**CSS Selectors**

CSS selectors are used to find the HTML elements you want to style.The different types of selectors you can use in HTML with CSS:

1.Universal Selector (`\*`): Selects all elements on the page.

Ex:

\* {

margin: 0;

padding: 0;

}

2.Type Selector (Element Selector): Selects all elements of a given type (e.g., `p`, `div`, `h1`).

Ex:

p {

font-size: 16px;

}

3.Class Selector (`.`): Selects all elements with a specific class attribute.

Ex:

.header {

background-color: blue;

}

4.ID Selector (`#`): Selects the element with a specific ID attribute (IDs should be unique within a page).

Ex:

#main-content {

padding: 20px;

}

5.Attribute Selector: Selects elements based on the presence or value of an attribute.

Ex:

input[type="text"] {

border: 1px solid black;

}

6.Group Selector (`, `): Applies the same style to multiple elements.

Ex:

h1, h2, h3 {

color: navy;

}

7. Descendant Selector (Space): Selects all elements that are descendants of a specified element.

Ex:

div p {

color: green;

}

8.Child Selector (`>`): Selects all elements that are direct children of a specified element.

Ex:

ul > li {

list-style-type: none;

}

9.Adjacent Sibling Selector (`+`): Selects an element that is immediately preceded by a specified element.

Ex:

h1 + p {

margin-top: 0;

}

10. General Sibling Selector (`~`): Selects all elements that are siblings of a specified element.

Ex:

h1 ~ p {

color: gray;

}

11. Pseudo-classes: Target elements based on their state or position.

Ex:

a:hover {

color: red;

}

ul li:first-child {

font-weight: bold;

}

12.Pseudo-elements: Style specific parts of an element.

Ex:

p::first-line {

font-weight: bold;

}

p::before {

content: "Note: ";

font-weight: bold;

}

These selectors can be combined and nested to create more complex rules and target specific elements on your HTML page.