

# CSS Combinators

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## Source of the article

- "Do it! HTML5 + CSS3" / / / 1 9 2019  
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- [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;
```

```
}
```

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

## Descendant Selector

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

Paragraph 1 in the div

```
//      yellow
```

Paragraph 2 in the div

```
//      yellow
```

Paragraph 3 in the div

```
//      yellow
```

Paragraph 4. Not in a div

Paragraph 5. Not in a div

## (Child Selector) - ( : > )

<div>

<p>

.

.

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

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

## Child Selector

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

Paragraph 1 in the div

```
//      yellow
```

Paragraph 2 in the div

```
//      yellow
```

Paragraph 3 in the div

```
// not child but Descendant
```

Paragraph 4 in the div

```
//      yellow
```

Paragraph 5. Not in a div

Paragraph 6. Not in a div

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

가 , “ (adjacent)” “ .

·

<div> <p> .

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

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

## Adjacent Sibling Selector

The + selector is used to selects 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

```
//      yellow
```

Paragraph 4. After a div

Paragraph 5 in the div

Paragraph 6 in the div

Paragraph 7. After a div

```
//      yellow
```

Paragraph 8. After a div

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

(       )                      <div>                      <p>                      .

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

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

## General Sibling Selector

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

Paragraph 1.

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3.

```
//      yellow
```

**Some code**

Paragraph 4

```
//      yellow
```

## 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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