, document languages do not offer mechanisms to access the first letter or first line of an element's content.

Alternatives

::FIRST-LINE

[::FIRST-LETTER](#)

[::BEFORE](#)

[::AFTER](#)

Syntax

```
<style>
p::first-line { text-transform: uppercase }
</style>
<p> The above rule means :
    change the letters of the first line of
    every p element to uppercase.
</p>
```

Get render

THE ABOVE RULE MEANS : CHANGE THE letters of the first line of every p element to uppercase.

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CSS3

Selectors

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- [I. Class selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. ID selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [I. Pseudo-classes selectors \(Simple\)](#)
- [II. Pseudo-elements](#)
- [II. Combinators](#)

Description

Pseudo-elements create abstractions about the document tree beyond those specified by the document language. For instance, document languages do not offer mechanisms to access the first letter or first line of an element's content.

Alternatives

[::first-line](#) [::first-letter](#) [::before](#) [::after](#)

Syntax

```
<p>
The ::first-letter pseudo-element represents
the first letter of an element
</p>
<style>
  p { color: red; font-size: 12pt }
  p::first-letter { color: green; font-size: 200% }
  p::first-line { color: blue }
</style>
<p>
  How overlapping pseudo-elements may interact.
</p>
```

Get render

The ::first-letter pseudo-element represents the first letter of an element

How overlapping pseudo-elements may interact.

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Chap : CSS3 (revision)

Selectors

I. Types selectors (Simple)

I. Universal selectors (Simple)

I. Attribute selectors (Simple)

I. Class selectors (Simple)

I. ID selectors (Simple)

I. Pseudo-classes selectors (Simple)

II. Pseudo-elements

II. Combinators

Description

Pseudo-elements create abstractions about the document tree beyond those specified by the document language. For instance, document languages do not offer mechanisms to access the first letter or first line of an element's content.

Alternatives

[::first-line](#) [::first-letter](#) [::before](#) [::after](#)

Syntax

```
<p> The ::before and ::after pseudo-elements can be
used to describe generated content before or after
an element's content.
</p>
<style>
  h2::after {content : ' (revision)' }
  h2::before {content : ' Chap : ' }
  h2::first-letter { color: blue; font-size: 200% }
</style>
<h2> Title</h2>
```

Get render

The ::before and ::after pseudo-elements can be used to describe generated content before or after an element's content.

Chap : Title (revision)

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Chap : CSS3 (revision)

Selectors

I. Types selectors (Simple)

I. Universal selectors (Simple)

I. Attribute selectors (Simple)

I. Class selectors (Simple)

I. ID selectors (Simple)

I. Pseudo-classes selectors (Simple)

II. Pseudo-elements

II. Combinators

Description

Pseudo-elements create abstractions about the document tree beyond those specified by the document language. For instance, document languages do not offer mechanisms to access the first letter or first line of an element's content.

Alternatives

[::first-line](#) [::first-letter](#) [::before](#) [::after](#)

Syntax

```
<p> The ::before and ::after pseudo-elements can be
used to describe generated content before or after
an element's content.
</p>
<style>
  h2::after {content : ' (revision)' }
  h2::before {content : ' Chap : ' }
  h2::first-letter { color: blue; font-size: 200% }
</style>
<h2> Title</h2>
```

Get render

The ::before and ::after pseudo-elements can be used to describe generated content before or after an element's content.

Chap : Title (revision)

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Connexion

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Chapter III : CSS3

CSS3

Selectors ⓘ

[I. Types selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. Universal selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. Attribute selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. Class selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. ID selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. Pseudo-classes selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[II. Pseudo-elements](#)

[III. Combinators](#)

Description

Combinator selector

Alternatives

[Elm Elm](#) [Elm > Elm](#) [Elm + Elm](#) [Elm ~ Elm](#)

Syntax

Get render

Activater Windows
Accédez aux paramètres pour activer Windows.

javascript: 11:36 16/11/2025

CSS3

Selectors

[I. Types selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. Universal selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. Attribute selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. Class selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. ID selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. Pseudo-classes selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[II. Pseudo-elements](#)

[III. Combinators](#)

Description

Combinator selector

Alternatives

[Elm Elm](#) [Elm > Elm](#) [Elm + Elm](#) [Elm ~ Elm](#)

Syntax

The elements represented by the two sequences share the same parent in the document tree and the element represented by the first sequence immediately precedes the element represented by the second one

```
<style>
  p + *[href] {color : green}
</style>
<div>
  <p> It represents an element that
    (1) if <a href='#'>link</a>
      has the same parent set

  </p>
    (2) <a href='#'>link</a> should be
    immediately next to p that is itself inside a div:
  </div>
```

Get render

The elements represented by the two sequences share the same parent in the document tree and the element represented by the first sequence immediately precedes the element represented by the second one

It represents an element that (1) if [link](#) has the same parent set

(2) [link](#) should be immediately next to p that is itself inside a div:

Activater Windows
Accédez aux paramètres pour activer Windows.

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CSS3

Selectors ↑

[I. Types selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. Universal selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. Attribute selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. Class selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. ID selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. Pseudo-classes selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[II. Pseudo-elements](#)

[III. Combinators](#)

Description

Combinator selector

Alternatives

[Elm Elm](#) [Elm > Elm](#) [Elm + Elm](#) [Elm ~ Elm](#)

Syntax

The subsequent-sibling combinator is made of the (~) character that separates two sequences of simple selectors.

The elements represented by the two sequences share the same parent in the document tree and the element represented by the first sequence precedes (not necessarily immediately) the element represented by the second one.

```
<style>
  p ~ *[href] {color : green}
</style>
<div>
  <p> It represents an element that
    (1) if <a href='#'>link</a>
      has the same parent :
```

Get render

The subsequent-sibling combinator is made of the (~) character that separates two sequences of simple selectors. The elements represented by the two sequences share the same parent in the document tree and the element represented by the first sequence precedes (not necessarily immediately) the element represented by the second one.

It represents an element that (1) if [link](#) has the same parent :

(2) [link](#) not necessarily immediately next to p that is itself inside a div:

(3) [link](#) not necessarily immediately next to p that is itself inside a div:

Activater Windows

Accédez aux paramètres pour activer Windows.

javascript:

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CSS3

Selectors

[I. Types selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. Universal selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. Attribute selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. Class selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. ID selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[I. Pseudo-classes selectors \(Simple\)](#)

[II. Pseudo-elements](#)

[III. Combinators](#)

Description

Combinator selector

Alternatives

[Elm Elm](#) [Elm > Elm](#) [Elm + Elm](#) [Elm ~ Elm](#)

Syntax

```
</style>
<div>
  <p> It represents an element that
    (1) if <a href='#'>link</a>
      has the same parent :
  </p>
  (2) <a href='#'>link</a> not necessarily
    immediately next to p that is itself
    inside a div:
  <br>
  (3) <a href='#'>link</a> not necessarily
    immediately next to p that is itself
    inside a div:
</div>
```

Get render

The subsequent-sibling combinator is made of the (~) character that separates two sequences of simple selectors. The elements represented by the two sequences share the same parent in the document tree and the element represented by the first sequence precedes (not necessarily immediately) the element represented by the second one.

It represents an element that (1) if [link](#) has the same parent :

(2) [link](#) not necessarily immediately next to p that is itself inside a div:

(3) [link](#) not necessarily immediately next to p that is itself inside a div:

Activater Windows

Accédez aux paramètres pour activer Windows.

javascript:

Windows

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