**CSS Selectors:**

Selects a specific element/class/id in html doc.

**Declarations:**

What is being declared in the css selectors.

**Attributes**:

Attributes are what does with what is declared.

**CSS SELECTOR** ---------> h1 {

**DECLARATION** ---------> color:

**ATTRIBUTE**  ---------> blue;

text-align:

center;

}

**CSS Selectors:**

**Type Selector:** Targets elements based on their HTML tag name

Syntax: element

Example: p, h1, div

**Class Selector:** Targets elements with a specific class attribute

Syntax: .class-name

Example: .highlight, .btn

**ID Selector:** Targets elements with a specific ID attribute

Syntax: #id-name

Example: #header, #content

**Attribute Selector:** Targets elements based on the presence or value of specific attributes (not as commonly used)

Syntax: element [attribute=value], [attribute~=value]

Example: a [href="https://example.com"], [class~="active"]

**Universal Selector:** Targets all elements in the document (typically used for just font)

Syntax: \*

Example: \*

**Grouping:**

**Selector Grouping**: Targets all elements, ids, or classes in the comma separated list.

Syntax: selector1, selector2, selector3

Example: th, td, p.red, div, #firstred

**Combinators:**

**Child Combinator:** Targets elements that are direct children of another element.

Syntax: parent > child

Example: ul > li, div > p

Example in CSS:

**h2 > span** {

color: red;

}

**Descendant Combinator:** Targets elements that are descendants of another element.

Syntax: ancestor descendant

Example: ul li, div p