SELECTORS CHEAT SHEET

Lest you're confused, HTML markup uses "elements" (p), "attributes" (alt=""), and "values" (alt="Logo"); CSS markup uses "selectors" (#title), "properties" (width:), and "values" (width:2em;).

Universal Selector Selects all elements on the page (`*`)

Type Selector Selects every instance of a given element (`em`, `p`, `div`, etc)

Class Selector Selects every instance with the specified class attribute; can be used multiple times per page (e.g. `.big`)

ID Selector Selects one instance with the specified id attribute; can be used only once per page (e.g. `#title`)

Descendant Selector Selects all elements that are descendants of another element in the document tree (e.g. `#title em`)

Child Selector Selects all direct children of a parent element; will NOT select all descendants, only direct children (e.g. `#title>em` will target any `em` that is a direct child of `#title`, whether or not it immediately follows)

Adjacent Selector Selects any sibling immediately following an element (e.g. `h2+p` will target any `p` following an `h2`)

:first Pseudo Selector Selects only the first child, line, or letter of an element (e.g. `li:first-child`, `p:first-line`, and `h2:first-letter`)

Attribute Selectors Selects elements based on their attributes or attribute values (e.g. `img[alt]` targets an attribute; `img[src="small.gif"]` targets an attribute value; `img[alt~=small]` targets space-separated instances of a value; `img[alt|="small"]` targets hyphen-separated instances of a value)

Combinators The characters ">", "+", and the whitespace used to construct selector combinations