

CSS SELECTOR

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

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