

CSS Selectors Cheatsheet Cheat Sheet by Rahil (rahilkasimi) via cheatography.com/102433/cs/32076/

| CSS SELECTOR 3 | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| SELECTOR | MEANING | EXAMPLE | |
| UNIVERSAL SELECTOR | Applies to all elements in document | *{} Targets all elements on page | |
| TYPE SELECTOR | Matches elements names | h1 h2 {} | |
| | | Targets <h1> <h2> elements on page</h2></h1> | |
| CLASS SELECTOR | Matches an element whose class attribute has value that matches the one specified after full stop | .class{} Targets any element whose class attribute has a value of class | |
| ID SELECTOR | Matches an element whose id attribute has value that matches the one specified after hash sign | #intro {} Targets any element whose id attribute has a value of intro | |
| CHILD SELECTOR | Matches an element that is a direct child of another | <pre>li > a {} Targets any <a> elements that are children of any element</pre> | |
| DESCENDANT SELECTOR | Matches an element that is a descendant of another specified element | p a {} Targets any <a> elements that sit inside any element | |
| ADJACENT SIBLING SELECTOR | Matches an element that is next sibling of another | h1 + p {} Targets first element after any <h1> element</h1> | |
| GENERAL | Matches an element that is a sibling of another, although it does | h1 ~ p {} | |
| SIBLING SELECTOR | not have to be the directty preceding element | if you had two elements that are siblings of an element, this rule would apply to both | |



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