

Codecademy Selectores CSS

Alonso Bobadilla – Ingeniería Civil Informática

A continuación se mostrarán algunas capturas de la guía seguida en este módulo

1. All HTML elements are selectors

The screenshot shows the Codecademy interface for the lesson '1. All HTML elements are selectors'. On the left, the 'CSS Selectors' section explains that any HTML element can be a CSS selector. It provides examples: `<h1></h1>` for `h1`, `<p></p>` for `p`, and ``, `<table>`, and `<body>` for `ul`, `table`, and `body` respectively. Below this, an 'Instrucciones' (Instructions) box asks the user to change the `background-color` of the `body` to `#C6E2FF`. The main editor area shows the `stylesheets.css` file with the following code:

```
1 body {  
2   background-color: #C6E2FF;  
3 }
```

The preview window on the right shows a solid light blue background. At the bottom, a green '¡Bien!' (Good!) message and a 'Iniciar lección siguiente' (Start next lesson) button are visible. The footer shows the lesson title '1. All HTML elements are selectors'.

2. Multiple Selectors

The screenshot shows the Codecademy interface for the lesson '2. Multiple Selectors'. On the left, the 'CSS Selectors' section explains how to select multiple elements. It provides an example: `<div>` and `<p>` inside two `<div>`s. It then shows the CSS selector `div div p` and the CSS rule `div div p { /*CSS stuff!*/ }`. Below this, an 'Instrucciones' (Instructions) box asks the user to select the `h3` header nested inside three `<div>`s and change its `color` to `red`. The main editor area shows the `stylesheets.css` file with the following code:

```
1 div div div h3 {  
2   color: red;  
3 }
```

The preview window on the right shows the text 'I'm plain old font!', 'Me, too!', and 'Me three!' in a plain font, followed by 'Forget you guys. I'm about to be red!' in red. At the bottom, a green '¡Bien!' (Good!) message and a 'Iniciar lección siguiente' (Start next lesson) button are visible. The footer shows the lesson title '2. Multiple Selectors'.

3. One selector to rule them all

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CSS Selectors

Index.html

stylesheet.css

```
* {
  border: 2px solid black;
}
```

You'll create a two-pixel wide solid black border around *every* element on the HTML page.

Instrucciones

Go ahead and use the universal selector to put a `1px dashed #3A5FCD` border around every element on the page. See how each element looks like it's in its own box on the page? This is part of the HTML/CSS "box model," which we'll cover in the next lesson.

¿Te trabaste? ¡Te damos un

Foro de preguntas

Glosario

1 ~ * {

2 border: 1px dashed #3A5FCD;

3 }

Boxes within boxes!

Paragraph One

Paragraph Two

Paragraph Three

Pantalla completa

¡Bien!

Iniciar lección siguiente

3. One selector to rule them all

4. Rock Your Selectors

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CSS Selectors

Index.html

stylesheet.css

Instrucciones

Let's make sure you really know your stuff.

On the CSS tab:

01. Set all paragraph text to the hexadecimal color `#00E5EE`.

02. Set all paragraph text for paragraphs nested inside `div` tags to the hex color `#CC0000`. (What color will they turn if they've already been told in step #1 to be `#00E5EE`? See the Hint!)

03. Put a border with the hex color `#3A5FCD` around every HTML element. It can be solid, dotted, dashed, 2px, 3px, whatever you like!

¿Te trabaste? ¡Te damos un

Foro de preguntas

Glosario

1 ~ /*Add your CSS below!*/

2 ~ * {

3 border: 4px solid #3A5FCD;

4 }

5 ~ p {

6 color: #00E5EE;

7 }

8 ~ div p {

9 color: #CC0000;

10 }

I'm about to become a lovely shade of teal.

Me, too!

I think I'll do the same.

We're going to become a truly striking scarlet!

Pantalla completa

¡Felicitaciones, terminaste esta sección!

Siguiente: "C" is for "Cascading"→

4. Rock Your Selectors

7. Swinging from branch to branch

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CSS Selectors

Index.html

stylesheet.css

1- /*Add your CSS below!*/
2- li a {
3- text-decoration: none;
4- font-family: cursive;
5- }
6

Codecademy!

- Learn
- Teach
- Settings

Pantalla completa

Instrucciones

All right! Now that you have an idea of how HTML documents are structured, it's time to see how good you are at navigating from branch to branch.

We've added some links in the editor to the right. On the CSS tab, target ONLY the `<a>`s that are children of ``s and

01. Set their `text-decoration` to `none`

02. Set their `font-family` to `cursive`

Don't change the link that's not part of the unordered list!

¿Te trabaste? ¡Te damos un

Foro de preguntas

Glosario

¡Bien!

Iniciar lección siguiente

7. Swinging from branch to branch

8. Can you swing it?

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CSS Selectors

Index.html

stylesheet.css

1- /*Add your CSS below!*/
2- p {
3- font-family: Garamond;
4- }
5- body > p {
6- font-weight: bold;
7- }
8- div > p {
9- color: #7AC5CD;
10- }
11- li > p {
12- color: #000000;
13- text-decoration: underline;
14- }

Introduction: Cascading with CSS

Synopsis: When you set a property of a selector like 'p' to a certain value, that value applies to *all* p tags. If, however, you change that same property to a different value for a more specific instance of p, that change will *override* the 'general rule'.

- If you say `p { font-family: Garamond; }`, all 'p's will have the

Pantalla completa

Instrucciones

01. Make all `<p>` tags have a font-family of Garamond. (Do NOT use the universal selector for this! There's a better way; see the Hint for help.)

02. Make the Introduction paragraph and the summary paragraph have a `font-weight` of `bold` (this is a new property for you, but it works just like the others you've learned).

03. Make the synopsis paragraph have the color `#7AC5CD`.

04. Make the paragraphs in the unordered list have the color `#000000` and text-decoration `underline`.

¿Te trabaste? ¡Te damos un

Foro de preguntas

Glosario

¡Bien!

Iniciar lección siguiente

8. Can you swing it?

11. Keeping it classy

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CSS Selectors

CSS Selectors

Classes are referenced in CSS with a dot (.), like so:

```
.square {  
  height: 100px;  
  width: 100px;  
}
```

This allows you to take elements of different types and give them the same styling.

Instrucciones

Create any number of HTML elements you like and give them the class "fancy". On the CSS tab, set `.fancy` to have a font-family of cursive and a color of `#0000CD`.

Foro de preguntasGlosario

Index.html

stylesheet.css

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>  
2 <html>  
3 <head>  
4   <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="stylesheet.css"/>  
5   <title>Result</title>  
6 </head>  
7 <body>  
8   <!--Add your HTML elements with the class "fancy" below!-->  
9   <h1 class="fancy">Alonso Bobadilla</h1>  
10  <p class="fancy">Alumno de ingeniería civil informática</p>  
11 </body>  
12 </html>
```

Alonso Bobadilla

Alumno de ingeniería civil informática

Pantalla completa

¡Bien!

Iniciar lección siguiente

11. Keeping it classy

12. ID, please!

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CSS Selectors

CSS Selectors

#selectors {
 height: 100px;
}

#intro {
 color: #FF0000;
}

This allows you to apply style to a single instance of a selector, rather than all instances.

Instrucciones

Create any number of HTML elements you like and give one of them the ID "serious". On the CSS tab, set `#serious` to have a font-family of Courier and a color of `#CC0000`.

Foro de preguntasGlosario

Index.html

stylesheet.css

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>  
2 <html>  
3 <head>  
4   <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="stylesheet.css"/>  
5   <title>Result</title>  
6 </head>  
7 <body>  
8   <!--Add your HTML elements with the ID "serious" below!-->  
9   <h1 id="serious">Ingeniería Civil Informática</h1>  
10  <p id="serious">Alonso Bobadilla</p>  
11 </body>  
12 </html>
```

Ingeniería Civil Informática

Alonso Bobadilla

Pantalla completa

Guardar y enviar código

Reiniciar

12. ID, please!

13. Putting it all together

codecademy

CSS Selectors

CSS Selectors

Now it's time to put all our newfound knowledge together:

Instrucciones

Check out the text in the editor to the right. On the HTML tab:

01. Give the h2 header an ID of "intro".

02. Give the first h3 and first p a class of "standout". Don't do anything to the second h3 and p!

On the CSS tab:

01. Inside the #intro selector, set color to #B83C3A.

02. Inside the .standout selector, set color to #F7AC5F and font-family to Verdana.

Foro de preguntas

Glosario

Index.html

stylesheet.css

```
1- /*Add your CSS below!*/
2- #intro {
3-   color: #B83C3A;
4- }
5- .standout {
6-   color: #F7AC5F;
7-   font-family: Verdana;
8- }
```

Introduction

Classes and IDs in CSS

Classes and IDs are super easy in CSS. You're using them right now!

Regular HTML Selectors

If you don't bother with a class or ID, an HTML element just gets the regular CSS

Pantalla completa

¡Felicitaciones, terminaste esta sección!

Siguiente: Pseudo-Class Selectors→

13. Putting it all together

15. Links

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CSS Selectors

CSS Selectors

a:visited: A VISITED LINK.

a:hover: A link you're hovering your mouse over.

Let's try a few!

Instrucciones

01. Add three links between the div tags. They can link to any websites you like!

02. On the CSS tab, set all a:link s to have no text decoration and a color of #008B45.

03. Set all a:hover s to have a color of #00FF00.

04. Set all a:visited s to have a color of #EE9A00.

Foro de preguntas

Glosario

Index.html

stylesheet.css

```
1- a:link {
2-   color: #008B45;
3-   text-decoration: none;
4- }
5- a:hover {
6-   color: #00FF00;
7- }
8- a:visited {
9-   color: #EE9A00;
10- }
11-
```

Github

Sesión 1

Google

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¡Bien!

Iniciar lección siguiente

15. Links

16. First child

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CSS Selectors

Index.html

stylesheet.css

CSS Selectors

First child

Another useful pseudo-class selector is `first-child`. It's used to apply styling to *only* the elements that are the first children of their parents. For instance:

```
p:first-child {
  color: red;
}
```

Would make all paragraphs that are the first children of their parent elements red.

Instrucciones

On the CSS tab, set the first paragraph's font-family to cursive.

Foro de preguntas

Glosario

16. First child

1- /*Add your CSS below!*/

2- p:first-child {

3- font-family: cursive;

4- }

5

I'm the first child

We're not.

We're not.

We're not.

We're not.

We're not.

Pantalla completa

¡Bien!

Iniciar lección siguiente

17. Nth child

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CSS Selectors

Index.html

stylesheet.css

CSS Selectors

Nth child

Would turn every paragraph that is the *second* child of its parent element red.

The element that **is the child** goes before `:nth-child`; its parent element is the element that contains it.

Instrucciones

On the CSS tab:

01. Set the second paragraph to the font-family Tahoma.

02. Set the third paragraph to have the color #CC0000.

03. Set the fourth paragraph to have the background-color #00FF00.

04. Set the fifth paragraph to have the font-size 22px.

Foro de preguntas

Glosario

17. Nth child

1- /*Add your CSS below!*/

2- p:first-child {

3- font-family: cursive;

4- }

5- p:nth-child(2) {

6- font-family: Tahoma;

7- }

8- p:nth-child(3) {

9- color: #CC0000;

10- }

11- p:nth-child(4) {

12- background-color: #00FF00;

13- }

14- p:nth-child(5) {

15- font-size: 22px;

16- }

I'm the first child

We're not.

We're not.

We're not.

We're not.

Pantalla completa

¡Bien!

Iniciar lección siguiente

18. Show it if you know it!

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CSS Selectors

CSS Selectors

Index.html

stylesheet.css

1 - /*Add your CSS below!*/
2 - a:hover {
3 text-decoration: none;
4 }
5 - a:first-child {
6 color: #CDBE70;
7 }
8 - a:nth-child(3) {
9 color: #FFC125;
10 }
11

link_1 link_2 link_3

Pantalla completa

Instrucciones

01. Add three links to the body of the HTML document. They can go anywhere and the text between the tags can say whatever you like.

02. On the CSS tab, set the all `a:hover`s to have no text-decoration.

03. Set the first link to the color `#CDBE70`. (Remember: In this case, the first link also happens to be the first child of the `body` element.)

04. Set the third link to the color `#FFC125`.

Foro de preguntas Glosario

¡Felicitaciones, terminaste esta sección!

Siguiente: Review→

18. Show it if you know it!

20. Multiple selectors

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CSS Selectors

CSS Selectors

Index.html

stylesheet.css

1 - /*Some CSS*/
2 - }
3
4
5

This will style all paragraphs nested inside two divs and will leave all paragraphs that don't meet these criteria alone.

Please note: If you have adjusted your browser's zoom, tests involving `font-size` and `height` will not work correctly. To remedy this, please type `Command+0` or `Ctrl+0` to reset your view.

Instrucciones

Give the paragraphs inside the list item tags a font size of 30px.

Foro de preguntas Glosario

1 - /*Add your CSS below!*/
2 - li > p {
3 font-size: 30px;
4 }
5

• Grab me!

• Me, too!

Don't grab me!

Pantalla completa

¡Bien!

Iniciar lección siguiente

20. Multiple selectors

21. Class selectors

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← CSS Selectors

CSS Selectors

You've also learned how to use class selectors to modify different elements (that is, you can give the same styling to an h3 header, a paragraph, a link, and a table).

Instrucciones

Speaking of which, those sound like great examples. On the HTML tab:

01. Create an h3 header and a paragraph.
02. Give them both a class of "fancy".

On the CSS tab, set the .fancy class to have a font-family of cursive and a color of violet (the word violet, not a hexadecimal value).

Foro de preguntas

Glosario

21. Class selectors

Index.html

stylesheet.css

```
1 /*Add your CSS below!*/
2 .fancy {
3     font-family: cursive;
4     color: violet;
5 }
```

Header

Parrafo de ejemplo

Pantalla completa

¡Bien!

Iniciar lección siguiente

22. ID selectors

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← CSS Selectors

CSS Selectors

```
/* CSS */
#menu {
    color: #000000;
}
```

The example above is just a reminder.

Instrucciones

01. Add another `<p></p>` paragraph to the HTML document.
02. Give it an `id="serious"`.
03. On the CSS tab, give the `#serious` id a font-family of `Courier` and a font color of `#8C8C8C`.

¿Te trabaste? ¡Te damos un

Foro de preguntas

Glosario

22. ID selectors

Index.html

stylesheet.css

```
1 /*Add your CSS below!*/
2 .fancy {
3     font-family: cursive;
4     color: violet;
5 }
6 #serious {
7     font-family: Courier;
8     color: #8C8C8C;
9 }
```

Header

Parrafo de ejemplo

Parrafo de ejemplo con id

Pantalla completa

¡Bien!

Iniciar lección siguiente

23. Pseudo selectors

codecademy

CSS Selectors

CSS Selectors

index.html

stylesheet.css

Pseudo selectors

Home stretch! Let's toss in some pseudo-class selector magic to finish this bad boy.

Instrucciones

Add a third paragraph to the HTML document. On the CSS tab, use `nth-child` to give it a font size of 26px. Remember: your paragraph is the third paragraph, but the fourth CHILD of `body`. The `h3` counts as the first child!

¿Te trabaste? ¡Te damos un

```
1 /*Add your CSS below!*/
2 .fancy {
3   font-family: cursive;
4   color: violet;
5 }
6 #serious {
7   font-family: Courier;
8   color: #8C8C8C;
9 }
10 p:nth-child(4) {
11   font-size: 26px;
12 }
```

Header

Parrafo de ejemplo

Parrafo de ejemplo con id

Tercer parrafo añadido

Pantalla completa

¡Felicitaciones, terminaste este curso!

Siguiente curso:

Foro de preguntas

Glosario

23. Pseudo selectors

Curso finalizado