

\*

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-type="image"] {  
  color: red;  
}
```

Custom attributes

X[foo~="bar"]

```
a[data-internal=" "] {  
  color: red;  
}
```

```
a[data-image=" "] {  
  border: 1px solid black;  
}
```

and `<a href="path/to/image.jpg" data-info="external image">`

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's

```
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> by Jeffrey Way on 9 Jun 2011.

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By **Dimitrios Mistrionis**  
(dimitrios)  
[cheatography.com/dimitrios/](http://cheatography.com/dimitrios/)

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