Bij het opgeven van een waarde voor een attribuutselector kan je verschillende soorten matching toepassen en ben je dus niet beperkt tot enkel nakijken op exacte gelijkheid. Een overzicht van de geldige vergelijkingstekens:

Teken	Beschrijving	Voorbeeld	Betekenis voorbeeld
=	Waarde exact gelijk aan	`[target="_blank"]`	target attribuut gelijk aan de waarde _blank
~=	Bevat waarde	`[title~="auto"]`	title attribuut bevat het losse woord auto (bv. "rode auto", maar niet "automatisch")
|=	Begint met waarde	`[name|="keuze"]`	name attribuut begint met het losse woord "keuze" of "keuze-" (bv. "keuze kleur" of "keuze-kleur")
^=	Begint met exacte waarde	`[name^="keuze"]`	name attribuut begint met het exacte woord "keuze" (bv. "keuze2" of "keuzevak")
$=	Eindigt met exacte waarde	`[href$=".com"]`	href attribuut eindigt op ".com" (bv. "www.google.com")
*=	Bevat exacte waarde	`[href*="user"]`	href attribuut bevat het exacte woord "user" (bv. "www.mysite.com/user/benny")

Tables

Opening Tag	Closing Tag	Sample Attributes	Description
<table>	</table>		Adds a table
<tr>	</tr>		Table row (start & end).
<th>	</th>	scope="row" scope="col"	When creating a table to display data, use this tag to differentiate the first row or column of cells as heading cells for all the other cells in the same column or row. Browsers typically display this element bold and centered within the table cell. The *scope* attribute defines whether this is a row header or column header.
<td>	</td>		Table data cell.
		colspan="number"	Use with <th> or <td> elements. Spans cells across multiple columns.
		rowspan="number"	Use with <th> or <td> elements. Spans cells across multiple rows.

Empty (Non-Container) Tags

Tag	Description
 	Line break.
	Inserts an image into a web page.

HTML5 *Semantic* Tags

HTML5 introduced several new tags called **semantic** tags. These tags were designed to communicate the function of blocks of content that were common on many web pages. Prior to HTML5, developers just used <div> tags for all blocks.

Opening Tag	Closing Tag	Description
<header>	</header>	Contains introductory content for a page (e.g., a banner), or a section of a page.
<nav>	</nav>	Contains navigation content, such as a website navigation menu.
<main>	</main>	Contains the main content of the web page.
<aside>	</aside>	Contains content that is **tangentially** related to the main content of the page (often this is presented in a sidebar).
<footer>	</footer>	Contains the footer of a page, or of a section of a page. Typically the footer contains information *about* the content, such as the author and a copyright statement.

Content (Container) Tags

Opening Tag	Closing Tag	Description
<h1> to <h6>	</h1>to</h6>	Headings. H1 is the main heading, H2 is secondary, etc.
<p>	</p>	Paragraph
<div>	</div>	A container for a *block* of content
		A container for *in-line* content, such as content inside a paragraph.
		Gives the contained text emphasis (usually as *italics*).
		Makes the contained text **bold**.
		Link
		Ordered (numbered) list
		Unordered (bulleted) list
		List item, must be nested inside a list element such as a or
<!--	-->	Comment. Anything between these tags is not displayed on the screen. This is useful for making notes to yourself or to others who may view the source code of the web page.

Document Structure

Opening Tag	Closing Tag	Description
<html>	</html>	Opens and closes an HTML document
<head>	</head>	The first of two main sections of an HTML document. The <head> section is used to provide information about the document for use primarily by search engines and browsers.
<title>	</title>	The title of document. This element is nested inside the <head> section. **In HTML5, this is the only required tag other than the DOCTYPE declaration.**
<body>	</body>	The second of two main sections of an HTML document. The <body> section contains all the content of the web page.