

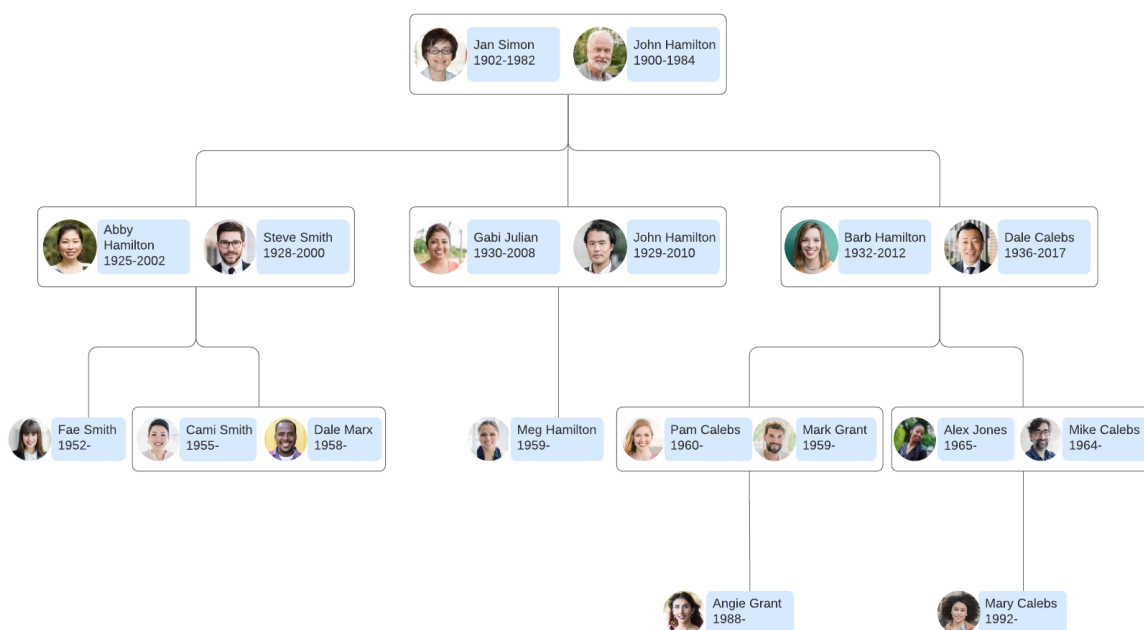


8. Combinators (Kombinatorlar)

Reja:

▼ HTML Tree (Shajara)

Oila shajarasi



HTML shajarasi

Kod

```
<body>

  <div id="content">
    <h1>Sarlavha</h1>
    <p>Paragraph 1</p>
    <p>
      <em>Paragraph 2</em>
    </p>
    <hr>
  </div>
```

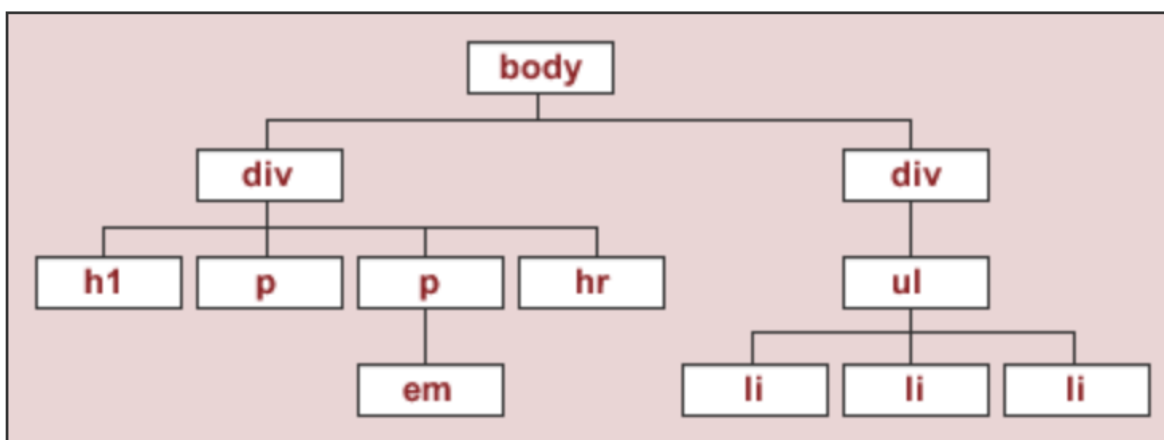
```

<div id="nav">
  <ul>
    <li>Ro'yhat elementi 1</li>
    <li>Ro'yhat elementi 2</li>
    <li>Ro'yhat elementi 3</li>
  </ul>
</div>

</body>

```

Shajara shaklida



▼ Combinators



Combinators (Kombinatorlar) - "selector"lar orasidagi munosabatni (bog'liqlik) ko'rsatib beradigan maxsus simvollar

▼ Turlari

▼ Descendant selector (avlod selektori)



Descendant selector - belgilangan elementning avlodlari bo'lgan barcha elementlarni tanlab oladi

```

<style>
  div p {
    background-color: yellow;
  }
</style>
-----

```

```

<body>
  <h2>Avlod selektori</h2>
  <p>Belgilangan elementning avlodlari bo'lgan barcha elementlarni tanlab oladi</p>

  <div>
    <p>Paragraph 1: "div"ni ichida.</p>
    <p>Paragraph 2: "div"ni ichida.</p>
    <section>
      <p>Paragraph 3: "div"ni ichida.</p>
    </section>
  </div>

  <p>Paragraph 4: "div"ni ichida emas.</p>
  <p>Paragraph 5: "div"ni ichida emas.</p>
</body>

```

▼ Child selector (farzand selektori)



Child selector - belgilangan elementning farzandlari bo'lgan barcha elementlarni tanlaydi.

```

<style>
  div > p {
    background-color: yellow;
  }
</style>
-----
<body>
  <h2>Farzand selektori</h2>
  <p>Belgilangan elementning avlodlari bo'lgan barcha elementlarni tanlab oladi</p>

  <div>
    <p>Paragraph 1: "div"ni ichida.</p>
    <p>Paragraph 2: "div"ni ichida.</p>
    <section>
      <p>Paragraph 3: "div"ni ichida.</p>
    </section>
    <p>Paragraph 4: "div"ni ichida.</p>
  </div>

  <p>Paragraph 5: "div"ni ichida emas.</p>
  <p>Paragraph 6: "div"ni ichida emas.</p>
</body>

```

▼ Adjacent sibling selector (qo'shni qardosh selektori)



Adjacent sibling selector - bir elementga yon qo'shni bo'lgan boshqa elementni tanlash uchun ishlatiladi.

```
<style>
  div + p {
    background-color: yellow;
  }
</style>
-----
<body>

  <h2>Yon qo'shni qardosh selektori</h2>

  <p>Bir elementga qo'shni bo'lgan boshqa elementni tanlash uchun ishlatiladi</p>

  <div>
    <p>Paragraph 1: "div"ni ichida.</p>
    <p>Paragraph 2: "div"ni ichida.</p>
  </div>

  <p>Paragraph 3: "div"dan keyin.</p>
  <p>Paragraph 4: "div"dan keyin.</p>

  <div>
    <p>Paragraph 5: "div"ni ichida.</p>
    <p>Paragraph 6: "div"ni ichida.</p>
  </div>

  <p>Paragraph 7: "div"dan keyin.</p>
  <p>Paragraph 8: "div"dan keyin.</p>

</body>
```

▼ General sibling selector (umumiy qardosh selektori)



General sibling selector - bir elementga qo'shni bo'lgan barcha elementlarni tanlash uchun ishlatiladi.

```
<style>
  div ~ p {
    background-color: yellow;
  }
</style>
-----
<body>

  <h2>Umumiy qardosh selektori</h2>

  <p>Bir elementga qo'shni bo'lgan barcha elementlarni tanlash uchun ishlatiladi</p>
```

```
<p>Paragraph 1: "div"ni ichida emas.</p>

<div>
  <p>Paragraph 2: "div"ni ichida.</p>
</div>

<p>Paragraph 3: "div"dan keyin.</p>
<h2>Qandaydir sarlavha</h2>
<p>Paragraph 4: "div"dan keyin.</p>

</body>
```

Reference:

<https://d2slcw3kip6qmk.cloudfront.net/marketing/blog/2019Q3/family-tree-chart/genealogy-chart-example.png>

<http://web.simmons.edu/~grabiner/comm244/weekfour/document-tree.html>