SIMPLE SELECTORS

1. Type Selector
2. Class Selector
3. ID Selector
4. Universal Selector
5. Attribute Selector
6. Pseudo-Classes
   1. Link Pseudo-Classes
   2. User-action Pseudo-Classes
   3. Target Pseudo-Classes
   4. Language Pseudo-Classes
   5. UI Element States Pseudo-Classes
   6. Structural Pseudo-Classes

COMBINATORS – shows the relationship between simple selectors

1. **Descendant Combinator ( white space )**

Use: Selects nodes that are descendants of the first element

Syntax: selector1 selector2

Example: div p will match all <p> elements inside <div> elements

1. **Child Combinator ( > )**

Use: Selects nodes that are immediate children of the first element

Syntax: selector1 > selector2

Example: div > p will match all <p> elements that are immediate children of a <div> element

1. **Sibling Combinator** 
   1. **Adjacent Sibling Combinator ( + )**

Use: Selects the element that is an immediate sibling of a specified element.

Syntax: selector1 + selector2

Example: img + p will match all <p> elements that are immediate siblings of an <img> element

* 1. **General Sibling Combinator** **( ~ )**

Use: Selects all elements that are siblings of a specified element.

Syntax: selector1 ~ selector2

Example: img ~ p will match all <p> elements that share the same parent with an <img> element