LEARNING ACTIVITY SHEET
SPECIAL PROGRAM IN ICT
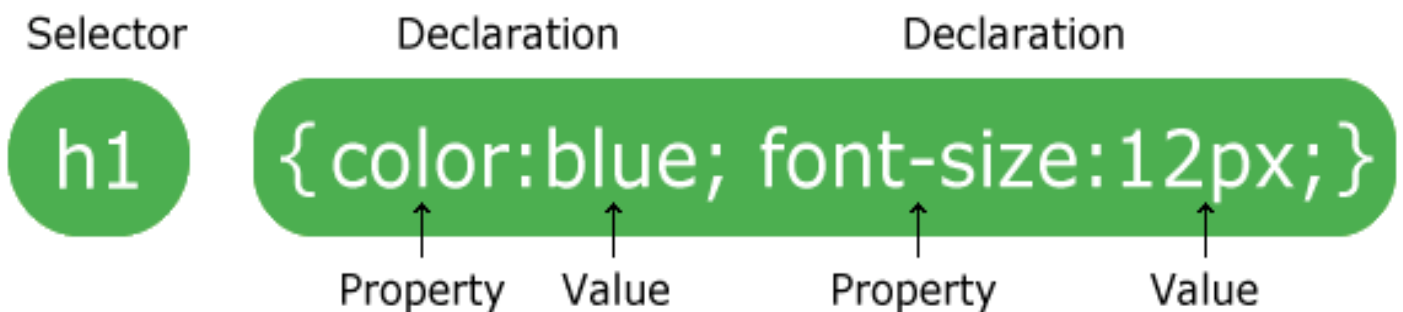**WEB DESIGN 9**
Fourth Quarter, Week 3

Name of Learner: _____

 Grade Level /Section: _____ Date: _____

CSS SELECTORS

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR LEARNERS

- Internal CSS may be used if one single page has a unique style.
- Internal CSS are defined within the <style> and </style> tags, inside the <head> section of an HTML page.
- A CSS rule-set should be followed when using Internal CSS.
- A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block.
- The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.
- The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.
- A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

CSS Selectors are used to find HTML elements based on their **element name**, **id**, **class**, and **attribute**.

ELEMENT SELECTOR
The **element selector** selects elements based on the element name.

```
 1  <!DOCTYPE html>
 2  <html>
 3      <head>
 4          <title> Internal CSS </title>
 5          <style type="text/css">
 6              p {text-align: center; font-size: 16px; color: red;}
 7              h1 {text-align: center; font-family: Calibri; color: dodgerblue}
 8          </style>
 9      </head>
10      <body>
11          <h1> This is a heading </h1>
12          <h2> This is another heading </h2>
13          <p> This is a paragraph </p>
14          <p> This is another paragraph </p>
15      </body>
16  </html>
```

ID SELECTOR

The **id selector** uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element. The id of an element should be unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element. To select an element with specific id, **write a hash character (#)**, followed by the id of the element. An id name cannot start with a number.

```
 1  <!DOCTYPE html>
 2  <html>
 3      <head>
 4          <title> Internal CSS </title>
 5          <style type="text/css">
 6              #para1 {text-align: center; font-size: 16px; color: red}
 7              #header1 {text-align: center; font-family: Calibri; color: dodgerblue}
 8          </style>
 9      </head>
10      <body>
11          <h1 id="header1"> This is a heading </h1>
12          <h1> This is another header </h1>
13          <p id="para1"> This is a paragraph </p>
14          <p> This is another paragraph </p>
15      </body>
16  </html>
```

CLASS SELECTOR

The **class selector** selects elements with a specific class attribute. To select elements with a specific class, **write a period (.) character**, followed by the name of the class. A class name cannot start with a number. HTML elements can also refer to more than one class.

```
 1  <!DOCTYPE html>
 2  <html>
 3      <head>
 4          <title> Internal CSS </title>
 5          <style type="text/css">
 6              .center {text-align: center;}
 7              .red {color: red; font-family: Calibri; font-size: 2em}
 8          </style>
 9      </head>
10      <body>
11          <h1 class="center"> This is a centered heading </h1>
12          <h1 class="red center"> This is a red centered heading </h1>
13          <p class="center red"> This is a centered red paragraph </p>
14          <p class="red"> This is a red paragraph </p>
15      </body>
16  </html>
```

GROUPING SELECTOR

Grouping selectors will be ideal if you have elements with the same style definitions. Grouping selectors will help minimize the length of the code. To group selectors, separate each selector with a **comma**.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title> Internal CSS </title>
        <style type="text/css">
            h1 {
                text-align: center;
                color: red;
            }
            h2 {
                text-align: center;
                color: red;
            }
            p{
                text-align: center;
                color:red;
            }
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
        <h1> This is a heading </h1>
        <h2> This is another heading </h2>
        <p> This is a paragraph </p>
    </body>
</html>
```
Element selector

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title> Internal CSS </title>
        <style type="text/css">
            h1, h2, p {
                text-align: center;
                color: red;
            }
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
        <h1> This is a heading </h1>
        <h2> This is another heading </h2>
        <p> This is a paragraph </p>
    </body>
</html>
```
Grouping selector

LEARNING COMPETENCY

Use Internal CSS selectors.

ACTIVITY 1

Try to edit the following html below by using any of the Internal CSS selectors.

```
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html>
3       <head>
4           <title>Laboratory 6</title>
5       </head>
6       <body style="background-color: lavenderblush">
7           <hr />
8           <h1 style="font-family: century gothic;text-align: center"> Internet and the World Wide Web </h1>
9           <p style="font-family: arial;text-align: justify">
10              Many people use the terms <b> Internet </b> and the <b> World Wide Web </b> interchangeably, but in
                fact, the two terms are not synonymous. The Internet and the Web are two separated but related things.
11          </p>
12          <p style="font-family: arial;text-align: justify">
13              The <b> Internet </b> is a massive network of networks, a networking infrastructure. It connects
                millions of computers together globally, forming a network in which any computer can communicate with
                other computers as long as they are both connected to the internet. Information can travel via the
                internet via a variety of languages called <i> "Protocols" </i>.
14          </p>
15          <p style="font-family: arial;text-align: justify">
16              The <b> World Wide Web </b> or simply <i> "Web" </i>, is a way of accessing information over the medium
                of the internet. It is an information-sharing model that is built on top of the internet. The web uses
                the <b> HTTP protocol</b>, only one of the languages spoken over the internet, to transmit data.
17          </p>
18          <hr />
19      </body>
20  </html>
```

ACTIVITY 2

Match the words in Column A with its definition in Column B. Write the letter of your answer in a one whole sheet of paper.

1. This selector helps you minimize the length of the code.
2. Location of internal CSS style tags
3. Selects elements based on element name
4. Hash (#) character
5. Period (.) character

A. ID selector
B. Grouping selector
C. Class selector
D. Element selector
E. Body
F. Head

REFLECTION: Write your answer in one whole sheet of paper
   1. How does internal CSS help you in creating web page?

REFERENCES

Module 8: Using Internal CSS by Alexander S. Cochanco, MSIT
https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp

Prepared by: **JEROME JOHN J. BAUTO**
                      Name of Writer

Noted by: **LABERNE A. LADIGNON, JR**
                      Division ICT Coordinator/ OIC EPS