|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Selectors** |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Your Tasks** |
| * Write code to style a class attribute * Style multiple class attributes associated with a single HTML tag * Have Ms. Pluska check off the above tasks * Create a CSS rule-set * Have Ms. Pluska check off the above tasks * Write code to implement the *text-size*, *font-family*, *font-weight,* *font-style,* and *text-align* properties * Receive credit for the group portion of this lab |

* **Write code to style a class attribute**

CSS is not limited to selecting elements by tag name. HTML elements can have more than just a tag name; they can also have attributes. One common attribute is the *class* attribute. It’s also possible to select an element by its *class* attribute. For example, consider the following HTML:

|  |
| --- |
| <p class="brand">Sole Shoe Company</p> |

The paragraph element in the example above has a *class* attribute within the <p> tag. The *class* attribute is set to *“brand”*. To select this element using CSS, we could use the following CSS selector:

|  |
| --- |
| .brand {  } |

To select an HTML element by its class using CSS, a period (.) must be prepended to the class’s name. In the example above case, the class is *brand*, so the CSS selector for it is *.brand*.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Consider the code snippet below. Write a style rule for each of the following class attributes: *title, author, publish-time*  In your rules you can choose from the following properties: *text-decoration, color, text-align, font-size, font-weight, font-style* | |
| **Index.html** | **Styles.css** |
| <!DOCTYPE html>  <html>  <head>  <title>Vacation World</title>  <link href="style.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet">  </head>  <body>  <img src="https://s3.amazonaws.com/codecademy-content/courses/freelance-1/unit-2/explorer.jpeg" />  <h1 class="title" >Top Vacation Spots</h1>  <h5 class=”author”>By: Stacy Gray</h5>  <h6 class="publish-time">Published: 2 Days Ago</h6>  ...  </body>  </html> |  |

* **Style multiple class attributes associated with a single HTML tag**

In the previous example we selected elements using only one class name per element. If every HTML element had a single class, all the style information for each element would require a new class.

Luckily, it is possible to add more than one class name to an HTML element’s *class* attribute.

For instance, perhaps there’s a heading element that needs to be green and bold. You could write two CSS rules like so:

|  |
| --- |
| .green {  color: green;  }  .bold {  font-weight: bold;  } |

Then, you could include both of these classes on one HTML element like this

|  |
| --- |
| <h1 class="green bold" >Top Vacation Spots</h1> |

We can add multiple classes to an HTML element’s class attribute by separating them with a space. This enables us to mix and match CSS classes to create many unique styles without writing a custom class for every style combination needed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. In the Index.html page, rewrite the <h1> tag shown below so that it contains the following class attributes: *title cursive uppercase*   <h1>Top Vacation Spots</h1>  In the Styles.css page, add a class selector that will make the title of the page stand out more by making all of its letters uppercased. Write a class rule named .uppercase. Then, write inside the curly braces:  text-transform: uppercase;   1. Write two more class rules – one for *title* and the other for *cursive*. The *title* rule should make the text bolder the *cursive* rule should make the text italic | |
| **Index.html** | **Styles.css** |
| <!DOCTYPE html>  <html>  <head>  <title>Vacation World</title>  <link href="style.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet">  </head>  <body>    </body>  </html> |  |

* **Have Ms. Pluska check off the above tasks**



Before you continue have Ms. Pluska check off the above tasks

Do not continue until you have Ms. Pluska’s (or her designated TA’s) signature \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **Create a CSS rule set**

The block of code that gives rules for a particular tag is called a rule-set. CSS rule-sets consist of two main parts: the selector and the rules.

### **Selector**

The selectors can be any part of the web page you want to style. One way you can identify parts of the web page is using the names of the element type. Selecting an element type will make all elements of that type have the given styling. The selector name for HTML element types is the name of the tag with the brackets removed. In the below example the selector is h1 and it will style all the h1 elements with the rules inside the curly braces ({ }).

### **Rules**

The rules describe how the elements identified by the selector should change. Each rule consists of a property name and a value, separated by a colon (:). The property name describes what the rule is about, such as color or size, and the value how the property should change. For example, the rule-set below will make all the h1 headers on the page have blue text that is underlined.

|  |
| --- |
| **h1** is the selector  **color** is the property  **blue** is the value  **h1{**  **color**: **blue**;  **text-decoration**: **underline**;  **}** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Consider the html code below. Write rules using the *color* and *text-decoration* property to style each of the following elements: li, h1, h3, p. You may use any of the following values for the *color* and *text-decoration* properties.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Property** | **Possible values** | | text-decoration | over-line  line-through  underline  underline overline | | color | blue  black  yellow  purple  green  \*\*These are just a few... There are tons more | |
| <ul>  <li><a href="[#home](view-source:https://hpluska.github.io/APCompSciPrinciples/" \l "home)">home</a></li>  <li><a href="[#tedTalks](view-source:https://hpluska.github.io/APCompSciPrinciples/" \l "tedTalks)">Ted Talks</a></li>  <li><a href="[#knowledgeCelebrations](view-source:https://hpluska.github.io/APCompSciPrinciples/" \l "knowledgeCelebrations)">knowledge celebrations</a></li>  <li><a href="[#labs](view-source:https://hpluska.github.io/APCompSciPrinciples/" \l "labs)">labs</a></li>  </ul>  <h1 id=”home”>home</h1>  <h3>About this course</h3>  <p> Welcome to Computer Science and the endless opportunities it offers! </p>  <h1 id = “tedTalks”>Ted Talks</h1>  <h3>Weekly Talks</h3> |
|  |

* **Have Ms. Pluska check off the above tasks**



Before you continue have Ms. Pluska check off the above tasks

Do not continue until you have Ms. Pluska’s (or her designated TA’s) signature \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **Write code to implement the *text-size*, *font-family*, *font-weight*, *font-style*, and *text-align* properties**

In addition to the color and text-decoration properties, there are other properties that can be applied to style text. Each of these and the corresponding values are summarized below,

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Possible values** | **Description** |
| text-decoration | over-line  line-through  underline  underline overline | Controls whether the text is underlined, overlined, or lined-through |
| color | Blue, black, yellow, purple, green, etc. | Specifies the color of the text |
| text-size | 1em, 1.5em, 2em, etc | 1em is the default text size. 2em is twices as large, 2.5 is 2.5 times as large, etc. |
| font-family | serif, sans-serif, cursive, fantasy, and monospace, etc | Controls the style of the text |
| font-weight | normal, bold, bolder, lighter | Sets the weight, or boldness, of the font |
| font-style | normal, italic | Specifies the font style for text |
| text-align | left, right, center | Sets the horizontal (side to side) position of the text within each line |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Write a CSS rule-set that could be used to style the code as shown | |
| **Index.html** | **Output** |
| <!DOCTYPE html>  <html>  <head>  <link rel = "stylesheet" type = "text/css" href = "Styles/MyStyles.css" />  </head>  <body>  <h1> My Hobbies </h1>  <ol type="I">  <li>Skiing</li>  <p>Telemark</p>  <p>Cross country</p>    <li>Programming</li>  <p>HTML</p>  <p>CSS</p>  <p>javascript</p>  <li>Mountain Biking</li>  <p>Enduro</p>  <p>Cross Country</p>  <p>Downhill</p>  </ol>  </body>  </html> | This text is red  This text is purple and bold |
| **MyStyles.css** | |
|  | |

* **Receive Credit for the group portion of this lab**



* Indicate the names of all group members.
* Have Ms. Pluska check your Intro to CSS tasks
* Submit your lab to the needs to be graded folder to receive credit for the group portion of this lab.
* Do not submit your lab until you have Ms. Pluska’s (or her designated TA’s) signature

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_