

# OIM3690 - Web Technologies



**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 HTML element can have an `id` as one of its attributes.
- `id` can be used to select and style that specific element with CSS.
- An `id` should be used only **once** on a page.
- Think of the `id` as a **unique** identifier for an element
- 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="author-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 any styles that were previously applied to that element.
  - Because it has higher specificity than a class or element selector.

## id Example

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

- The `class` style adds to and potentially overrides any styles that were previously applied to that element.
  - `id` > `class` > element selector.

# 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>
```

# Exercise: *ex06.html*

- Make a copy of *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 -->
  </div>
  <div id="two">
    <!-- Some HTML tags -->
  </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. making certain words in a paragraph appear in a larger font size.
- We can use `id` or `class` on `<span>` to style it using CSS.
- See `<span>` [example](#)

## 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)
- Update ***sitemap.html*** and ***commit/push*** to GitHub.



# Questions?

