CSS selectors are used to select and target specific HTML elements on a web page, allowing you to apply styles to those elements. There are several types of selectors in CSS, including:

1. Element selector: The element selector targets all instances of a specific HTML element. For example:

p {

color: red;

}

This rule will apply the color red to all <p> elements on the page.

1. Class selector: The class selector targets all HTML elements with a specific class attribute. Class selectors are defined using a period (.) followed by the class name. For example:

.my-class {

color: red;

}

This rule will apply the color red to all HTML elements with a class of "my-class".

1. ID selector: The ID selector targets a specific HTML element with a unique ID attribute. ID selectors are defined using a hash (#) followed by the ID name. For example:

#my-id {

color: red;

}

This rule will apply the color red to the HTML element with the ID of "my-id".

1. Descendant selector: The descendant selector targets an element that is a descendant of another element. It is defined by writing the parent selector, followed by a space, followed by the child selector. For example:

ul li {

color: red;

}

This rule will apply the color red to all <li> elements that are descendants of a <ul> element.

1. Pseudo-class selector: Pseudo-class selectors target HTML elements in a specific state or condition, such as when they are hovered over or clicked. Pseudo-class selectors are defined using a colon (:) followed by the pseudo-class name. For example:

a:hover {

color: red;

}

This rule will apply the color red to all <a> elements when they are hovered over.

These are just a few examples of the many CSS selectors that can be used to target specific HTML elements on a web page.