SIMPLE SELECTORS – used to define the element(s) to be styled.

1. **Type Selector**

Use: Selects all the elements that match the specified element name.

Syntax: p

Example: p will match any <p> element.

1. **Class Selector**

Use: Selects all the elements that have the specified class attribute preceded by “.”

Syntax: .classname

Example: .classname will match all elements that have a class name, “classname”

1. **ID Selector**

Use: Selects an element that has the specified id attribute preceded by “#”

Syntax: #idname

Example: #idname will match all elements that have a class name, “idname”

1. **Universal Selector**

Use: Selects all elements.

Syntax: \*

Example: div \* selects all elements within the <div>

1. **Attribute Selector**

Use: Selects all elements matching the given attribute name

Syntax: a[attributename]

Example: a[attributename] selects an element with an attribute name attributename

1. **Pseudo-Classes**

Use: Selects an element specifying a special state.

* 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