**Types of CSS Combinators**

**1.** **Descendant Combinator (space)**

Selects all elements that are descendants of a specified element (not just direct children).

**Example:**

|  |
| --- |
| <style>  div p {  color: blue;  }  </style>  <div>  <p>This paragraph is inside a div (descendant).</p>  <section>  <p>This is also inside div via section.</p>  </section>  </div> |

**2. Child Combinator (>)**

Selects only the direct children of a specified element.

**Example:**

|  |
| --- |
| <style>  div > p {  color: green;  }  </style>  <div>  <p>Direct child paragraph.</p>  <section>  <p>Nested paragraph (not selected).</p>  </section>  </div> |

**3. Adjacent Sibling Combinator (+)**

Selects an element that is immediately after another specified element.

**Example:**

|  |
| --- |
| <style>  h2 + p {  color: red;  }  </style>  <h2>Title</h2>  <p>This paragraph comes immediately after h2 (selected).</p>  <p>This one is not selected.</p> |

**4. General Sibling Combinator (~)**

Selects all elements that are siblings of a specified element and come after it (not just immediately).

**Example:**

|  |
| --- |
| <style>  h2 ~ p {  color: purple;  }  </style>  <h2>Heading</h2>  <p>This is a sibling after h2 (selected).</p>  <div>Not affected</div>  <p>This is another sibling after h2 (selected).</p> |