CSS selectors cheatsheet ** - . , * + ~ : [](){}

CSS selectors cheatsheet

Selector name	HTML	css	Infographic
Type Selector	<a>	a {}	a b c
ID Selector	<id="a"></id="a"> <id="b"></id="b"> <id="c"></id="c">	#a {}	#a #b #c * ID is not recommended as a selector
Child Selector	<a>	a > b {}	
Descendant Selector	<a>	a b {}	a b a b
Combine Descendant & ID Selectors		#a b {}	a b a b
Class Selector	< class="a"/> < class="b"/> < class="c"/>	.a {}	(a) (b) (c)
Combine the Class Selector	<pre> <b class="x"> <c class="x"></c></pre>	b.x {}	(a.x) (b.x) (c.x)
Comma Combinator Selector	<a> <c></c> <d></d>	a, c {}	a b c d
Universal Selector	<a> <c></c> <d></d>	* {}	a b c d
Combine Universal Selector	<a>	a * {}	a b a b

Adjacent Sibling Selector	<a> 	a + b {}	(a) (b) (b)
General Sibling Selector	<a> <c></c> 	a ~ b {}	a b b c b
First Child Pseudo Selector	 <a> <b< th=""><th>b:first-child {}</th><th>first-child a b *first-child is `a` element, not `b` element. So there is nothing to be selected.</th></b<>	b:first-child {}	first-child a b *first-child is `a` element, not `b` element. So there is nothing to be selected.
Only Child Pseudo Selector	<a>	b:only-child {}	a a a
	<a> <a> 	a :only-child {}	b b b a b c
Last Child Pseudo Selector	 <	b:last-child {}	(b) (b) (b)
	 <c></c>		last-child b c *last-child is `c` element, not `b` element. So there is nothing to be selected.
Nth Child Pseudo Selector		b:nth-child(2) {}	$\stackrel{1}{b}\stackrel{2}{b}\stackrel{3}{b}$
	<a> 		(a) (b) (b)
	 <a> <a> 		the child (2) is `a` element, not `b` element. So there is nothing to be selected.
	<a> <a>	a :nth-child(2) {}	a b c
Nth Last Child Selector	<a>	a :nth-last-child(2) {}	а
		<pre>c:nth-last-child(2) {}</pre>	a b c d
		a:nth-last-child(2) {}	а
		b:nth-last-child(2) {}	a b c d
		<pre>d:nth-last-child(2) {}</pre>	4 3 2 1

First of Type Selector	<a> <a> <a> <a> 	b:first-of-type {}	(a) (b) (a) (b)
Nth of Type Selector	<a> <a> <a> <a> <a> <a> <a> >	a:nth-of-type(2) {}	1 a b a b a b a
		a:nth-of-type(even) {}	1 a b a b a b a
		a:nth-of-type(odd) {}	1
		a:nth-of-type(2n+1) {}	1 a b a b a b a b a a b
Only of Type Selector	<a>	b:only-of-type {}	a a a b c
Last of Type Selector	<a> 	b:last-of-type {}	(a) (b) (b)
	<a> <c></c><c></c><d></d>	a :last-of-type {}	b b b
	<a> <c></c><c></c><d></d>		b b c c d
	<a>	.x:last-of-type {}	b c b.x c.x b.x c.x
	<a> <b class="x"> <c class="x"></c> <b class="x"> <c class="x"></c> 		b.x) c.x) b.x c.x b c * Those items won't be selected as no `.x` is presented

Empty Selector	<a> <a>hello <a> 	a:empty {}	a a hello b b * 'empty' indicates no children elements or text.
Negation Pseudo-class Selector	<a> <b class="x">	a:not(.x) {}	a b a.x b.x
	<a> <a> <a> <a> <a> <a>	a:not(:last-of-type){}	a b a a
Attribute Selector	<a> 	[for]	a a[x] a[y] a[z]
	<a> <b for="y"> <c for="z"></c>	a[for]	a a[x] b[y] c[z]
Attribute Value Selector	<a> 	a[for="x"]	a a[x] a[y] a[z]
Attribute Starts with Selector	 	[for^="x"]	[x] [xy] [yz] [zx]
Attribute Ends with Selector	 	[for\$="x"]	[x] [xy] [yz] [zx]
Attribute Wildcard Selector	 	[for*="x"]	[x] [xy] [yz] [zx]
Only Child Pseudo VS Only of Type			
Only Child	<a> 	b:onlv-child {}	a a a

Only Child Pseudo Selector	<a>	b:only-child {}	a a a b c
Only of Type Selector	<a> <a> <a>	b:only-of-type {}	a a a b c