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## Mastering CSS with Mark Lassoﬀ

### Section 3: Selectors

After completing this section you will:

- Know How to Use Tag Selectors
- Use ID Selectors for Elements that Appear Once on a Page
- Use Classes for Elements That Appear More than Once on a Page
- Use Selectors that Access Multiple Elements
- Use Decendent Selectors
- Understand Attribute Based Selectors
- Apply a Pseudo-Selector

### HTML Content

We'll be using the following HTML document in this section

For your convenience this content is available online at

<https://gist.github.com/mlassoﬀ/c6c9ce7a9c94653bdc4e4a8d86c00b5b>

In the head section of the document, let's add the opening an closing style tags that will enclose our stylesheet.

## Tag Selectors

Tag selectors allow you to select element for styling by the tag name. For example, if we were to use `h1` as a selector all of the `<h1>` elements in the HTML document would be selected for styling.

Consider the following code.

The result, of course, is that the single `<h1>` element is both blue and rendered in the Arial font while the multiple `<h2>` elements are rendered in the Arial font but remain the default black color.

## ID Selectors

ID's are intended to be used once and only once on a page. Traditionally ID's have been used to provide unique identifiers for content blocks within a web page.

In our HTML example below the `<header>` element is a `<div>` tag modified by an `id` attribute with the value `main`. We use the value of the attribute to select the element in CSS. See the following example:

The `font-size` rule and the `color` CSS rule here will apply to the entire `<div>`. Note the use of the hash sign preceding the attribute value

## Class Selectors

Classes are intended to be deployed multiple times on a page. Classes are a flexible way to select multiple content elements for formatting. Here you can see that there are multiple class attributes inserted into the content:

Both class attributes contain the value `fancy`. We can use this value in our selector to format both elements.

Both of the elements with the class attribute with the value `fancy` would now be underlined.

Note the use of the period to indicate a class in the selector in the style sheet.

Generally underlines should be avoided as users confuse them with hyperlinks.

## Multiple Selectors

There are times when it's strategic to select more than a single element at a single time. We can merely separate the individual selectors with a comma and all selectors listed will be styled.

In this code above, all of the `<h1>` elements and all of the `<h2>` elements in the document will be selected, and the text colored green.

## Descendant Selectors

As you've likely realized, HTML5 provides a hierarchical document skeleton. Elements that are inside other elements are said to be descendants.

All HTML5 tags are descendants of the `<html>` tag. `<head>` and `<body>` elements are direct descendants because there are no tags between the parents `<html>` tag and children.

To demonstrate a descendant selector, let's examine part of the original HTML code.

In this code two `<h2>` tags are displayed. The first is a decedent of the `<header>` tag. The second is a direct descendant of the `<div>` tag.

Let's add some CSS:

Since we used a decedent selector, the only `<h2>` effected is the one inside the `<header>` element. Descendent selectors are one strategy for isolating a specific tag that may be used elsewhere in the document.

Let's take a look at another variant of the descendant selector.

In this case any `<h2>` who has the id `#main` for a parent. In our document structure, that's all the `<h2>` elements inside the logical division.

## Attribute Selectors

Attribute selectors, as you might imagine, allow you to select an element based on the attribute that it contains. You'll notice that the `<header>` element has an `align` attribute with a value of `center`.

Typically we'd use CSS to align content. However, this makes a convenient example for us here.

Let's add some CSS that selects that `align` attribute.

Because this selector matches any element with an `align` attribute, the entire `<header>` element disappears from the display.

In addition to specifying a specific attribute, you can specify an attribute-value combination for selection. If we were to select element that had an `align` attribute and a `center` value the selectors would look like this:

## Pseudo-Selectors

Pseudo-Selectors are designed to modify selectors. Many pseudo-selectors are used in CSS. Let's take a look at the `first-line` pseudo-selector.

In this case, the `first-line` pseudo-selector is selecting the first line of every `p` element and altering the font size. There's also a first letter pseudo-selector.

Note the use of the double colon between the selector and pseudo-selector.

## Submit This: Departures Board

Westchester County Airport needs to make its departure board more attractive and readable. Using the image below, prepare HTML5 and CSS to display a beautiful, useful Departures Board.

Keep in mind this will be displayed full-screen on a large monitor and should be viewable from several feet away. Please use the following selectors in your document:

- A Tag Selector
- An ID Selector
- A Class Selector
- A Selector that Selects Multiple Elements
- A Descendant Selector

Use the data below to make your departure board which must list 12 flights.

AIRLINE	FLIGHT NO.	TO	TIME	GATE	STATUS
Delta	4148	Detroit	5:45am		ON TIME
Delta	2669	Atlanta	6:00am	2	ON TIME
American	5678	Washington-DCA	6:08am		ON TIME
JetBlue	1895	Orlando	6:30am		ON TIME
American	3017	Chicago-O'Hare	7:00am		ON TIME
Delta	4930	Atlanta	7:00am		ON TIME
American	5254	Washington-DCA	3:00pm	H	BOARDING
American	5019	Washington-DCA	4:29pm	A	Now 4:50P
Delta	4135	Detroit	4:29pm	C	ON TIME
American	3019	Chicago-O'Hare	4:30pm	G	BOARDING
Delta	2270	Atlanta	5:29pm	2	ON TIME
American	5401	Washington-DCA	5:29pm		ON TIME
United	3836	Chicago-O'Hare	6:00pm		ON TIME
JetBlue	813	Ft.Lauderdale	6:46pm		ON TIME
American	5388	Charlotte, NC	6:59pm		ON TIME
Delta	3281	Atlanta	7:16pm		ON TIME
JetBlue	857	W. Palm Beach	7:47pm		ON TIME
American	5236	Washington-DCA	8:49pm		ON TIME
JetBlue	2167	W. Palm Beach	9:00pm		ON TIME

*enter image description here*

Remember, when submitting the work, please use the following naming convention for your file: MASTERINGCSS\_LastName\_SectionNumber.html. So if your last name is Smith and your submitting section 1, your file name should be MASTERINGCSS\_Smith\_3.html.

For this course go to <https://www.dropbox.com/request/I5ZuBmkJjf0keEqRQHwK> to submit your assignments.