7. Explain in brief about the nesting operators in emmet ?

Emmet is a web development abbreviation engine that allows you to write HTML and CSS code quickly and efficiently. It provides various shorthand syntax and nesting operators to streamline the process of writing markup.

Nesting operators in Emmet are used to create nested elements or structures within HTML or CSS code. They allow you to express the hierarchical relationships between elements in a concise manner.

Here are some common nesting operators used in Emmet:

1. Child (`>`): The child operator represents a direct child relationship between elements. It is used to specify that one element is a direct child of another. For example, `div>ul>li` will expand to `<div><ul><li></li></ul></div>`.

2. Sibling (`+`): The sibling operator denotes that elements are at the same level or have the same parent. It is used to specify that one element is a sibling immediately following another. For example, `div+p` will expand to `<div></div><p></p>`.

3. Climb-up (`^`): The climb-up operator allows you to move up the hierarchy of elements. It is used to specify that an element should be placed at a higher level. For example, `div>ul>li^a` will expand to `<div><ul><li></li></ul></div><a></a>`.

4. Multiplication (`*`): The multiplication operator allows you to repeat elements multiple times. It is used to specify the number of repetitions. For example, `ul>li*3` will expand to `<ul><li></li><li></li><li></li></ul>`.

5. Grouping (`()`): The grouping operator allows you to group elements together. It is used to specify that a set of elements should be treated as a unit. For example, `div>(header>h1)+(section>h2)+footer` will expand to:

```html
<div>
  <header>
```

```
    <h1></h1>
  </header>
  <section>
    <h2></h2>
  </section>
  <footer></footer>
</div>
```

These nesting operators in Emmet help you write HTML and CSS code more efficiently by reducing the need for repetitive typing and providing a concise syntax for expressing the structure of your markup.