

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 {color: #009;}	Group selectors
E F	Matches any F element when it 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
.class-name	Matches those elements that have been assigned the class name as the value of its class attribute. Example: .warning {background-color: #F00; color: #FFF;}	Class selectors
E.class-name	Matches only those E elements that are assigned the class name via the class attribute Example: li.warning {background-color: #F00; color: #FFF;}	Dependent Class selectors
#id-name	Matches the one element that is assigned the defined ID name as a value of its ID attribute Example: #recipebox {border: 1px dotted #0C0;}	ID selectors
E#id-name	Matches only the one E element that is assigned the defined ID name as a value of its ID attribute Example: div#recipebox {border: 1px dotted #0C0;}	Dependent ID selectors