Understanding Combinators

+ Adjacent Sibling

```
div + p {
}
```

~ General Sibling

```
div ~ p {
}
```

> Child

```
div > p {
}
```

Descendant

```
div p {
}
```

Combinators – Adjacent Sibling

+ Adjacent Sibling

```css
h2 + p {
    color: red;
}
```
CSS

Elements share the same parent

Second element comes **immediately** after first element

```html
<div>
    <h2>Not applied</h2>
    <p>CSS applied</p>
    <h2>Not applied</h2>
    <h3>Not applied</h3>
    <p>Not applied</p>
    <h2>Not applied</h2>
    <p>CSS applied</p>
</div>
```
HTML

Combinators – General Sibling

~ General Sibling

```css
h2 ~ p {
    color: red;
}
```

```html
<div>
    <h2>Not applied</h2>
    <p>CSS applied</p>
    <h2>Not applied</h2>
    <h3>Not applied</h3>
    <p>CSS applied</p>
</div>
```

✓ Element share the same parent

✓ Second element comes after first element

Combinators – Child

> Child

```css
div > p {
    color: red;
}
```

CSS

Second element is a direct child of first element

```html
<div>
    <div>Not applied</div>
    <p>CSS applied</p>
    <div>Not applied</div>
    <article>
        <p>Not applied</p>
    </article>
    <p>CSS applied</p>
</div>
```

HTML

Combinators – Descendant

Descendant

```css
div p {
    color: red;
}
```
CSS

Second element is a
descendant of the first element

```html
<div>
    <div>Not applied</div>
    <p>CSS applied</p>
    <div>Not applied</div>
    <article>
        <p>CSS applied</p>
    </article>
    <p>CSS applied</p>
</div>
```
HTML