## CSS Combinators

A combinator is something that explains the relationship between the selectors.

A CSS selector can contain more than one simple selector. Between the simple selectors, we can include a combinator.

There are four different combinators in CSS3:

* descendant selector (space)
* child selector (>)
* adjacent sibling selector (+)
* general sibling selector (~)

## Descendant Selector

The descendant selector matches all elements that are descendants of a specified element.

The following example selects all <p> elements inside <div> elements:

### Example

div p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}

## Child Selector

The child selector selects all elements that are the immediate children of a specified element.

The following example selects all <p> elements that are immediate children of a <div> element:

### Example

div > p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}

## Adjacent Sibling Selector

The adjacent sibling selector selects all elements that are the adjacent siblings of a specified element.

Sibling elements must have the same parent element, and "adjacent" means "immediately following".

The following example selects all <p> elements that are placed immediately after <div> elements:

### Example

div + p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}

## General Sibling Selector

The general sibling selector selects all elements that are siblings of a specified element.

The following example selects all <p> elements that are siblings of <div> elements:

### Example

div ~ p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}