

## Explain the types of Combinators with example.

1. **General Sibling Combinator (~):** Selects elements that follow a specified element and share the same parent.

### Example:

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

2. **Adjacent Sibling Combinator (+):** Selects elements that immediately follow a specified element and share the same parent.

### Example:

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

3. **Child Combinator (>):** Selects elements that are direct children of a specified element.

### Example:

```
ul > li {  
  
    border-top: 5px solid red;  
  
}
```

4. **Descendant Combinator (space):** Selects all elements that are descendants of a specified element, regardless of level.

**Example:**

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