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CSS Combinators

A combinator is something that explains the relationship between the selectors.

A CSS selector can contain more than one simple selector. Between the simple selectors, we can include a combinator.

There are four different combinators in CSS:

- descendant selector (space)
- child selector (>)
- adjacent sibling selector (+)
- general sibling selector (~)

Descendant Selector

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

The following example selects all elements inside <div> elements:

Example

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

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```

Child Selector

The child selector selects all elements that are the children of a specified element.

The following example selects all elements that are children of a <div> element:

Example

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

Try it Yourself »
```

Adjacent Sibling Selector

The adjacent sibling selector selects all elements that are the adjacent siblings of a specified element.

Sibling elements must have the same parent element, and "adjacent" means "immediately following".

The following example selects all elements that are placed immediately after <div> elements:

Example

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

Try it Yourself »
```

General Sibling Selector

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

The following example selects all elements that are siblings of <div> elements:

Example

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

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All CSS Combinator Selectors

Selector	Example	Example description
<u>element element</u>	div p	Selects all elements inside <div> elements</div>
<u>element>element</u>	div > p	Selects all elements where the parent is a <div> element</div>
<u>element+element</u>	div + p	Selects all elements that are placed immediately after <div> elements</div>
element1~element2	p ~ ul	Selects every element that are preceded by a element

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