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Exercise 7

USING CSS WITH CLASSES

In a previous exercise, I said that we use the `id` attribute for HTML elements when we want to identify one and only one element on a web page. We use `class` attributes when we want to identify multiple elements on a web page.

Why might we want to identify multiple elements? Take a look at `index.html` from **Exercise 7** in your repl. We have three `<div>`s with a `class` of `grid`. Nested within each of those `<div>`s, we have a `<div>` with a `class` of `description` and another `<div>` with a `class` of `price`.

Why would we want our `description` `<div>`s different from our `price` `<div>`s? Let's say the designer we're working with wants all `description` `<div>`s to have italicized text and all `price` `<div>`s to have bold text and to be right-aligned (since that's how we're used to seeing numbers).

Perfect use case for classes! We don't want to identify a *single* `description` element; we want to identify *all* `description` elements. We don't want to identify a *single* `price` element; we want to identify *all* `price` elements.

So, the HTML is set up for us to perform some CSS magic. Inside `index.css`, it's time to write two CSS *rules*: one for all elements with a `class` of `description` and another for those with a `class` of `price`.

□ A CSS rule is made up of an *identifier* to which we apply CSS *properties*. Let's start with elements with a class of `description`:

```
.description {  
  font-style: italic;  
}
```

Forget for a bit why I've used `<div class="grid">`. We'll look at that quite a bit later when we learn about something known as CSS Grid. For now, notice that, somehow, we have the `description` `<div>`s and the `price` `<div>`s on the same "line".

".description" is the identifier. Properties go within the curly braces.

The `.description` is the identifier. It means "get all elements with a `class` of `description`".

If you'd like to see an exhaustive list of CSS properties, head over to: <https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/>

● Inside the curly braces (`{ }`) go any CSS properties. There is a *bunch* of CSS properties we can set. For this one, we only want to make the font italicized, which we do with this: `font-style: italic;`

□ Now, you set us up for apply some CSS properties for all elements with a `class` of `price`.

If you got this far:

```
.price {  
  
}
```

□ you did great. Here's how to complete it:

```
.price {  
  font-weight: bold;  
  text-align: right;  
}
```

□ Run your repl!

Finally, our designer came back and said she'd like all the text in purple. Here's the property for that: `color: purple;`

Can you add that property to both the `.price` and `.description` rules? Sure, but here's a neat trick. Any properties you assign to a *parent* element *cascade* down to the children. Since all `price` and `description` elements belong to a `grid` element, you can apply the `color` property to all elements with a `class` of `grid`.

□ Try it out!