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”

}

1. **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; }

1. **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; }

1. **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; }