

### CSS SELECTOR ↗

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

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