Selectors

1. **Child Combinator (>)**:
   * The child combinator targets elements that are direct children of another element. It's a powerful selector for applying styles to elements that are immediately nested within a specific parent element, without affecting other similar elements nested further down.

css

article > p { /\* Styles for <p> elements that are direct children of <article> \*/ }

1. **Descendant Combinator (space)**:
   * This is the most common combinator, which targets elements that are descendants of another element, regardless of their depth. This means any element nested inside the specified element at any level.

css

div p { /\* Styles for all <p> elements that are anywhere inside a <div> \*/ }

1. **Adjacent Sibling Combinator (+)**:
   * This combinator targets an element that is the immediate next sibling of another element. It's useful for styling elements that are directly following another specific element.

css

h1 + p { /\* Styles for <p> that directly follows any <h1> \*/ }

1. **General Sibling Combinator (~)**:
   * This combinator targets all sibling elements that follow another element, regardless of whether they are the immediate next sibling or not. It's broader than the adjacent sibling combinator.

css

h1 ~ p { /\* Styles for all <p> elements that are siblings of <h1> and come after it in the document \*/ }

CSS - Grids

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/CSS_layout/Grids>