

*

Every element on the page.

#X

Target by id

.X

```
.error {
  color: red;
}
```

Class **selector**

XY

```
li a {
  text-decoration: none;
}
```

Descendant **selector**.

X

```
a {
  color: red;
}
```

All elements of page.

X:visited and X:link

pseudo-classes

X + Y

Adjacent **selector** only if the element is Y immediately preceded by X.

X > Y

Only distinct children.

X ~ Y

Less strict sibling combinator, Y elements that follow X elements.

X[attr]

```
a[title] {
  color: green;
}
```

X elements that have an attr attribute. For example anchor elements with title attribute.

Other attribute selectors

X[data-*= "foo"]

```
a[data -fi let ype ="im age "] {
  color: red;
}
```

Custom attributes

X[foo~="bar"]

```
a[data -in fo~ ="ex ter nal "] {
  color: red;
}
a[data -in fo~ ="im age "] {
  border: 1px solid black;
}
```

and

For spaced-separated list of values.

X:checked

pseudo -class

X:before

X:after

X:hover

X:not(selector)

X:pseudoElement

```
x::first-line
x::first-letter
```

X:nth-child(n)

Integer n is not zero based, so first element is 1.

2n for every two items.

X:nth-last-child(n)

Other nth

```
X[href="foo"] / href == foo /  
X[href="fo o"] /foo somewhere  
in href */  
X[href ^="f oo"] href begins  
with foo /  
X[href $="f oo"] href ends  
with foo /
```

X:nth-of-type(n)

X:nth-last-of-type(n)

X:first-child

X:last-child

X:only-child

X:only-of-type / no siblings within parent
container /

X:first-of-type

Origin

Content has been summarized from this
article here:

[https://code.tutsplus.com/tutorials/the-30-
css-selectors-you-must-memorize--net-
16048](https://code.tutsplus.com/tutorials/the-30-css-selectors-you-must-memorize--net-16048) by Jeffrey Way on 9 Jun 2011.

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