

# COMP 1017

Day 11

Selectors & Classes

In CSS, we use **selectors** to target the HTML in our web pages that we want to style.

So, what kind of selectors exist?

# Selectors

Variations on a theme.

# HTML Elements.

```
html { }
```

```
body { }
```

```
h1 { }
```

```
section { }
```

```
ul { }
```

```
li { }
```

ID's.

```
#hero-banner { }
```

```
#jumbotron { }
```

**IDs** are very powerful selectors that can only be used once per page.

We won't be using IDs in this course because they can **override** just about anything.



# Classes.

```
.container { }
```

```
.container-fluid {  
}
```

```
.row { }
```

```
.banner-image { }
```

We *will* be using all sorts of **classes**, so  
let's talk about them!

# Classes

What is a **class**?

A class is a **bunch of rules** that we can write in our CSS and add to anything within our HTML.

Classes have a dot ( . ), followed by a  
semantic name.

```
.container-960px {  
    width: 960px;  
}
```

In order for classes to work, they need to be in **two places**:

1. your HTML\*
2. your CSS

\* this will be the **value** of the **class** attribute



```
<p class="container-960px">
```

You can add as many classes to your HTML elements as you like!

All you have to do is separate your class names by spaces.

```
<ul>
```

```
<li class="item">One</li>
```

```
<li class="item two">Two</li>
```

```
<li class="item item-link  
three">Three</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
.item {
```

```
    font-size: 18px;
```

```
}
```

```
.two {
```

```
    color : pink;
```

```
}
```

```
.item-link {
```

```
    font-weight : bold;
```

```
}
```

# Best Practices

Let's talk about a few do's and don'ts.

**Do** choose class names that are relevant to what you're doing.

Don't just use numbers or letters or something arbitrary.



**Do** use hyphens ( - ) or underscores ( \_ ) to concatenate words.

Don't use spaces or camelCase.

do keep everything lowercase.

Don't start your name off with a number.