

CSS

CSS FUNDAMENTALS

Combinators



IN A ROCKET

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DESCENDANT
Combinator

CHILD

SIBLING

DESCENDANT COMBINATOR

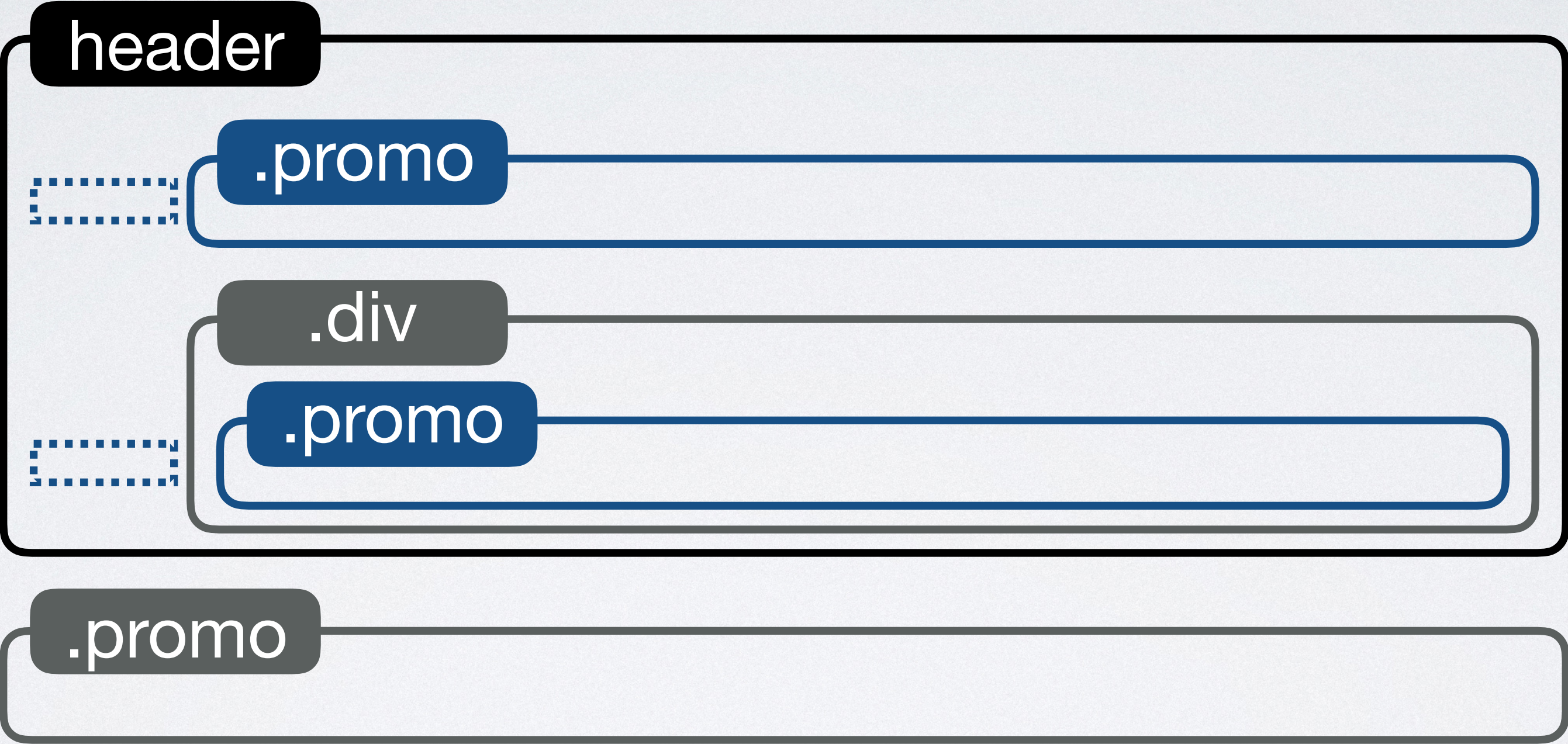
Describe an element that is the descendant of another element in the document tree.

Syntax `selectorOutside selectorInside {style properties}`

`header .promo {color: green}`

With this code all elements that have a class promo inside a header element are shown in green.

header .promo



HTML

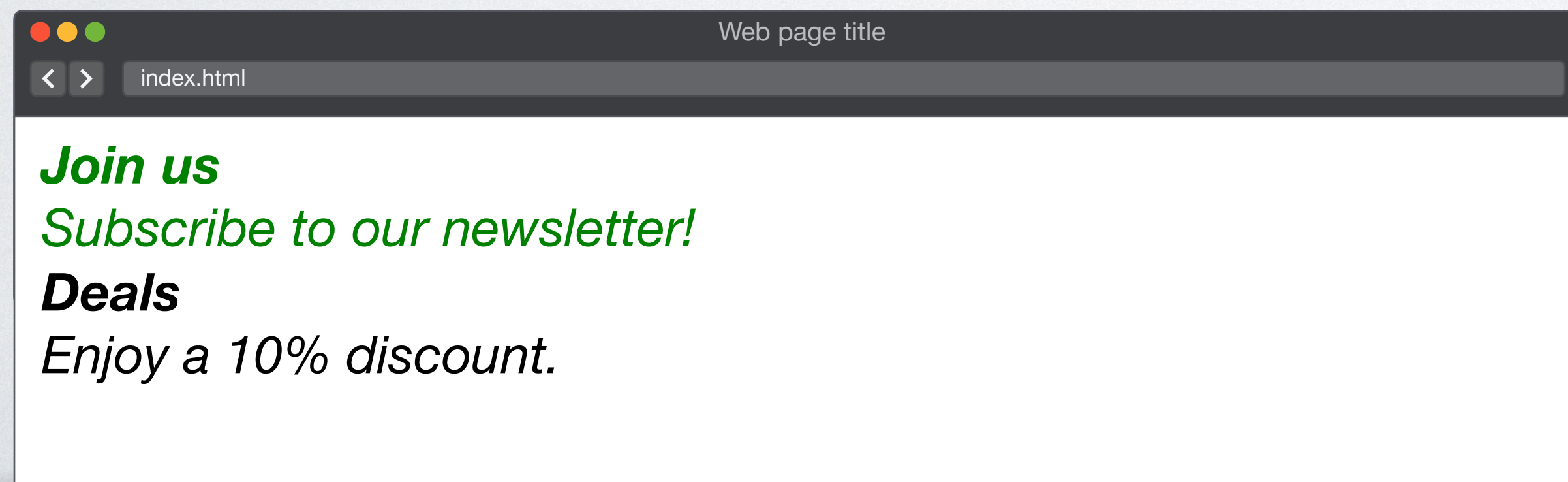
```
<body>
<header>
  <h1 class="promo">Join us</h1>
  <div>
    <p class="promo">Subscribe to our newsletter!</p>
  </div>
</header>
<h1 class="promo">Deals</h1>
<p class="promo">Enjoy a 10% discount.</p>
</body>
```

CSS

```
.promo { font-style: italic; }

header .promo { color: green; }
```

Browser



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Combinator

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CHILD COMBINATOR

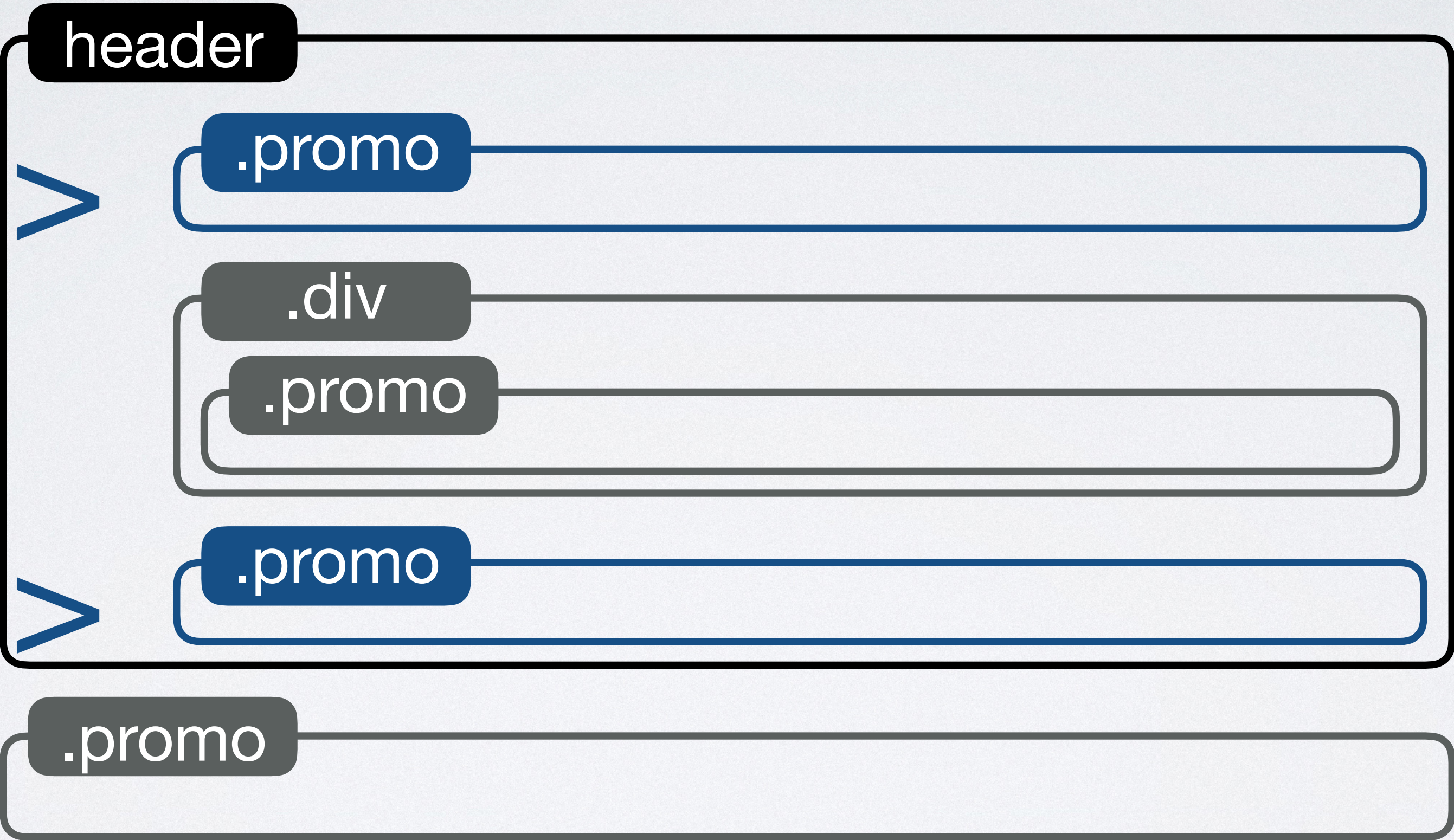
Only targets immediate child elements.

Syntax `selectorOutside > selectorInside {style properties}`

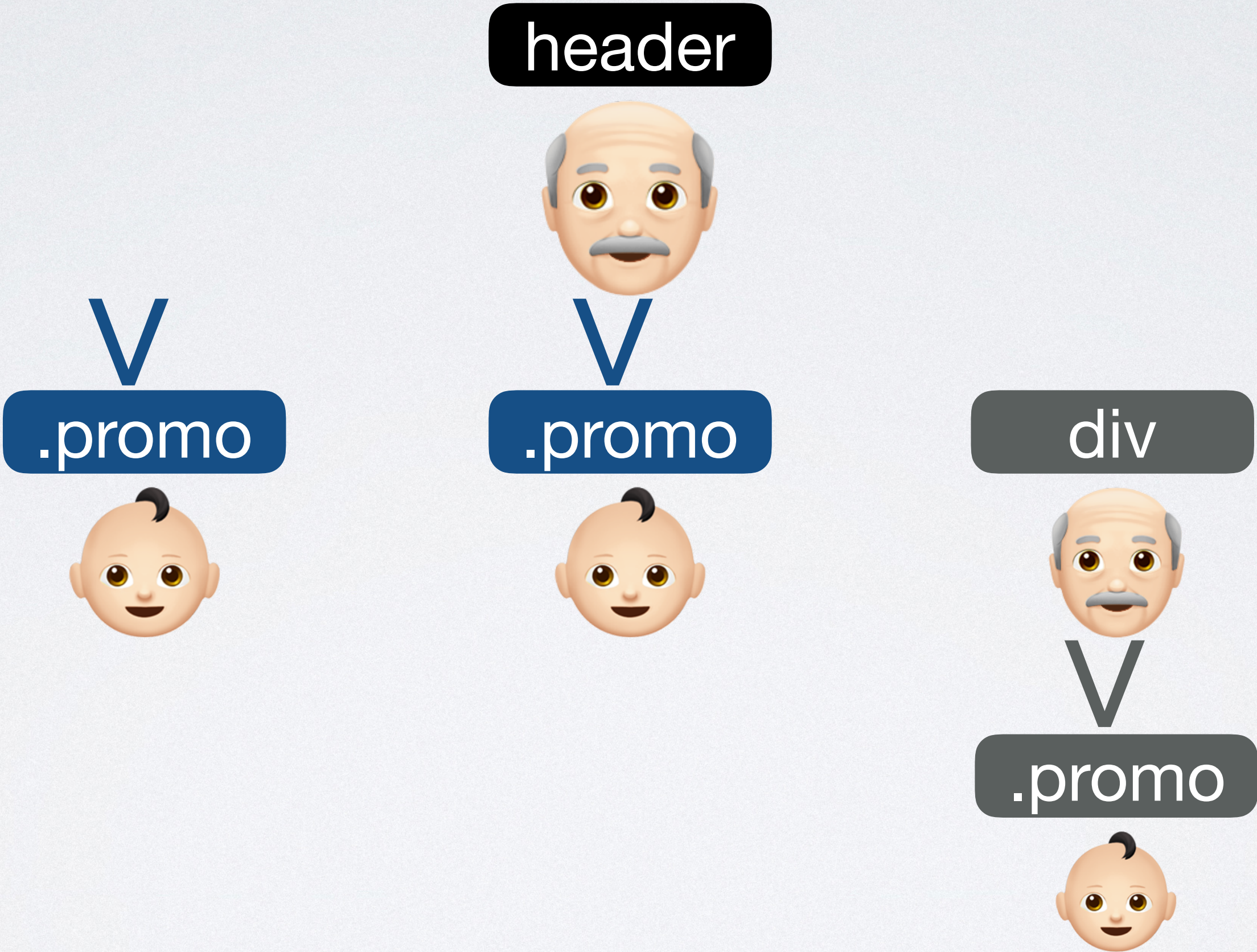
`header > .promo {color: green}`

With this code only the immediate child elements of header that have a class promo are shown in green.

header > .promo



header > .promo



HTML

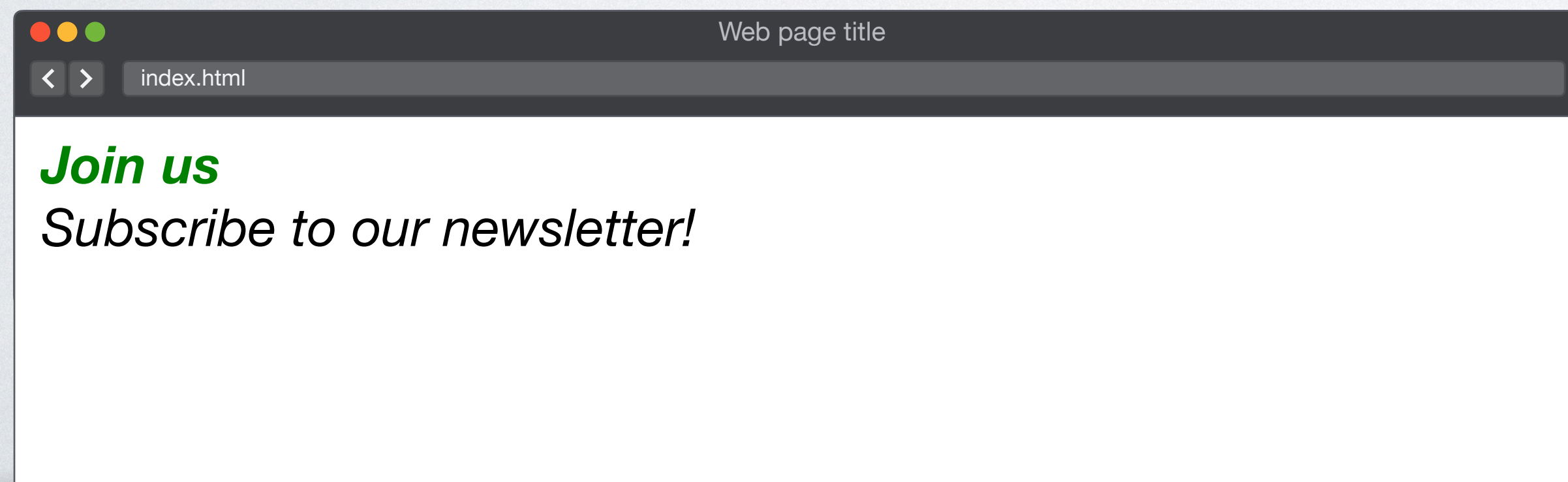
```
<body>
<header>
  <h1 class="promo">Join us</h1>
  <div>
    <p class="promo">Subscribe to our
      newsletter!</p>
  </div>
</header>
</body>
```

CSS

```
.promo { font-style: italic; }

header > .promo { color: green; }
```

Browser



DESCENDANT

CHILD

SIBLING
Combinator

**Sibling
combinators**

General

Adjacent

SIBLING COMBINATOR: GENERAL

Select elements based of sibling relationships.

Syntax `selectorA ~ selectorB {style properties}`

`h2 ~ p {color: green}`

With this code only the paragraphs that are siblings of h2 are shown in green.

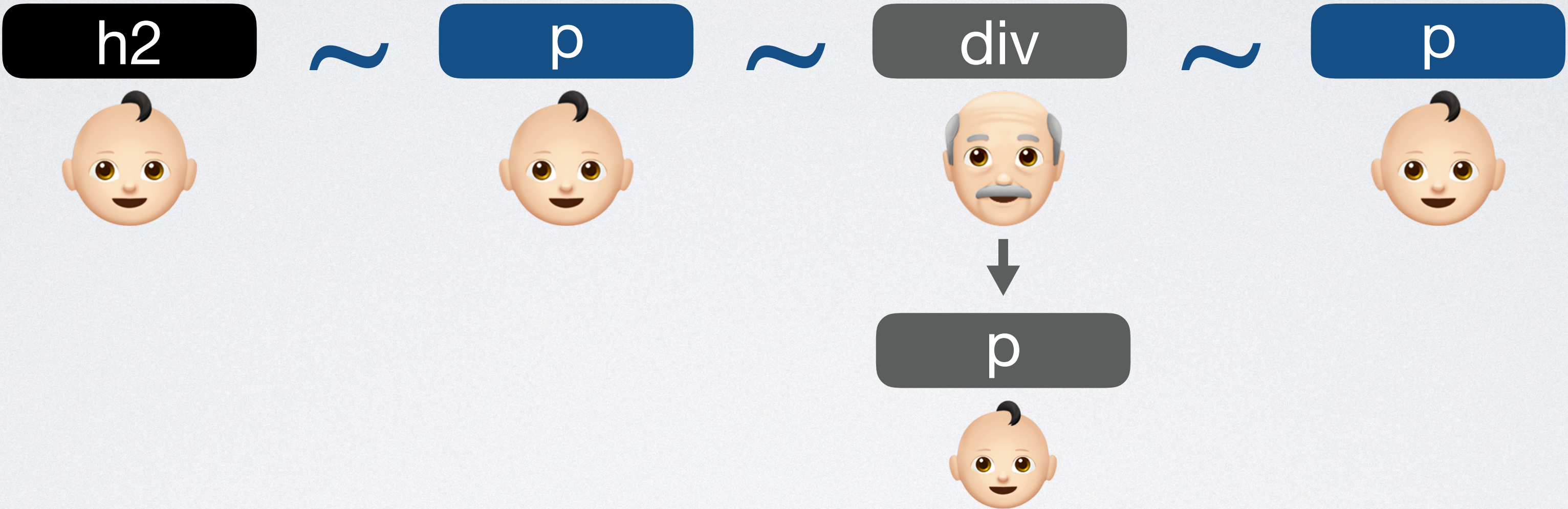
SIBLING COMBINATOR: GENERAL

$h2 \sim p$



SIBLING COMBINATOR: GENERAL

$h2 \sim p$



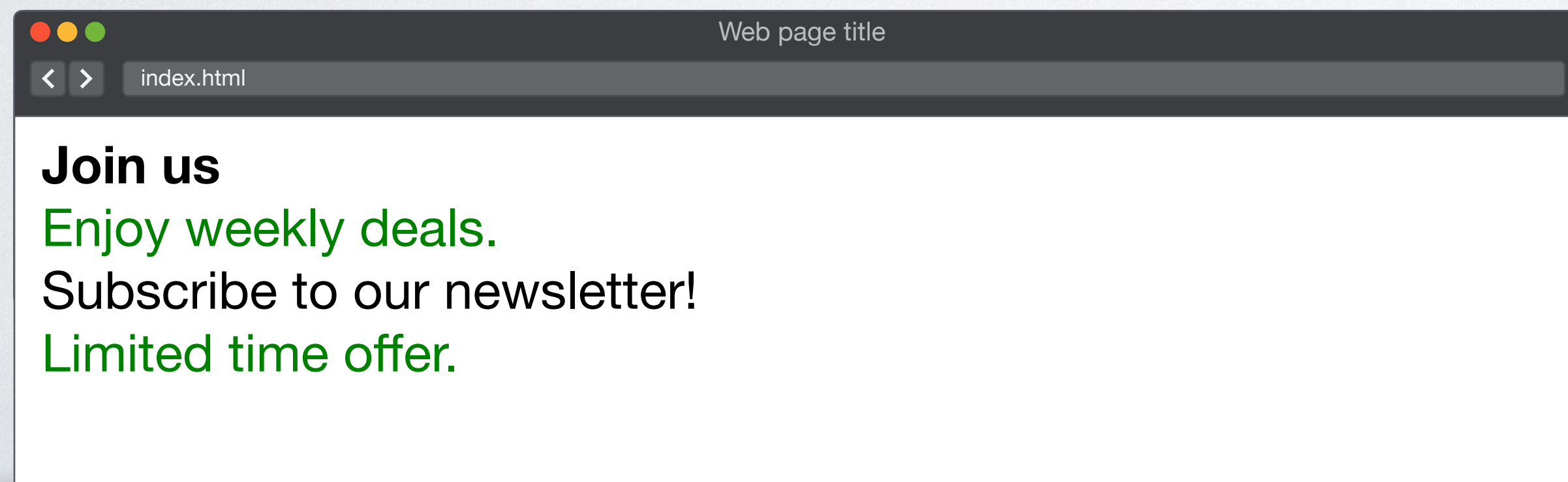
HTML

```
<body>
<h2>Join us</h2>
<p>Enjoy weekly deals.</p>
<div>
  <p>Subscribe to our newsletter!</p>
</div>
<p>Limited time offer.</p>
</body>
```

CSS

```
h2 ~ p { color: green; }
```

Browser



**Sibling
combinators**

General
Adjacent

SIBLING COMBINATOR: ADJACENT

Select elements that are immediate siblings, not just general.

Syntax `selectorA + selectorB {style properties}`

`h2 + p {color: green}`

With this code only the paragraphs that are immediate siblings of h2 are shown in green.

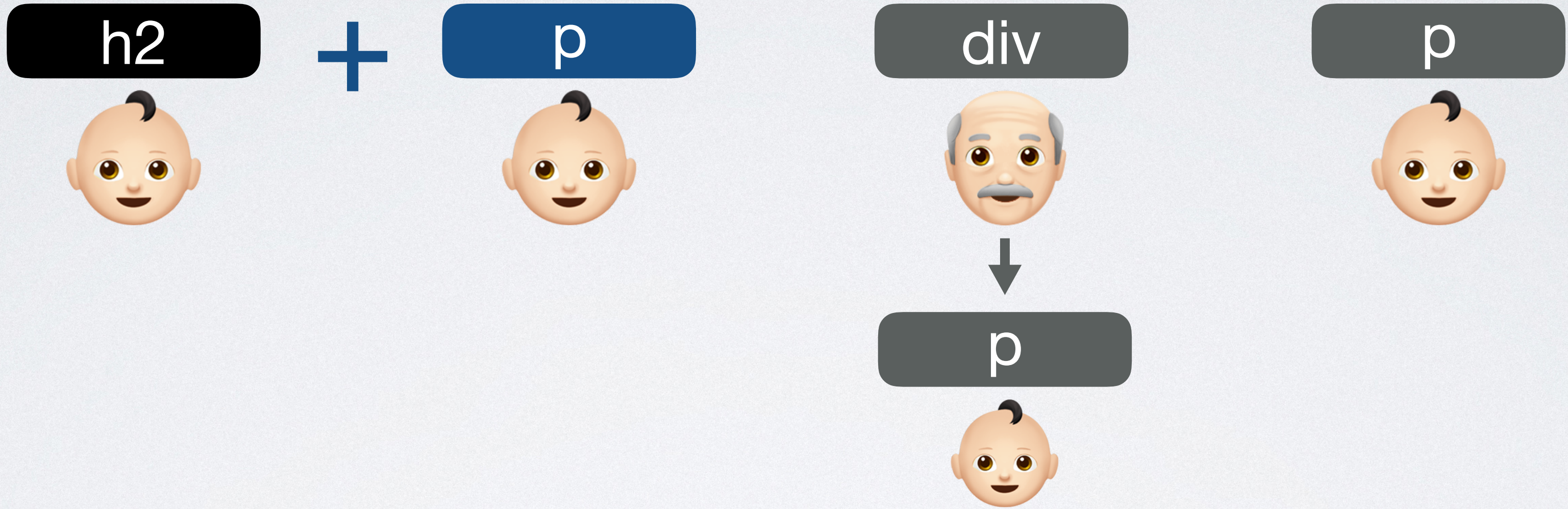
SIBLING COMBINATOR: ADJACENT

h2 + p



SIBLING COMBINATOR: ADJACENT

h2 + p



SIBLING COMBINATOR: ADJACENT

READY TO USE CODE

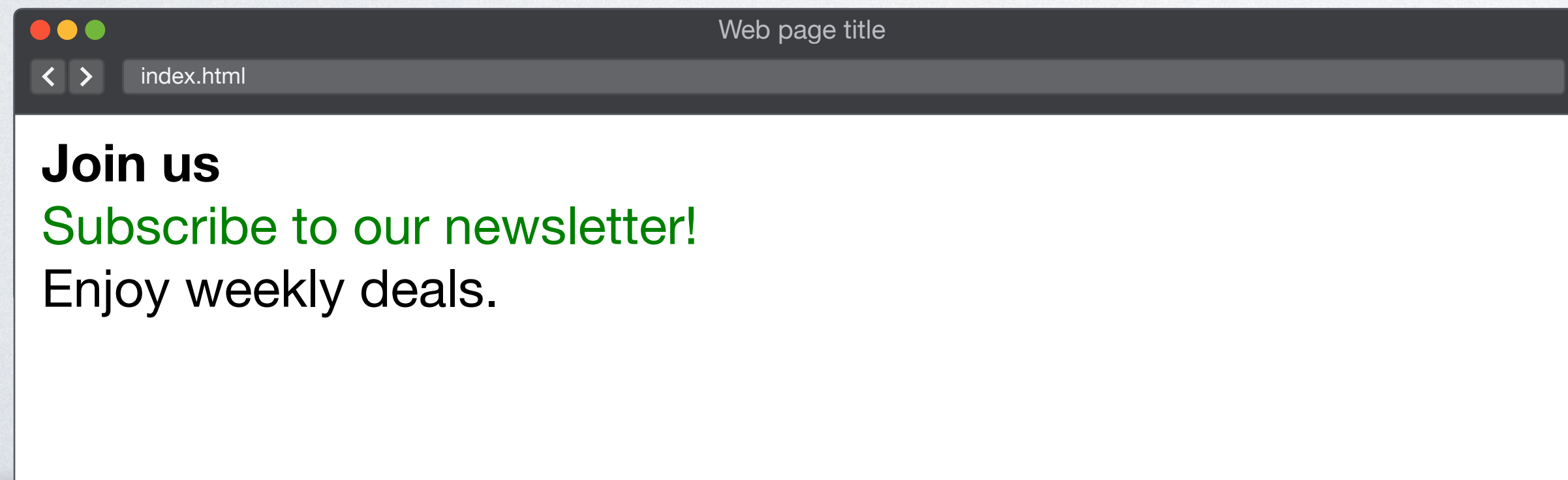
HTML

```
<body>
<h2>Join us</h2>
<p>Subscribe to our newsletter!</p>
<p>Enjoy weekly deals.</p>
</body>
```

CSS

```
h2 + p { color: green; }
```

Browser



SIBLING COMBINATOR: ADJACENT

[READY TO USE CODE](#)

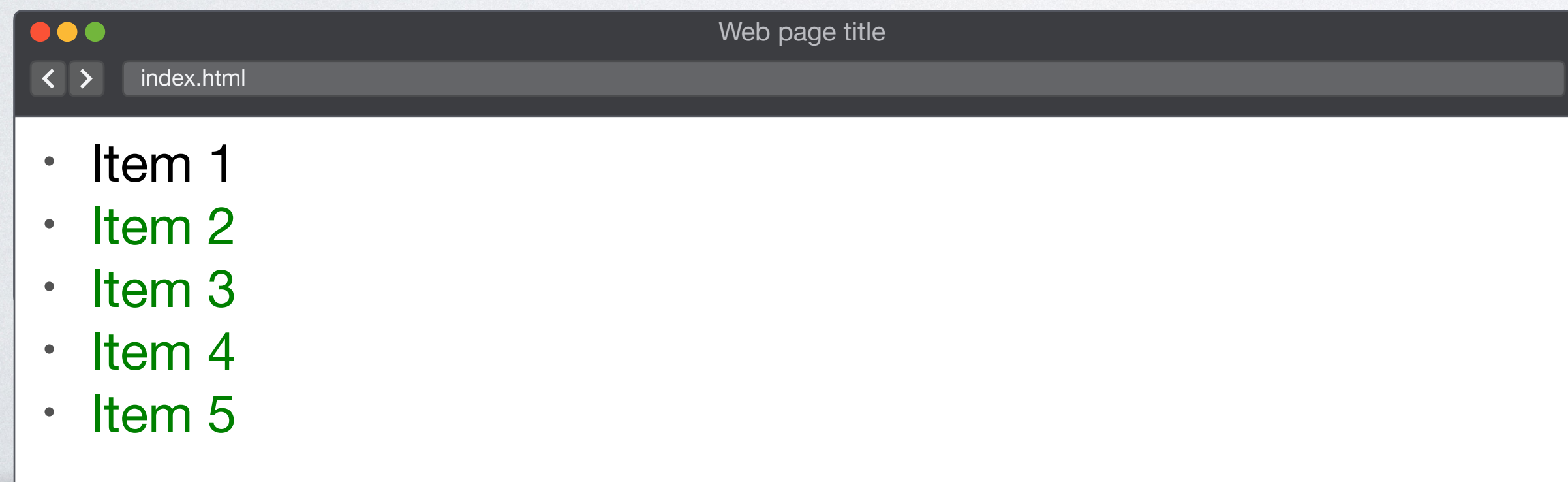
HTML

```
<body>
<ul>
  <li>Item 1</li>
  <li>Item 2</li>
  <li>Item 3</li>
  <li>Item 4</li>
  <li>Item 5</li>
</ul>
</body>
```

CSS

```
li + li { color: green; }
```

Browser



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Combinator



CHILD

Combinator



SIBLING

Combinator



AVOID EXTRA SELECTORS



```
body #container .myclass ul li {....}
```



```
.someclass li {...}
```


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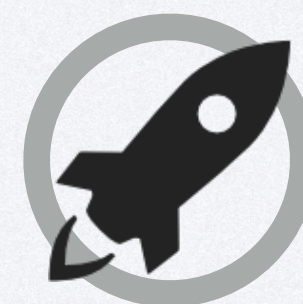
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+ QUIZZES

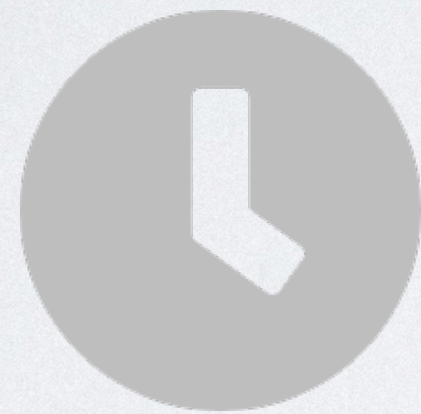
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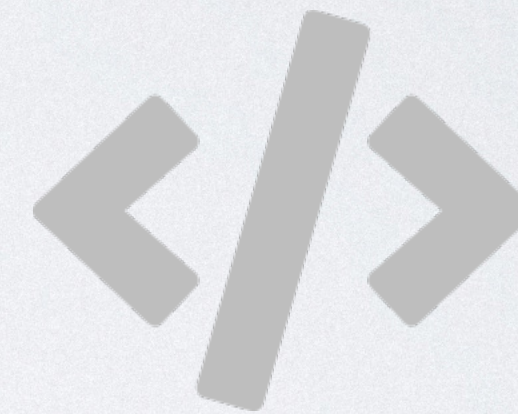
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CSS

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Combinators



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