

Descendant Combinator:

The descendant combinator is typically represented by a single space character. It combines two selectors so that elements matched by the second selector are selected if they have an ancestor (parent, parent's parent, parent's parent's parent, etc.) element matching the first selector. Selectors that utilize a descendant combinator are called descendant selectors.

- HTML

```
<div class="box"><p>Text in .box</p></div>
<p>Text not in .box</p>
```

- CSS

```
.box p {
    color: red;
}
```



- Output

Text in .box

Text not in .box

Child Combinator:



The child combinator (>) is placed between two CSS selectors. It only matches those elements matched by the second selector that are the direct children of elements matched by the first. Descendent elements further down the hierarchy don't match. For example, to select only <p> elements that are direct children of <article> elements:

- HTML



```
<article>

  <h1>A heading</h1>

  <p>I am a paragraph.</p>

  <div>I am a div</div>

  <p>I am another paragraph.</p>

</article>
```

Css

```
article > p {

  font-weight: bold;

  background-color: #333;

  color: #fff;

  padding: .5em;

}
```

- Output

A heading

I am a paragraph.

I am a div

I am another paragraph.

Adjacent Sibling Combinator:



The adjacent sibling selector (+) is used to select something if it is right next to another element at the same level of the hierarchy.

For example, to select all `<p>` elements that come right after `<h1>` elements:

- HTML :



```
<article>

  <h1>A heading</h1>

  <p>Veggies es bonus vobis, proinde vos postulo essum magis kohlrabi welsh onion (
    melon azuki bean garlic.</p>

  <p>Gumbo beet greens corn soko endive gumbo gourd. Parsley shallot courgette tatsoi
    greens dandelion okra wakame tomato. Dandelion cucumber earthnut pea pear
  </p>
</article>
```

- CSS:

```
h1 + p {
  font-weight: bold;
  background-color: #333;
  color: #fff;
  padding: .5em;
}
```

- Output:

A heading

Veggies es bonus vobis, proinde vos postulo essum magis kohlrabi welsh onion daikon amaranth tatsoi tomatillo melon azuki bean garlic.

Gumbo beet greens corn soko endive gumbo gourd. Parsley shallot courgette tatsoi pea sprouts fava bean collard greens dandelion okra wakame tomato. Dandelion cucumber earthnut pea peanut soko zucchini.

General Sibling Combinator

If you want to select siblings of an element even if they are not directly adjacent, then you can use

the general sibling combinator (~). To select all `<p>` elements that come anywhere after `<h1>`

elements, we'd do this:

HTML



```
<article>

  <h1>A heading</h1>

  <p>I am a paragraph.</p>

  <div>I am a div</div>

  <p>I am another paragraph.</p>

</article>
```

CSS



```
h1 ~ p {

  font-weight: bold;

  background-color:red;

  color: #fff;

  padding: .5em;

}
```



Output



A heading

I am a paragraph.

I am a div

I am another paragraph.

