

CSS Combinators

- description : CSS Combinators
- author :
- email : shlim@repia.com
- lastupdate : 2021-03-04

Source of the article

- “Do it! HTML5 + CSS3 ” / / / 1 9 2019
6 3 /
- https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_combinators.asp

CSS () (Combinator or Combination Selectors)

CSS

CSS 4 가

- (,) (Descendant Selector) - (: space)
- (Child Selector) - (: >)
- (Adjacent Sibling Selector) - (: +)
- () ((General) Sibling Selector) - (: ~)

(,) (Descendant Selector) - (: space)

<p>

```
div p {
  background-color: yellow;
```

```
}
```

```
div p { background-color: yellow; }
```

Descendant Selector

The Descendant selector matches all elements that are descendants of a specified element.

Paragraph 1 in the div

```
//        yellow
```

Paragraph 2 in the div

```
//        yellow
```

Paragraph 3 in the div

```
//        yellow
```

Paragraph 4. Not in a div

Paragraph 5. Not in a div

(Child Selector) - (: >)

```
<div>
```

```
<p>
```

.

.

```
div > p {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}
```

```
div > p { background-color: yellow; }
```

Child Selector

The Child selector (>) selects all elements that are the children of a specified element.

Paragraph 1 in the div

```
//        yellow
```

Paragraph 2 in the div

```
//      yellow
```

Paragraph 3 in the div

```
// not child but Descendant
```

Paragraph 4 in the div

```
//      yellow
```

Paragraph 5. Not in a div

Paragraph 6. Not in a div

(Adjacent Sibling Selector) - (: +)

가 , “ (adjacent) “ ”
 . <div> <p> .

```
**div + p** { background-color: yellow; }
```

```
div + p { background-color: yellow; }
```

Adjacent Sibling Selector

The + selector is used to selects an element that is directly after another specific element.

The following example selects the first p element that are placed immediately after div elements:

Paragraph 1 in the div

Paragraph 2 in the div

Paragraph 3. After a div

```
//      yellow
```

Paragraph 4. After a div

Paragraph 5 in the div

Paragraph 6 in the div

Paragraph 7. After a div

```
//        yellow
```

Paragraph 8. After a div

() **((General) Sibling Selector)** - (: ~)

```
(        )        <div>        <p>        .
```

```
**div ~ p** { background-color: yellow; }
```

```
div ~ p { background-color: yellow; }
```

General Sibling Selector

The general sibling selector (~) selects all elements that are siblings of a specified element.

Paragraph 1.

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3.

```
//        yellow
```

Some code

Paragraph 4

```
//        yellow
```

CSS Combinator Selectors

Selector	Example	Example Description
element element	div p	<div> <p> .
element>element	div > p	가 <div> <p> .
element+element	div + p	<div> <p> .
element1~element2	p ~ ul	<p> .

, [CSS](#), [combinator](#), [selector](#), [combination](#), [selector](#)

From:
<https://rwiki.repia.com/> -
2023.12

Permanent link:
https://rwiki.repia.com/doku.php?id=wiki:css:css_note:css_combinators

Last update: **2023/01/13 18:44**

