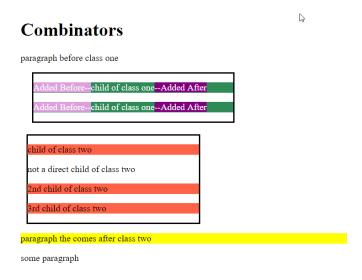
LAB: Combinators

Lesson Time: 30 Minutes

Use the starting files 4_3combinators.html and 4_3combinators.css and update the CSS using combinators to recreate the image shown below.



You will need to write these statements in CSS to achieve the results.

- 1. Set the background color of all child items in div ONE to green.
- 2. Set the background color of only the first level children in div TWO to tomato color.
- 3. Set the background color of only the first outside sibling after div TWO to yellow.

Extra Credit.

- 4. Use the :before keyword to insert the words"Added Before" before each child item in div ONE. Make the background color plum.
- 5. Use the :after keyword to insert the words "Added After" after each child item in div ONE. Make the background color purple.

Key Terms		
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Lesson Files	4_3combinators.html, 4_3combinators.css
Additional Resources	https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_before.asp
Further Learning	

Specificity

Lesson Time: 30 Minutes

FROM GENERAL SELECTION TO PRECISE SELECTION.

Consider this CSS code.

```
HTML
                               CSS
                                  pre {
    Tedious mountain
    A yellow, fun flower flies
                                    color: ☐ green;
    betrayed by the box
                                   font-size: 22px;
   class='myClass'>
   · Wintry aurora
                                  .myClass {
    A peen, silly hammer moos
                                    color: □ blue;
   because of the cheese
   font-size: 22px;
  Magical morning
    A little, intense horse stands
                                  #myID {
   out of elephant
                                    color: □ black;
   font-size: 22px;
```

What colors will the haiku's be?

Tedious mountain
A yellow, fun flower flies
betrayed by the box

Wintry aurora
A peen, silly hammer moos
because of the cheese

Magical morning A little, intense horse stands out of elephant

Specificity in the order that CSS applies it's rules. It goes from broad to narrow. Our first selector says "*all pre> elements are green.*"

However, our 2nd selector is more specific. "*All elements that belong to myClass are blue.*" Class selectors are more specific than elements.

Our 3rd selector is even more specific. "*The element with ID myID is black*". ID selectors are more specific than Class selectors.

There is one more kind of specificity called **inline**. This is where we write CSS directly into the HTML with **style**. It's the most specific. It should be avoided as much as possible. Do not mix css with html inside of the html.

This element is a pre, part of myClass, and has ID "myID". However, everything is overwritten by **style=**

```
color:red; font-size: 22px;">
color:red; font-size: 22px;"/
c
```

Rocky cold hillside A golden, little bowl eats in spite of the fox

Key Terms	
Lesson Files	
Additional Resources	
Further Learning	