



HTML



CSS



-Grouping -Descendant Selectors



Prior Learning

You should know how to use CSS to control the style of a page.

You should also know that HTML tags are called selectors

The following will work with both Internal and External Stylesheets and can help make your code more **efficient**.



Grouping

When **multiple** selectors use the same value, you can reduce the code by **grouping** them together

```
1 header{
2     margin-top: 5px;
3 }
4
5 nav{
6     margin-top: 5px;
7 }
8
9 main{
10    margin-top: 5px;
11 }
12
13 #intro{
14     margin-top: 5px;
15 }
```



```
1 header, nav, main, #intro{
2     margin-top: 5px;
3 }
```

Using a **comma** to separate selectors allows you to improve efficiency



Selectors

- So far we have always directly controlled all instances of a selector

For example,

```
1 h1{  
2   color:red;  
3 }
```

Will turn every piece of text wrapped in `h1` tags red across the whole page.

If we wanted to control just one particular `<h1>` tag, we could use inline CSS

```
<h1 style="color:red">RED!!</h1>
```



Descendant Selectors

The problem with using inline to do this is that we usually want each page to follow a **theme** and that particular `<h1>` may need to be red on multiple pages.

If we change our mind about the colour then we would need to edit the inline code **multiple times** (across all of our pages)

To solve this, we can use **descendant selectors** in our external stylesheet and still target specific tags



An example

HTML

```
8 <header>
9     <h1>BLACK!!</h1>
10 </header>
11
12 <main>
13     <h1>RED!!</h1>
14 </main>
```

BLACK!!

RED!!

CSS

```
1 h1{
2     color:red;
3 }
```

We only want the RED!! `<h1>` selector to be red but by default, it applies to every `<h1>`



An example

Since our `<h1>` is inside another tag, `<main>`, we can be specific and target **only** that one

CSS

```
1 main h1{  
2     color:red;  
3 }
```

BLACK!!

RED!!

This only affects an `<h1>` selector within a `<main>` selector

Note – there's **no** comma separating the two!



Task 1

Create a page that contains two unordered lists.

- One should be within `nav` tags and contain the basics of a menu system
- The other should be within the main tags and have a list of awards

```
8 <nav>
9   <ul>
10     <li><a href="">Home</a></li>
11     <li><a href="">Services</a></li>
12     <li><a href="">Products</a></li>
13     <li><a href="">Contact Us</a></li>
14   </ul>
15 </nav>
16
17 <main>
18   <ul>
19     <li>Voted #1 by Huh? Magazine</li>
20     <li>2017 Pet Groomer Winner</li>
21     <li>PGSS Certified</li>
22   </ul>
23 </main>
```

Remember to [link](#) this page to a blank external stylesheet



Without any styling, it'll look like this

- [Home](#)
 - [Services](#)
 - [Products](#)
 - [Contact Us](#)
-
- Voted #1 by Huh? Magazine
 - 2017 Pet Groomer Winner
 - PGSS Certified

To make our menu look better we remove the bullet points and float the list items beside each other.

```
1 li {  
2     list-style-type: none;  
3     float: left;  
4 }
```

As you can see, it affects **both** lists!

[Home](#)[Services](#)[Products](#)[Contact Us](#)Voted #1 by Huh? Magazine2017 Pet Groomer WinnerPGSS Certified



Let's fix this!

We only want to affect the menu list
so we target the `<li>` within the `<nav>`
selector

```
1 nav li{  
2     list-style-type:none;  
3     float:left;  
4 }  
5  
6 main{  
7     clear:left;  
8 }
```

What's the **clear** for?

[Home](#)[Services](#)[Products](#)[Contact Us](#)

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Descendant Selectors are selectors
descended from other selectors

Tags within Tags

