# **CSS Combinators - Practice Code**

# Problem Statement 1: Adjacent Sibling Selector

With help of the adjacent sibling selectors apply styles to paragraph elements that are directly followed by the div element in the HTML code.

Adjacent Sibling Selector
The + selector is used to select an element that is directly after another specific element.
The following example selects the first p element that are placed immediately after div elements:
Paragraph 1 in the div.
Paragraph 2 in the div.
Paragraph 3. After a div.
Paragraph 4. After a div.
Paragraph 5 in the div.
Paragraph 6 in the div.
Paragraph 7. After a div.
Paragraph 8. After a div.

# Problem Statement 2: General Sibling Selector

With help of the general sibling selector apply styles to all paragraph elements that are next siblings of a div element.

General Sibling Selector
The general sibling selector (~) selects all elements that are next siblings of a specified element.
Paragraph 1.
Paragraph 2.
Paragraph 3.
Some code.
Paragraph 4.

### Problem Statement 3: Child Combinator Selector

With help of the child combinator selector apply styles to all paragraph elements that are the children of a div element.

# Child Selector

The child selector (>) selects all elements that are the children of a specified element.

Paragraph 1 in the div.

Paragraph 2 in the div.

Paragraph 3 in the div (inside a section element).

Paragraph 4 in the div.

Paragraph 5. Not in a div.

Paragraph 6. Not in a div.

## Problem Statement 4: Descendant Combinator Selector

With help of descendant Combinator Selector apply styles to all paragraph elements that are descendants of a div element.

# **CSS Descendant Selector**

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

Paragraph 1 in the div.

Paragraph 2 in the div.

Paragraph 3 in the div.

Paragraph 4. Not in a div.

Paragraph 5. Not in a div.

## Solution:

### Problem Statement 1:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div + p  {
 background-color: yellow;
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Adjacent Sibling Selector</h2>
The + selector is used to select an element that is directly after
another specific element.
\protect\ensuremath{\text{cp}}\protect\ensuremath{\text{The following example selects}} the first p element that are placed
immediately after div elements:
<div>
 Paragraph 1 in the div.
 Paragraph 2 in the div.
</div>
Paragraph 3. After a div.
Paragraph 4. After a div.
<div>
 Paragraph 5 in the div.
  Paragraph 6 in the div.
</div>
Paragraph 7. After a div.
Paragraph 8. After a div.
</body>
</html>
```

### **Problem Statement 2:**

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

### **Problem Statement 3:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div > p {
 background-color: yellow;
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Child Selector</h2>
The child selector (>) selects all elements that are the children of a
specified element.
<div>
 Paragraph 1 in the div.
 Paragraph 2 in the div.
 <section>
   <!-- not Child but Descendant -->
   Paragraph 3 in the div (inside a section element).
 </section>
 Paragraph 4 in the div.
</div>
Paragraph 5. Not in a div.
Paragraph 6. Not in a div.
</body>
</html>
```

## Problem Statement 4:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div p {
 background-color: yellow;
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>CSS Descendant Selector</h2>
The descendant selector matches all elements that are descendants of a
specified element.
<div>
 Paragraph 1 in the div.
 Paragraph 2 in the div.
 <section>Paragraph 3 in the div.</section>
Paragraph 4. Not in a div.
Paragraph 5. Not in a div.
</body>
</html>
```