

CSS SELECTORS

1. Type Selector (Element Selector):

- Targets all HTML elements of a specific type.
- Example: 'p' targets all <p> elements on the page.

2. Class Selector:

- Targets elements with a specific class attribute.
- Example: .my-class targets all elements with class="my-class".

3. ID Selector:

- Targets a single element with a specific ID attribute
- Example: #my-id targets the element with id="my-id".

4. Universal Selector:

- Targets all elements on the page.
- Example: * targets all elements.

5. Descendant Selector:

- Targets elements that are descendants of a specific element.
- Example: div p targets all <p> elements that are descendants of <div> elements.

6. Child Selector:

- Targets elements that are direct children of a specific element.
- Example: ul > li targets all elements that are direct children of elements.

7. Adjacent Sibling Selector:

- Targets an element that is immediately preceded by a specific element.
- Example: h2 + p targets all <p> elements that directly follow <h2> elements.

8. General Sibling Selector:

- Targets elements that share the same parent and are siblings of a specific element.
- Example: h2 ~ p targets all <p> elements that are siblings of <h2> elements.

9. Attribute Selector:

- Targets elements with a specific attribute and optional attribute values.
- Example: [type="text"] targets all elements with type="text".

10. Pseudo-Class Selector:

- Targets elements based on their state or position, such as :hover for mouse hover or :nth-child(n) for selecting elements by position.
- Example: a:hover targets all<a> elements when they are hovered over.

11. Pseudo-Element Selector:

- Targets specific parts of an element, such as ::before and ::after to style generated content.
- Example: p::first-line targets the first line of all <p> elements.

