

SELECTOR	MEANING	EXAMPLE
UNIVERSAL SELECTOR	Applies to all elements in the document	<code>* {}</code> Targets all elements on the page
TYPE SELECTOR	Matches element names	<code>h1, h2, h3 {}</code> Targets the <code><h1></code> , <code><h2></code> and <code><h3></code> elements
CLASS SELECTOR	Matches an element whose <code>class</code> attribute has a value that matches the one specified after the period (or full stop) symbol	<code>.note {}</code> Targets any element whose <code>class</code> attribute has a value of <code>note</code> <code>p.note {}</code> Targets only <code><p></code> elements whose <code>class</code> attribute has a value of <code>note</code>
ID SELECTOR	Matches an element whose <code>id</code> attribute has a value that matches the one specified after the pound or hash symbol	<code>#introduction {}</code> Targets the element whose <code>id</code> attribute has a value of <code>introduction</code>
CHILD SELECTOR	Matches an element that is a direct child of another	<code>li>a {}</code> Targets any <code><a></code> elements that are children of an <code></code> element (but not other <code><a></code> elements in the page)
DESCENDANT SELECTOR	Matches an element that is a descendent of another specified element (not just a direct child of that element)	<code>p a {}</code> Targets any <code><a></code> elements that sit inside a <code><p></code> element, even if there are other elements nested between them
ADJACENT SIBLING SELECTOR	Matches an element that is the next sibling of another	<code>h1+p {}</code> Targets the first <code><p></code> element after any <code><h1></code> element (but not other <code><p></code> elements)
GENERAL SIBLING SELECTOR	Matches an element that is a sibling of another, although it does not have to be the directly preceding element	<code>h1~p {}</code> If you had two <code><p></code> elements that are siblings of an <code><h1></code> element, this rule would apply to both