

Know Your CSS Selectors

In CSS, selectors are patterns used to select the HTML structures you want to style. Below is a list of commonly use selectors. (Note, this list is not complete; there are more selectors.) For more info on CSS selectors go <http://www.w3schools.com>.

Pattern	Meaning	Type
*	Matches any element.	Universal selector
E	Matches any E element (i.e., an element of type E). Example: p {color: #600;}	Tag selectors
E, F, G	Matches the E, F and G elements Example: h1, h2, h3 {font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;}	Group selectors
.class	Matches those elements that have been assigned the class's name as the value of its class attribute. Example: .clearFloat {clear: both;}	Class selectors
#myId	Matches the one element that has " myID" as the value of it ID attribute Example: #container {background-color: #060;}	ID selectors
E F	Matches any F element that is a descendant of an E element. Example: nav li {display: inline;}	Descendant selectors
E > F	Matches any F element that is a child of an element E. Example: figure > figcaption {font-style: italic;}	Child selectors
E + F	Matches any F element immediately preceded by a sibling element E Example: h2 + p {margin-top: 0;}	Adjacent selectors
E.warning	Matches only those E elements that are assigned the warning class Example: li.highlight {background-color: #FFC;}	Dependent Class selectors
E#myid	Matches only the one E element with ID attribute equal to "myid" Example: blockquote#sidebar {width: 200px; float: right;}	Dependent ID selectors