Author: Brian Webberley
Last updated: 2024.09.18

Interactive Web Design
Containers

We name an element like a div or section a 'container' if we would like to group elements together. Why would we want to group items together?

Example – setting the surrounding background colour attribute to a group of HTML elements. **HTML File:**

```html
<div id="textboxGroupContainer">

   <div class="whiteTextBox">
     <!-- some text here with a white background> -->
   </div>
   <div class="whiteTextBox">
     <!-- some text here with a white background> -->
   </div>

</div>
```

Notice the use of an id for the container and a class for the text box. Both the id and the class make it possible to apply CSS code to the container and the text box respectively.

When to use an id or a class? Use an id if there is only one element that the CSS should apply to. Use a class if more than one element may need to be styled with the same CSS code. In this example, we have only one *textboxGroupContainer*, but we may have multiple instances of a *whiteTextBox*.

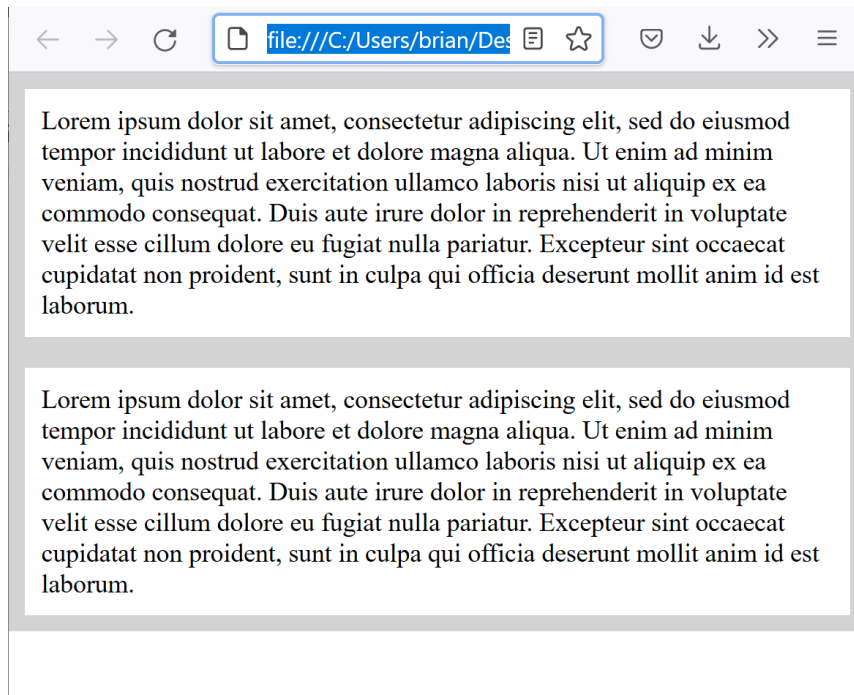Note comments are created by enclosing the comments with `<!--` and `-->`

CSS File:

```css
.whiteBoxBackground {

   background-color: white;
   padding: 10px;
}
```

```
#textboxGroupContainer {

    background-color: lightgray;
    padding: 10px;
}
```

Result:

Notice the light grey surrounding div – i.e., the *container*

To do:

1. Create a new HTML file, called index.html
2. Inside index.html, create a H1 heading.
3. Place the H1 inside a <header> container
4. Try to create something like the below –

Heading inside a header container