CSS Combinators

Topics Covered:

- CSS Combinators.
- Types of Combinators.
  - Descendant selector.
  - Child selector.
  - Adjacent Sibling selector.
  - General Sibling selector.

Topics in Detail:

CSS Combinators:

- Combinator explains the relationship between the selectors(CSS selectors are the patterns used to select the elements for style purposes).
- There can be more than one simple selector or complex selector in a **CSS selector**, and between these selectors, we can include a combinator
- Combinators combine the selectors to provide them a useful relationship and the position of content in the document.
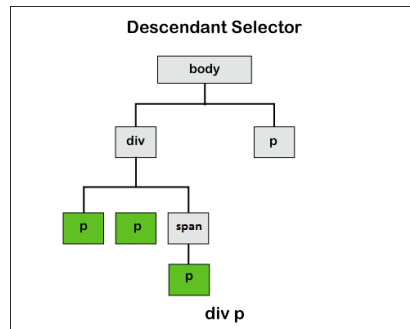- A CSS Combinator explains the relationship between one or more simple selectors.

Types of Combinator

- Descendant Selector
- Child Selector
- Adjacent Sibling Selector
- General Sibling Selector

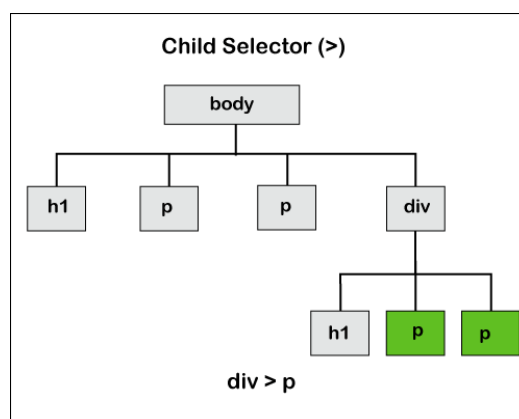| Selector	Symbol	Description
Descendant	Space	Selects all descendent elements of specific element
Child	>	Selects all child elements of specific element
Adjacent Sibling	+	Selects an element that is immediately following the specific element
General Sibling	~	Selects all next sibling elements following the specific element

Descendant Selector (Space)

- Descendant Selector selects **all descendant** elements of a specific element.
- It can be a **direct** child or **deeper** than five levels, but it will still be referred to as a **descendant**.
- It combines two selectors in which the **first** selector represents an **ancestor** (parent, parent's parent, etc.), and the **second** selector represents **descendants**. The elements matched by the second selector are selected if they have an **ancestor** element that matches the first selector.
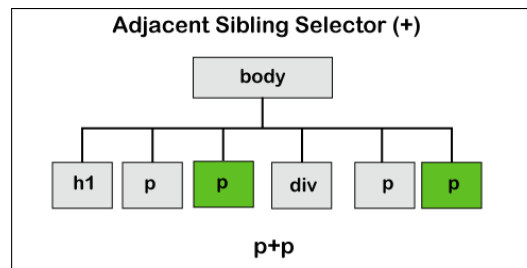

Child Selector (>)

- Child Selector selects **all children elements** of a specific element.
- It selects the **direct** descendant of the parent.
- This combinator only matches the elements that are the **immediate child** in the document tree.
- It is **stricter** as compared to the **descendant selector** because it selects the second selector only when the first selector is its parent.

Adjacent Sibling Selector (+)

- Selects an element that is **immediately** following the specific element.
- It matches the second element only when the element immediately follows the first element, and both of them are the children of the **same** parent.

General Sibling Selector (~)

- Selects all the elements that follow the elements of the first selector, and both of them are children of the **same** parent.
- It can be used for selecting the **group** of elements that share the **common** parent element.