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Exercise 10

MORE HTML ELEMENTS

We use different HTML elements for different purposes: <h1> tags, perhaps, for section headings, tags for paragraphs of text, etc. In this exercise, we've got two goals:

- 1. learn more HTML tags
- 2. learn how to get to these using document.querySelector

We'll start by learning about three new HTML elements: <header>, <main>, and <output>.

HTML Element	Purpose
<header></header>	Defines a header for a document or section
<main></main>	Specifies the main content of a document
<output></output>	Defines the result of a calculation

You can see examples of them in use in the index.html file of Exercise 10. You might wonder what the purpose for using a <main> element is at all. It doesn't seem to do anything other than provide an element to nest others within. But that *is* the point of it. Remember that CSS stands for *Cascading*Stylesheets. Using a parent element of <main> allows me to style all the contents within that element.

"But!", you may say, "there's neither a class nor an id associated with <main>. How can we access it?"

In CSS, you already know how to access elements by their class name or their id:

```
#title {}
.grid {}
```

You can also access an element directly:

main {}

☐ Try this for yourself, setting the font-family to Arial for all nested elements of main.

When we first looked at document.querySelector, I said that it allows for passing in CSS-like selectors. We've just seen that we can specify a bare element (no class, no id) in CSS. Can we pass something like that into querySelector?

□ I'm going to let you try that out. I've nested an <output> element inside a <div>. Your mission is to use JavaScript to calculate the total for a bill with 20% tip included and place that value within the <output> </output> tags.

If you're feeling inspired, use your imagination to style the rest of the page. As always, answers are provided — but don't go to them directly.