

1. What is the meaning of ~ and > symbols in CSS selectors?

When do we use them?

div ~ p
div > p
div p
div, p

“~” General Sibling Selector

The general sibling selector selects all elements that are next siblings of a specified element.

SYNTAX:

```
element ~ element  
{  
/*declarations*/  
}
```

“>” Child Selector

Child Selector is used to match all the elements which are children of a specified element. It gives the relation between two elements.

The element > element selector selects those elements which are the children of the specific parent. The operand on the left side of > is the parent and the operand on the right is the children element.

SYNTAX:

```
element > element {  
    // CSS Property  
}
```

div~p: To select every <p> element that is preceded by a <div> element

div p: To select all <p> elements inside <div> elements

div, p: To select all <div> elements and all <p> elements

div > p: To select all <p> elements where the parent is a <div> element

Media Queries:

Media queries allow you to apply CSS styles depending on a device's general type (such as print vs. screen) or other characteristics such as screen resolution or browser viewport width.

Media queries can be used to check many things, such as:

- width and height of the viewport
- width and height of the device
- orientation (is the tablet/phone in landscape or portrait mode?)
- resolution

A media query consists of a media type and can contain one or more expressions, which resolve to either true or false.