You can use CSS pseudo selectors to change specific HTML elements.

In this course, you'll build a balance sheet using pseudo selectors. You'll learn how to change the style of an element when you hover over it with your mouse, and trigger other events on your webpage.

**Step 1**

Set up your HTML with the DOCTYPE, html indicating this document is in English, head, and body elements.

Give your head element the appropriate meta elements for the charset and viewport, a title element with an appropriate title, and a link element for your stylesheet.

<!Doctype html>

<html lang="en">

  <head>

     <title>Learn with Freecodecamp</title>

     <meta charset="utf-8"/>

     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

     <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css"/>

  </head>

  <body>

    </body>

  </html>

We design a simple structure here only

"Happy, happy, joy, joy!"

# Step 2

Within your body element, nest a section element within a main element.

<body>

    <main>

      <section></section>

      </main>

  </body>

"Way cool!"

# Step 3

Within your section element, add an h1 element with a nested span elemen

<section>

        <h1><span></span></h1>

      </section>

"Kool Aid Man says oh yeah!

# Step 4

Screen readers announce HTML elements based on the document flow. We will eventually want the balance sheet to have a heading of "Balance Sheet" and a subheading of "AcmeWidgetCorp". However, this order does not make sense if announced by a screen reader.

Give your existing span the class attribute set to flex, and add two span elements within it. Give the first the text AcmeWidgetCorp. Give the second the text Balance Sheet. You will use CSS to reverse the order of the text on the page, but the HTML order will make more sense for a screen reader.

<span class="flex">

            <!-- here it is a container inside main  -->

            <span>AcmeWidgetCorp</span>

            <span>Balance Sheet</span>

          </span>

"Helm, Warp Nine. Engage!"

# Step 5

Below your h1 element, create a div element. Give it an id attribute set to years. You want this particular element to be hidden from screen readers, so give it the aria-hidden attribute set to true.

<!-- here this is another h1 inside a section -->

  <div id="years" aria-hidden="true"></div>

Here new element is use aria-hidden="true" mean that it will hide from screen reader

Whom is Screen Reader

It actullay a person which is give us a projects to make it for us

# Step 6

Within your div element, add three span elements. Give each of them a class attribute set to year, and add the following text (in order): 2019, 2020, and 2021.

   <div id="years" aria-hidden="true">

          <span class="year">2019</span>

          <span class="year">2020</span>

          <span class="year">2021</span>

        </div>

# Step 7

Below your existing div element, add a new div element with a class set to table-wrap. This will be the container for your tables.

Within that, add three table elements. You will be using CSS to style these into a single table, but using separate tables will help screen readers understand the document flow.

div class="table-wrap">

  <!-- here we will create a table  -->

  <table>

    </table>

     <table>

    </table>

     <table>

    </table>

</div>

Here we will deal with the tables

Making a tables

"You did it!"

# Step 8

HTML tables use the caption element to describe what the table is about. The caption element should always be the first child of a table, but can be positioned with the caption-side CSS property.

Add a caption element to your first table, and give it the text Assets.

  <table>

            <caption class="caption-side">Assets</caption>

          </table>

"Down the rabbit hole we go!"

# Step 9

The thead and tbody elements are used to indicate which portion of your table is the header, and which portion contains the primary data or content.

Add a thead and tbody to your first table, below the caption element.

  <table>

            <caption>Assets</caption>

            <thead></thead>

            <tbody></tbody>

          </table>

"Challenge destroyed!"

Here we will create a table and caption for understanding the table about thead and tbody for undersand the heading and body inside element

# Step 10

The tr element is used to indicate a table row. Add a tr element within your thead element. In your new tr element, add a td element, followed by three th elements.

The td element indicates a data cell, while the th element indicates a header cell.

 <thead>

              <tr>

                <td>

                <th></th>

                  <th></th>

                    <th></th>

                <td>

              </tr>

            </thead>

We design a thead here with the help og tr and th and td

"Bingo!"

# Step 11

Within each of your new th elements, nest a span element with the class set to sr-only year. Give them the following text (in order): 2019, 2020, and 2021.

Give your third th element the class attribute set to current.

Leave the td element empty. This element exists only to ensure your table has a four-column layout and associate the headers with the correct columns.

 <tr>

              <td></td>

              <th><span class="sr-only year">2019</span></th>

              <th><span class="sr-only year">2020</span></th>

              <th class="current"><span class="sr-only year">2021</span></th>

              </tr>

            </thead>

# Step 12

Within your tbody element, add four tr elements. Give the first three a class attribute set to data, and the fourth a class attribute set to total.

 <tbody>

              <tr class="data">

              </tr>

               <tr class="data">

              </tr>

               <tr class="data">

              </tr>

               <tr class="total">

              </tr>

            </tbody>

# Step 13

In your first tr, add a th element with the text Cash This is the cash we currently have on hand.. Wrap all of that text except Cash in a span element with the class set to description.

Following that, add three td elements with the following text (in order): $25, $30, $28. Give the third td element a class attribute set to current.

  <tr class="data">

<th>Cash <span class="description">This is the cash we currently have on hand.</span></th>

        <td>$25</td>

        <td>$30</td>

        <td class="current">$28</td>

          </tr>

# Step 14

In your second tr element, add a th element with the text Checking Our primary transactional account.. Wrap that text, except for Checking , in a span element with the class attribute set to description.

Following that, add three td elements with the following text (in order): $54, $56, $53. Give the third td element a class attribute set to current.

   <tr class="data">

        <th>Checking <span class="description">Our primary transactional account.</span><th>

          <td>$54</td>

           <td>$56</td>

            <td class="current">$53</td>

              </tr>

# Step 16

In your fourth tr element, add a th element with the text Total Assets. Wrap the text Assets in a span element with the class attribute set to sr-only.

Following that, add three td elements with the following text (in order): $579, $736, $809. Give the third td element a class attribute set to current.

<tr class="total">

                <th>Total <span class="sr-only">Assets</span></th>

                <td>$579</td>

                <td>$736</td>

                <td class="current">$809</td>

              </tr>

# Step 17

Time to move on to your second table. Start by giving it a caption element set to Liabilities. Then add your thead and tbody.

 <table>

            <caption>Liabilities</caption>

            <thead></thead>

            <tbody></tbody>

          </table>

# Step 18

Within your thead, add a tr. Inside that, add a td and three th elements.

 <table>

            <caption>Liabilities</caption>

            <thead>

              <tr>

                <td></td>

                <th></th>

                <th></th>

                <th></th>

                </tr>

            </thead>

            <tbody>

            </tbody>

          </table>

Here we will explain structure of the tabel