

Universal selectors	<p>An Asterisk (*) is the universal selector for CSS. It matches a single element of any type.</p> <pre>* { style properties }</pre>
ID selectors	<p>CSS ID selectors match an element based on the contents of that element's ID attribute, which must match exactly the value given in the selector.</p> <pre>#id_value { style properties }</pre>
Type selectors	<p>CSS type selectors match elements by node name. Used alone, therefore, a type selector for a particular node name selects all elements of that type — that is, with that node name — in the document.</p> <pre>element { style properties }</pre>
Class selectors	<p>CSS class selectors match an element based on the contents of the element's class attribute. The class attribute is defined as a space-separated list of items, and one of those items must match exactly the class name given in the selector.</p> <pre>.classname { style properties }</pre>
Adjacent sibling selectors	<p>This is referred to as an adjacent selector. It will select only the specified element that immediately follows the former specified element.</p> <pre>former_element + target_element { style properties }</pre>
Attribute selectors	<p>Attribute selectors select an element using the presence of a given attribute or attribute value.</p> <pre>[attr]</pre> <p>Represents an element with an attribute name of attr.</p> <pre>[attr=value]</pre> <p>Represents an element with an attribute name of attr and whose value is exactly "value".</p> <pre>[attr~=value]</pre> <p>Represents an element with an attribute name of attr whose value is a whitespace-separated list of words, one of which is exactly "value".</p> <pre>[attr =value]</pre> <p>Represents an element with an attribute name of attr. Its value can be exactly "value" or can begin with "value" immediately followed by "-" (U+002D). It can be used for language subcode matches.</p> <pre>[attr^=value]</pre> <p>Represents an element with an attribute name of attr and whose value is prefixed by "value".</p> <pre>[attr\$=value]</pre> <p>Represents an element with an attribute name of attr and whose value is suffixed by "value".</p> <pre>[attr*=value]</pre>

	<p>Represents an element with an attribute name of attr and whose value contains at least one occurrence of string "value" as substring.</p> <pre> /* All spans with a "lang" attribute are bold */ span[lang] {font-weight:bold;} /* All spans in Portuguese are green */ span[lang="pt"] {color:green;} /* All spans in US English are blue */ span[lang~="en-us"] {color: blue;} /* Any span in Chinese is red, matches simplified (zh-CN) or traditional (zh-TW) */ span[lang ="zh"] {color: red;} /* All internal links have a gold background */ a[href^="#"] {background-color:gold} /* All links to urls ending in ".cn" are red */ a[href\$=".cn"] {color: red;} /* All links to with "example" in the url have a grey background */ a[href*="example"] {background-color: #CCCCCC;} </pre>
Child selectors	<p>The > combinator separates two selectors and matches only those elements matched by the second selector that are direct children of elements matched by the first.</p> <pre>selector1 > selector2 { style properties }</pre>
Descendant selectors	<p>The a space combines two selectors such that the combined selector matches only those elements matching the second selector for which there is an ancestor element matching the first selector.</p> <pre>selector1 selector2 { style properties }</pre>
General sibling selectors	<p>The ~ combinator separates two selectors and matches the second element only if it is preceded by the first, and both share a common parent.</p> <pre>element ~ element { style properties }</pre>