

# MIS3690 - Web Technologies

2020 Summer

Babson College

`id` and `class`

# Why `id` and `class` ?

- Using CSS with a generic tag (like `h1` or `p`) causes all `h1`-elements or `p`-elements to be stylized the same way.

- Example:

```
p {color:red;} /* All paragraphs on the page will have a red font.*/
```

- What if we want a specific occurrence of an element to be stylized *differently* than other occurrences of the *same* type of element?
- What if we want specific occurrences of *different* elements to be stylized the *same* way and *different* from other occurrences of the *same* type?

## id

- Almost any element can have an `id` as one of its attributes
- An `id` should be used only *once* on a page.
- Think of the `id` as identifying the element uniquely
- Examples:

```
<p id="author-bio">  
<h1 id="intro">
```

# Applying a style to an **id**

- Syntax

```
tag#id-value {style rules}  
/* or */  
#id-value {style rules} /* recommended */
```

- Examples:

```
#author-bio {color:blue}  
/* The element with the id="bio" will have a blue colored font */
```

```
#intro {font-size:24px}  
/* The element with the id="intro" will have font-size of 24px */
```

- The **id** style adds to and potentially overrides the element style

## id example

```
<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    #bordered {border:3px solid red}
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>...</h1>
  <p>...</p>
  <p>...</p>
  <p id="bordered">...</p>  <!--only this paragraph will have a border-->
  <p>...</p>
  <p>...</p>
</body>
```

# class

- Almost any element can have an `class` as one of its attributes
- An `class` can be used for one or more tags on a page
  - different from `id` – used only once
- Think of the `class` as a group of elements with similar styles
- Examples:

```
<p class="bordered">  
<h1 class="bordered">
```

# Applying a style to a **class**

- Syntax

```
tag.class-value {style rules}  
/* or */  
.class-value {style rules} /* different from the tag#class-value */
```

- Example:

```
p.me {color:blue}  
/* Every <p> with class="me" will have a blue colored font */  
h1.me {font-size:24px}  
/* Every <h1> with the class="me" will have font-size of 24px */  
.me {color:blue}  
/* All the elements of any type with class="me" will have a blue colored font */
```



# class example

```
<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    p.bordered {border:3px solid red}
    /* all the paragraphs with class="bordered" will each have a border */
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 class="bordered">...</h1>
  <p>...</p>
  <p class="bordered">...</p>
  <p class="bordered">...</p>
  <p>...</p>
  <p class="bordered">...</p>
</body>
```

# In-class exercise: *ex06.html*

- Please use the file *ex04.html*, save it as *ex06.html*.
- Use `id` and `class` to style the page further.
  - create a red-colored, dotted border, 3px thick, around just the last quote - *"Continuous effort - not strength or intelligence - is the key to unlocking our potential."*
  - make the color of the heading "Quote Three from Winston Churchill" green.
  - The following elements must be in blue font, italicized and underlined.
    - the first quote (the entire quote),
    - the title of the second quote *"Quote Two from Winston Churchill"*,
    - the entire paragraph about the tiger.
- Save it and *commit/push* to GitHub.

`div` and `span`

# div : the Content Division element

- `div` is used to style whole sections of a page in a particular way.
  - e.g., the background color of the first two paragraphs must be *yellow*
- Syntax:

```
<body>
  <div id="one">
    <!-- Some HTML tags -->
    <!-- More HTML tags -->
  </div>
  <div id="two">
    <!-- Lots more HTML -->
  </div>
  ...
</body>
```

- We can use `id` or `class` on `<div>` and style it using CSS.
- See `<div>` [example](#)

## span

- The `<span>` tag is an *inline* container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.
  - e.g. certain words in a paragraph are in large font.
- We can use `id` or `class` on `<div>` and style it using CSS.
- See `<span>` [example](#)

## In-class exercise: *ex06.html* (cont.)

- Set the background color of the section with *Quote One* (the heading and the quote) to `yellow`.
- Set the background color of the section with *Quote Two* (the heading and the quote) to `green`.
- Set the background color of the section with *Quote Three* (the heading, the sub-heading and the quote) to `lime`.
- Increase the font-size of the letter "W" and "C" in each occurrence of "*Winston Churchill*" to `1.5em`.
- Save it and view in web browser(s)
- ***Commit/push*** to GitHub.



# Questions?

