

SELECTOR	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE	
UNIVERSAL SELECTOR	targets all elements	*{}	applies to all elements within the page
TYPE SELECTOR	targets elements by name	h1, h2, h3 {}	targets the h1, h2, h3 elements on the page
CLASS SELECTOR	targets those elements matching the class specified after the period	.red {}	targets any element whose class has a value of "red"
		p.red {}	targets only <p> elements whose class attribute has a value of "red"
ID SELECTOR	targets elements with the corresponding id attribute specified after the pound or hash symbol	#background	targets the element whose id attribute has a value of background
DIRECT CHILD SELECTOR	targets direct child elements; stricter than the descendant selector (only targets direct child elements)	ul > li {}	targets any elements that are children of an element but not other elements on the page
DESCENDANT SELECTOR	targets descendant (child, grandchild, etc.) elements of an ancestor element	p a {}	targets any <a> elements that sit inside a <p> element (even if there are other elements nested between them)
ADJACENT SIBLING SELECTOR	matches an element that is the first sibling of another element (sibling elements share a parent element)	h1 + p {}	targets the first <p> element after any <h1> element but doesn't apply to other <p> elements on the page
GENERAL SIBLING SELECTOR	matches an element's sibling; any other elements between the two elements are ignored	h1 ~ h3 {}	if you had two <h3> elements that are siblings of an <h1> element, this rule would apply to both <h3> elements