

Explain the types of Combinators with example:

CSS combinators define the relationship between selectors, allowing you to style elements based on their relationships in the dom hierarchy.

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

Targets elements that are descendants of the specified ancestor.

Example:

Html file:

```
<div>
    <p>Hello</p>
</div>
```

Css file:

```
.div p{
    Color:"blue"
}
```

2. **Child Combinator (>):**

Targets elements that are direct children of a specified parent.

Example:

Html file:

```
<ul> <li>Sub-item</li> </ul>
```

Css file:

```
ul > li { color: green; }
```

3. Adjacent Sibling Combinator(+)

Targets an element that is immediately next to another element.

Example:

Html file:

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1> <p>This paragraph is styled.</p>
```

Css file:

```
h1 + p { color: red; }
```

4. General Sibling Combinator (~)

Targets all elements that are siblings and come after a specified element.

Example:

Html file:

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1> <p>This paragraph is styled.</p>
```

Css file:

```
h1 ~ p { color: red; }
```