Know Your CSS Selectors

In CSS, selectors are patterns used to select the HMTL structures you want to style. Below is a list of commonly use selectors.
(Note, this list is not complete; there are more selectors.) For more info on CSS selectors go http://www.w3schools.com.

Pattern	Meaning	Type
*	Matches any element.	Universal selector
E	Matches any E element (i.e., an element of type E). Example: p {color: #600;}	Tag selectors
E, F, G	Matches the E, F and G elements Example: h1, h2, h3 {font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;}	Group selectors
E F	Matches any F element that is a descendant of an E element. Example: nav li {display: inline;}	Descendant selectors
E > F	Matches any F element that is a child of an element E. Example: p > strong {color: #C00;}	Child selectors
E + F	Matches any F element immediately preceded by a sibling element E Example: h2 + p {margin-top: 0;}.	Adjacent selectors
.class	Matches those elements that have been assigned the Class's name as the value of its class attribute. Example: .author {color: #009; font-weight: bold;}	Class selectors
#id	Matches the one element that has been assigned the ID's name as the value of its id attribute Example: #container {background-color: #060;}	ID selectors
E.warning	Matches only those E elements that are assigned the warning class Example: li.warning {background-color: #FFC;}	Dependent Class selectors
E#thumbnails	Matches only the one E element with ID attribute equal to "myid" Example: div#thumbnails {width: 600px; margin: 0 auto;}.	Dependent ID selectors