1. CSS [attribute~="value"] Selector: This selector is also called the "word matching" selector. It matches any element that has an attribute containing the specified word, even if the word is part of a larger value. For example, if you have an HTML document with multiple elements, some of which have a class attribute of "red" and others with a class attribute of "red bold", the selector [class~="red"] would match both types of elements.

2. CSS [attribute|="value"] Selector: This selector is also called the "hyphen matching" selector. It matches an element if the value of the attribute starts with the specified word, followed by a hyphen. This is often used to target language-specific attributes, such as "lang". For example, if you have an HTML document with an element with a lang attribute of "en-US", the selector [lang|="en"] would match that element.

3. CSS [attribute^="value"] Selector: This selector is also called the "prefix matching" selector. It matches an element if the value of the attribute starts with the specified string. This selector is often used to target elements that have certain prefixes in their attribute values, such as URLs that start with "http://". For example, if you have an HTML document with an element with an href attribute that contains a URL starting with "https://", the selector [href^="https://"] would match that element.

4. CSS [attribute$="value"] Selector: This selector is also called the "suffix matching" selector. It matches an element if the value of the attribute ends with the specified string. This is often used to target file extensions in attribute values, such as image files that end with ".jpg". For example, if you have an HTML document with an element with a src attribute that contains an image file with a ".jpg" extension, the selector [src$=".jpg"] would match that element.

5. CSS [attribute*="value"] Selector: This selector is also called the "substring matching" selector. It matches an element if the value of the attribute contains the specified string. This is often used to target elements that have certain substrings in their attribute values. For example, if you have an HTML document with an element with a title attribute containing the word "example", the selector [title*="example"] would match that element.