

# Document

- description : CSS Combinators
- author :
- email : shlim@repia.com
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## Source of the article

- “Do it! HTML5 + CSS3 ” / / / 1 9 2019  
6 3 /
- [https://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_combinators.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_combinators.asp)

## CSS ( ) (Combinator or Combination Selectors)

CSS

CSS 4 가

- ( , ) (Descendant Selector) - ( : space )
- (Child Selector) - ( : > )
- (Adjacent Sibling Selector) - ( : + )
- ( ) ((General) Sibling Selector) - ( : ~ )

## ( , ) (Descendant Selector) - ( : space)

<p>

```
div p {
  background-color: yellow;
```

```
}
```

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

<h2>Descendant Selector</h2>
<p>The Descendant selector matches all elements that are descendants of a
specified element.</p>

<div>
  <p>Paragraph 1 in the div</P> // yellow
  <p>Paragraph 2 in the div</P> // yellow
  <selection><p>Paragraph 3 in the div</P></selection> // yellow
</div>

<p>Paragraph 4. Not in a div</p>
<p>Paragraph 5. Not in a div</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## (Child Selector) - ( : > )

```
<div>
```

```
<p>
```

```
div > p {
  background-color: yellow;
}
```

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
div > p {
```

```

    background-color: yellow;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Child Selector</h2>
<p>The Child selector (>) selects all elements that are the children of a
specified element.</p>

<div>
  <p>Paragraph 1 in the div</P>           //      yellow
  <p>Paragraph 2 in the div</P>           //      yellow
  <selection><p>Paragraph 3 in the div</P></selection> // not child but
Descendant
  <p>Paragraph 4 in the div</P>           //      yellow
</div>

<p>Paragraph 5. Not in a div</p>
<p>Paragraph 6. Not in a div</p>

</body>
</html>

```

### (Adjacent Sibling Selector) - ( : + )

가 , “ (adjacent)” “ ”

·

·

```

<div>
  <p>
  .

```

```

**div + p** {
  background-color: yellow;
}

```

```

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

```

## 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:

```
<div>
  <p>Paragraph 1 in the div</P>
  <p>Paragraph 2 in the div</P>
</div>

<p>Paragraph 3. After a div</p>           //           yellow
<p>Paragraph 4. After a div</p>

<div>
  <p>Paragraph 5 in the div</P>
  <p>Paragraph 6 in the div</P>
</div>

<p>Paragraph 7. After a div</p>           //           yellow
<p>Paragraph 8. After a div</p>

</body>
</html>
```

### ( ) ((General) Sibling Selector) - ( : ~ )

```
( )
  <div>
    <p>
```

```
**div ~ p** {
  background-color: yellow;
}
```

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

```

</head>
<body>

<h2>General Sibling Selector</h2>
<p>The general sibling selector (~) selects all elements that are siblings
of a specified element.</p>

<p>Paragraph 1.</P>

<div>
  <p>Paragraph 2</P>
</div>

<p>Paragraph 3.</p>      //      yellow
<h4>Some code</h4>
<p>Paragraph 4</p>      //      yellow

</body>
</html>

```

## CSS Combinator Selectors

Selector	Example	Example description
element element	div p	<div> 요소들 내의 모든 <p> 요소들을 선택합니다.
Element>element	div>p	부모가 하나의 <div> 요소인 곳의 모든 <p>요소들을 선택합니다.
Element+element	div+p	<div> 요소들 바로 다음에 위치한 첫 번째 <p>요소를 선택합니다.
Element~element	div~p	<P>요소 다음의 모든 <ul>요소들을 선택합니다.

, [CSS](#), [combinator](#), [selector](#), [combination](#), [selector](#)

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