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CSS Combinators

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• description : CSS Combinators
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Source of the article

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)
```

.

.

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

```
١.
```

```
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> ...
```

```
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

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```
// 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> 
**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> 
**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></div>		
element>element	div > p	가 <div></div>		
element+element	div + p	<div></div>		
element1~element2	p ~ ul			

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, CSS, combinator, selector,, combination, selector

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