

Web Development Club: Week 08

CSS Selector Syntax



Last week recap

Last week we learned how to do large scale page formatting using grids to structure your page, you can do this by defining a grid container and your desired grid items in html, then styling them in css to take up certain parts of a grid space

```
<div class="gridcontainer">
  <div class="item1">one</div>
  <div class="item2">two</div>
  <div class="item3">three</div>
</div>
```

```
<style>
.gridcontainer {
  display: grid;
  background-color: black;
  gap: 10px;
}
```

```
.item1, .item2, .item3 {
  background-color: white;
  padding: 10px;
  text-align: center;
}
```

```
.item1 {
  grid-column: 1 / span: 3;
  grid-row: 1 / span 1;
}
```

```
.item2 {
  grid-column: 2 / span: 2;
  grid-row: 2 / span: 2
}
```

```
.item3 {
  grid-column: 1 / span: 1;
  grid-row: 2 / span: 2;
}
```




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Introduction to Simple CSS Selectors

CSS Selectors select certain html elements to style in your CSS code

- You've already seen and used some html elements and selectors before like the standard element names (p, img, div, h1, etc) and class attributes
 - To style by element selectors: open your CSS code with the element name and open bracket

```
p { color: blue; }
```
 - To style by class attributes, define the class name in html, and select by writing the class name with a period

```
<div class="carrots">Hi</div>
<p class="carrots"> This is another carrot element</p>
<style> .carrots { color: orange; } </style>
```




Introduction to Simple CSS Selectors

- You can use an id selector to style one specific element:

```
<p id="rabbits">Hello</p>  
<style> #rabbits { color: grey; } </style>
```
- If you want to style a class only within one html element you can use the selector:
 - `p.carrots { color: green; }`
- The universal selector `*` styles all elements in your html
 - `* { text-align: center; }`
- You can style multiple selectors with one css code at once with commas:
 - `p, div, #rabbits { font-family: courier-new; }`



Pseudo Class Selectors

- Selectors that style an element during a special state
 - Hovering over or visiting a link or other element or when clicking on it

```
<a href="/subpage.html">Here is a link</a>  
<style> a:link { color: blue; }  
        a:visited { color: green }  
        a:hover { color: red; }  
        a:active { color: purple; }  
    }
```

- You can also use the :hover pseudo class with <div> to change the styling or display of an element

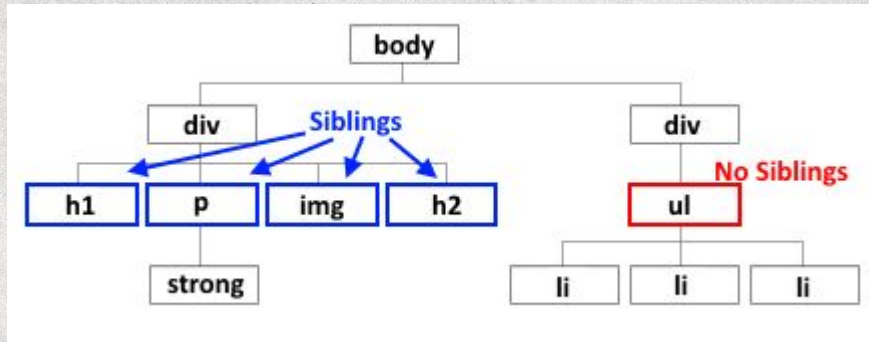


CSS Combinator Selectors

As you've learned, HTML elements often nest and form hierarchies, you can select particular parts of these elements based on what relation each element has to each other:

An element that has others nested in it is called a parent element

Siblings of an element are other elements also descended from that one parent element





CSS Combinator Selectors

- To select all descendant elements of another element: use (space)
 - `div p { text-align: center; }`
 - Selects and styles all p elements within div (includes further descendants)
- The child selector (>) selects all child elements within a parent element:
 - `div > p { color: blue; }`
- Adjacent Sibling selector (+) selects specific elements that come immediately after other sibling elements
 - `div + p { color: green; }`
- General Sibling selector (~) selects any sibling elements of a particular type
 - `div ~ p { font-family: courier-new; }`

Guided Practice and Questions

The remaining time is for individual practice and working on
your sites, See you next week!

