

The background of the slide is a light beige color. In the top left corner, there is a corkboard with a few papers pinned to it. In the center, there is a large, dark blue banner with the text 'WEB TECHNOLOGIES' in white. To the right of the banner, there are several colorful circles containing text: 'www' (blue), 'HTML5' (red), 'js' (red), 'Cloud' (grey), 'XML' (orange), and 'PHP' (green). These circles are connected by dashed lines. In the bottom left corner, there is a dark blue banner with the text 'Dr. Pritpal Singh' in white. Below this banner, there is a white banner with the text 'Associate Professor' in dark blue. In the bottom right corner, there is a laptop displaying a website with a colorful bar chart. To the left of the laptop, there is a red control panel with two gauges and a red button. The overall theme is web technologies and engineering.

ECAP472

WEB TECHNOLOGIES

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Learning Outcomes



After this lecture, you will be able to

- understand Class and ID selectors in CSS
- understand CSS Borders

What is Class and ID selectors in CSS?

```
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>...</title>  
  
  </html>
```

- In CSS, class and ID selectors are used to identify various HTML elements.
- The main benefit of setting class or ID is that you can present the same HTML element differently, depending on its class or ID.



Class selector

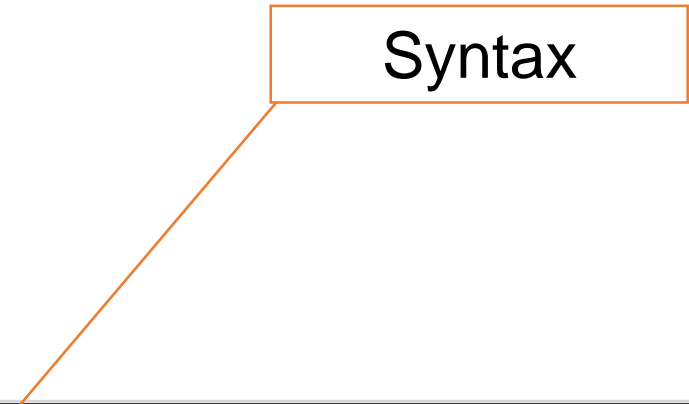
```
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>...</title>  
  
  </html>
```

The class selector selects elements with a specific class attribute. It matches all the HTML elements based on the contents of their class attribute. The `.` symbol, along with the class name, is used to select the desired class.



Syntax

Syntax




```
1 .class-name {  
2   /* Define properties here */  
3 }
```

ID selector

- The ID selector matches an element based on the value of its id attribute. In order for the element to be selected, its ID attribute must exactly match the value given in the selector. The # symbol and the id of the HTML element name are used to select the desired element.

Syntax

Syntax



```
1 #idname {  
2     /* Define properties here */  
3 }
```

The difference between Class and ID selector

- The difference between an ID and a class is that an ID is only used to identify one single element in our HTML. IDs are only used when one element on the page should have a particular style applied to it. However, a class can be used to identify more than one HTML element.

Difference



Setting CSS
properties of
individual elements
using Class and
ID selectors.



CSS Borders

- The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border.

I have borders on all sides.

I have a red bottom border.

I have rounded borders.

I have a blue left border.

CSS Border Style

- The `border-style` property specifies what kind of border to display.

CSS Border Style

- The border-style property specifies what kind of border to display.
- The following values are allowed:
 - ✓ dotted - Defines a dotted border
 - ✓ dashed - Defines a dashed border
 - ✓ solid - Defines a solid border
 - ✓ double - Defines a double border
 - ✓ groove - Defines a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value

Demonstration of the different border styles

- `p.dotted {border-style: dotted;}`
- `p.dashed {border-style: dashed;}`
- `p.solid {border-style: solid;}`
- `p.double {border-style: double;}`
- `p.groove {border-style: groove;}`
- `p.ridge {border-style: ridge;}`
- `p.inset {border-style: inset;}`
- `p.outset {border-style: outset;}`

Borders ..

A dotted border.

A dashed border.

A solid border.

A double border.

A groove border. The effect depends on the border-color value.

A ridge border. The effect depends on the border-color value.

An inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value.

An outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value.

CSS Border Width

- The border-width property specifies the width of the four borders.
- The width can be set as a specific size (in px, pt, cm, em, etc) or by using one of the three pre-defined values: thin, medium, or thick.

Example

p.one

{

border-style: solid;

border-width: 5px;

}

p.two {

border-style: solid;

border-width: medium;

}

CSS Border Color

- The border-color property is used to set the color of the four borders.
- The color can be set by:
 - ✓ name - specify a color name, like "red"
 - ✓ HEX - specify a HEX value, like "#ff0000"
 - ✓ RGB - specify a RGB value, like "rgb(255,0,0)"
 - ✓ HSL - specify a HSL value, like "hsl(0, 100%, 50%)"
 - ✓ transparent

Example

p.one

{

border-style: solid;

border-color: red;

}

CSS Border - Individual Sides

```
p {  
    border-top-style: dotted;  
    border-right-style: solid;  
    border-bottom-style: dotted;  
    border-left-style: solid;  
}
```

CSS Border - Shorthand Property

- Like you saw in the previous page, there are many properties to consider when dealing with borders.
- To shorten the code, it is also possible to specify all the individual border properties in one property.

CSS Border - Shorthand Property

- The border property is a shorthand property for the following individual border properties:
 - ✓ border-width
 - ✓ border-style (required)
 - ✓ border-color

```
p {  
    border: 5px solid red;  
}
```

CSS Rounded Borders

```
p
{
    border: 2px solid red;
    border-radius: 5px;
}
```

Practical

That's all for
now...