Combinator Selector

Combinator selector is used to combine selectors together by placing symbol between the selectors. These symbols have special meaning while combining the selectors. There are following combinator:

- descendant selector (denoted by space symbol)
- child selector (denoted by > symbol)
- adjacent sibling selector (denoted by + symbol)
- general sibling selector (denoted by ~ symbol)

Descendant selector (space)

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

```css
div p {
  background-color: lightgreen;
  color: darkgreen;
}
```

All `<p>` elements that are inside `<div>` will be styled.

Child selector (>)

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

```css
div > p {
  background-color: lightgreen;
  color: darkgreen;
}
```

All `<p>` elements that are children of `<div>` will be styled.

Adjacent sibling selector (+)

The adjacent sibling selector selects element that is adjacent siblings of a specified element.
**General sibling selector** (~)  
The general sibling selector selects all elements that are siblings of a specified element.

```html
div ~ p {
  background-color: lightgreen;
  color: darkgreen;
}
```

Here, descendant selector is used; you are supposed to create three more HTML files by putting above selectors one by one.

Outputs of all combinators are shown below.
Output: Using Descendant Selector

Paragraph 1, 2, 3 are styled because these are inside <div> tag, hence are descendant of <div>.

Paragraph 4, 5 are not styled because these are outside of <div> tag, hence are not descendant of <div>.

Output: Using Child Selector

Para 1, 3 are styled because these are children of <div> but para 2 is not child of <div>. It is descendant but not child because it is placed within <section> .. </section>
Exercise:

1. Create four different HTML documents, each having one type of combinator selectors.