

WEB DEVELOPMENT WORKSHEET

DAY 2 (Tuesday)

Part I: Review video

Everything you need to know for today's worksheet was discussed in our class session, and is reiterated in parts II and III of the worksheet. However, sometimes hearing something from a different voice or in a different context can help you better learn and retain new information.

So here's a short video that goes over CSS selectors, which are the focus of today's work:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N97h59hr4pc>

Part II: HTML classes & IDs

Today, we learned about IDs and class attributes in HTML, and how to use those attributes to style HTML elements with CSS.

Remember that IDs should be unique – there should only be one HTML element with a certain ID on a page. However, there can be many HTML elements with the same class name on a page. HTML elements can have both IDs and classes.

For example:

```
<p id="first-paragraph" class="onscreen">
    This is the first paragraph, which has both a class and an id.
</p>
<p class="onscreen">
    This paragraph only has a class, and it's the same class as the
    first paragraph.
</p>
<p id="no-class">
    This paragraph has an ID, but no class.
</p>
<p>
    This paragraph has no class or ID at all!
</p>
```

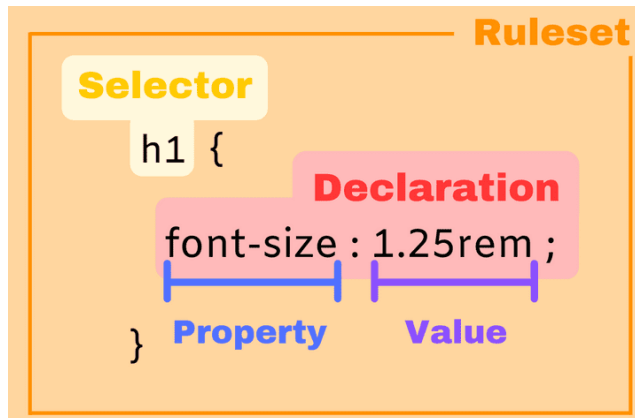
Q: Write a complete HTML element that has the following characteristics:

tag name: div	class: main	ID: app	content: Hello!
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Part III: CSS selectors and rulesets

We can use CSS selectors to create rulesets that target HTML elements with specific tags, classes, and IDs. The declarations within the ruleset control what the targeted HTML elements look like on the page.

A ruleset looks like this:



You write CSS selectors differently, depending on if you're trying to target a tag, class, or ID:

- **Tag selectors** apply styles to all HTML elements that share the indicated tag type. You create a tag selector by simply typing the name of the tag.
- **Class selectors** apply styles to all HTML elements that have the indicated class. You create a class selector by typing a period, followed by the name of the class. For example, to style HTML elements with the class "fullscreen", you would type ".fullscreen"
- **ID selectors** apply styles to the one HTML element that has the indicated ID. You create an ID selector by typing a hash symbol, followed by the ID. For example, to style an HTML element with the ID "app", you would type "#app"

Remember that when multiple rulesets could apply to an HTML element, the more specific ruleset wins:

1. **ID selectors** are the most specific, since they only apply to one element. ID selectors overrule class and tag selectors.
2. **Class selectors** are more specific than tag selectors, but not as specific as ID selectors. They overrule tag selectors, but are beaten by ID selectors.
3. **Tag selectors** are the least specific type of selector. They are overruled by both class and ID selectors.

Q: Write a CSS ruleset that targets the HTML element you created in the previous question, and sets its background-color to purple

Part IV: Putting it together - example

If we use this HTML and CSS:

HTML	CSS
<pre><p id="first-paragraph" class="onscreen"> This is the first paragraph, which has both a class and an id. </p> <p class="onscreen"> This paragraph only has a class, and it's the same class as the first paragraph. </p> <p id="no-class"> This paragraph has an ID, but no class. </p> <p> This paragraph has no class or ID at all! </p></pre>	<pre>p { color: blue; } .onscreen { color: pink; } #first-paragraph { color: green; } #no-class { color: black; }</pre>

Then our output on the page would look like this:

This is the first paragraph, which has both a class and an id.

This paragraph only has a class, and it's the same class as the first paragraph.

This paragraph has an ID, but no class.

This paragraph has no class or ID at all!

Part V: Putting it together - your turn!

Be sure to write your answer directly underneath the question in your journal!

Q: Given the HTML and CSS below, what color will the text in the <p> element be?

HTML	CSS
<pre><p class="para" ID="para-one"> Specificity refers to the set of rules applied to CSS selectors in order to determine which style is applied to an element. </p></pre>	<pre>p { color: yellow; } #para-two { color: teal; } .para { color: pink; }</pre>

Q: Given the HTML below, write three CSS rulesets that would create the three text colors shown in the Output.

HTML	Output
<pre><h1> Hello, Groot </h1> <p class="para" ID="para-one"> I am groot. </p> <p ID="para-two"> I am not groot. </p></pre>	<p><u>Hello, Groot</u></p> <p>I am groot.</p> <p>I am not groot.</p>

Q: Go to our course site (<https://dev.ogdendavis.com/mslord/>), open the Inspector, and find the HTML Element with the content "Ms.Lord's Class Learns Web Dev". Write a CSS rule that targets this element with an ID selector, and changes the color of the text to purple.