

Sure, here are some code snippets to define CSS font-family property with universal selector, class selector, and element selector:

### Universal Selector

#### CSS

```
* {  
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;  
}
```

This code will set the font family for all elements on the page to Arial, sans-serif.

### Class Selector

#### CSS

```
.my-class {  
  font-family: Times New Roman, serif;  
}
```

This code will set the font family for all elements with the class "my-class" to Times New Roman, serif.

### Element Selector

#### CSS

```
h1 {  
  font-family: Georgia, serif;  
}
```

This code will set the font family for all <h1> elements to Georgia, serif.

Here are some additional notes about the CSS font-family property:

- You can specify multiple font families in the font-family property, separated by commas. This will allow the browser to choose a font from the list, even if one of the fonts is not available.
- You can also specify a generic font family in the font-family property. Generic font families include "serif", "sans-serif", "monospace", "cursive", and "fantasy". If you specify a generic font family, the browser will choose a font from that family that is available on the user's system.
- The order of the font families in the font-family property is important. The browser will try to use the first font in the list, and if that font is not available, it will try the next font in the list, and so on.

I hope this helps!