CSS - selectors
The CSS **type selector** matches elements by node name. In other words, it selects all elements of the given type within a document.

```css
/* All <a> elements. */
a {
    color: red;
}
```

**Syntax**

```
element { style properties }
```
CSS

```css
span {
  background-color: skyblue;
}
```

HTML

```html
<span>Here's a span with some text.</span>
<p>Here's a p with some text.</p>
<span>Here's a span with more text.</span>
```

Result

Here's a span with some text.

Here's a p with some text.

Here's a span with more text.
The CSS **class selector** matches elements based on the contents of their `class` attribute.

```css
/* All elements with class="spacious" */
.spacious {
    margin: 2em;
}

/* All <li> elements with class="spacious" */
li.spacious {
    margin: 2em;
}

/* All <li> elements with a class list that includes both "spacious" */
/* For example, class="elegant retro spacious" */
li.spacious.elegant {
    margin: 2em;
}
```
.class_name { style properties }
CSS

```
.classy {
  background-color: skyblue;
}
```

HTML

```
<div class="classy">This div has a special class on it!</div>
<div>This is just a regular div.</div>
```
In an HTML document, the CSS ID selector matches an element based on the value of its `id` attribute. The selected element's ID attribute must match exactly the value given in the selector.

```css
/* The element with id="demo" */
#demo {
    border: red 2px solid;
}
```
# Syntax

```css
#id_value { style properties }
```
CSS

```css
#identified {
  background-color: skyblue;
}
```

HTML

```html
<div id="identified">This div has a special ID on it!</div>
<div>This is just a regular div.</div>
```

Result

This div has a special ID on it!
This is just a regular div.
The CSS universal selector (*) matches elements of any type.

```css
/* Selects all elements */
*
{
  color: green;
}
```
* { style properties }
* [lang^=en] {
  color: green;
}

*.warning {
  color: red;
}

*#maincontent {
  border: 1px solid blue;
}

.floating {
  float: left
}

/* automatically clear the next sibling after a floating element */
.floating + * {
  clear: left;
}
A green span in a red paragraph.

A red span in a green paragraph.
The `:active` CSS pseudo-class represents an element (such as a button) that is being activated by the user. When using a mouse, "activation" typically starts when the user presses down the primary mouse button and ends when it is released. The `:active` pseudo-class is commonly used on `<a>` and `<button>` elements, but may be used on other elements, too.

```css
/* Selects any <a> that is being activated */
a:active {
  color: red;
}
```

Styles defined by the `:active` pseudo-class will be overridden by any subsequent link-related pseudo-class (`:link`, `:hover`, or `:visited`) that has at least equal specificity. To style links appropriately, put the `:active` rule after all other link-related rules, as defined by the LVHA-order: `:link` — `:visited` — `:hover` — `:active`. 

[MDN web docs](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/:active)
This link will turn lime while you click on it.

This link will turn lime while you click on it.

This link will turn lime while you click on it.

This link will turn lime while you click on it.