



# junior web design



# Lesson # 4

## Classes and Indexes in HTML and CSS

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Classes .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Indexes.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>The &lt;div&gt; tag .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Using classes and indexes .....</b>	<b>8</b>

# Classes

Classes are used when it is necessary to define a style for an individual element of a web page or to specify different styles for a single tag.

When used in conjunction with the tags, the syntax for the classes is as follows.

```
Tag.Class    name    {property1:    value;    property2:
                                     value; ...}
```

Inside the style:

- first, the desired tag is written,
- then, the user's class name is indicated after the point.

Class names must begin with a Latin character and may contain a hyphen (-) and underscore (\_) character.

To specify that a tag is used with a particular class in the HTML code, the attribute `class="Class name"` is added to the tag.

```

1 <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="utf-8">
5     <title> Classes </title>
6     <style>
7       P { /* Common paragraph */
8         text-align: justify; /*Justified text*/
9       }
10      P.cite { /*Paragraph with class cite*/
11        color: navy; /*Text color*/
12        margin-left: 20px; /*Left indent*/
13        border-left: 1px solid navy; /*Border to the left of the text*/
14        padding-left: 15px; /*Distance from line to text*/
15      }
16    </style>
17  </head>
```

```

18 <body>
19   <p> Customize the map
20     Create a new project. With a map size of 400 to 600. The size of the
      camera - same. Add a mesh with dimensions 40 to 40. </p>
21   <p class="site"> Add blocks to the map. Blocks are attached in lesson.
      Use the blocks and create picture. </p>
22 </body>
23 </html>

```

The first paragraph is justified with black text (this color is set by the default browser), and the next one, to which the class named **cite** is applied, is displayed in blue and with a line on the left.

You can also use classes without specifying a tag. The syntax in this case is as follows.

```
.Class    name    {property1:    value;    property2:
                                     value; ...}
```

# Indexes

The identifier (also called the **ID selector**) specifies the unique name of the element, which is used to change its style and access to it through scripts.

The syntax for applying the identifier is as follows.

**#ID name {property1: value; property2: value; ...}**

When describing the identifier, the hash sign (#) is indicated first, followed by the name. The rules for the name of identifiers are the same as for classes.

Unlike classes, identifiers must be unique, in other words, only appear once in the document.

The reference to the identifier is the same as for the classes, but as the keyword, the tag uses the id attribute, whose value is the name of the identifier.

The hash sign is no longer indicated.

```

1 <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="utf-8" />
5     <title>Identifiers</title>
6     <style>
7       #help {
8         position: absolute; /*Absolute positioning*/
9         left: 160 px; /*Element position from the left edge*/
10        top: 50 px; /*Position of the element from the top edge*/
11        width: 225 px; /*Block width*/
12        padding: 5 px; /*Fields around the text*/
13        background: #f0f0f0; /*Background color*/
14      }
15    </style>
16  </head>
17  <body>
18    <div id="help">
19      To report a problem with the site, contact technical support at - support@website.org.
20    </div>
21  </body>
22 </html>

```

This example defines the style of the **<div>** tag through the identifier named **help**. As with classes, IDs can be applied to a specific tag.

The syntax is the following.

Tag#ID      name      {property1:      value;      property2:  
value; ...}

```

1  <! DOCTYPE HTML>
2  <html>
3    <head>
4      <meta charset="utf-8">
5      <title> Identifiers </title>
6      <style>
7        P {
8          color: green; /*Green text*/
9          font-style: italic; /*Italic text*/
10       }
11       P#opa {
12         color: red; /*Red text*/
13         border: 1px solid #666; /*Frame options*/
14         background: 5px; /*Fields around the text*/
15       }
16     </style>
17   </head>
18   <body>
19     <p> Regular paragraph </p>
20     <p id="opa"> Unusual paragraph </p>
21   </body>
22 </html>

```

In this example, we have a style for the **<p>** tag and for the same tag, but with the **opa** identifier.

## The <div> tag

<div> is used to group one or more block elements. Let's look at an example – two lists of US presidents, grouped by their political affiliation:

```
1 <div id="democrats">
2   <ul>
3     <li>Franklin Delano Roosevelt</li>
4     <li>Harry S. Truman</li>
5     <li>John Fitzgerald Kennedy</li>
6     <li>Lyndon Baines Johnson</li>
7     <li>Jimmy Carter</li>
8     <li>William Jefferson «Bill» Clinton</li>
9   </ul>
10 </div>
11
12 <div id="republicans">
13   <ul>
14     <li>Dwight David Eisenhower</li>
15     <li>Richard Milhous Nixon</li>
16     <li>Gerald Ford</li>
17     <li> Ronald Wilson Reagan</li>
18     <li> George Walker Bush</li>
19     <li> George Herbert Walker Bus</li>
20   </ul>
21 </div>
```

In our style sheet, we can use the same grouping as before:

```
2 #democrats {
3   background:blue;
4 }
5
6 #republicans {
7   background:gray;
8 }
```

# Using classes and indexes

Use this code:

```
4           p{
5             color: ■ black;
6             font-family: serif;
7             font-style: italic;
8           }
9
10          #last_p{
11            border-left: dotted 2px;
12            border-color: ■ blue;
13
14            margin-left: 5px;
15            color: ■ gray;
16          }
```



***Pay attention** that all paragraphs receive the designs specified in the line 4, and then a different formatting is applied to the paragraph with id = "last\_p".*







## Lesson #4

# Classes and Indexes in HTML and CSS

© Vladislav Sorokopud

© STEP IT Academy

[www.itstep.org](http://www.itstep.org)

All rights to protected pictures, audio, and video belong to their authors or legal owners. Fragments of works are used exclusively in illustration purposes to the extent justified by the purpose as part of an educational process and for educational purposes in accordance with Article 1273 Sec. 4 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation and Articles 21 and 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On Copyright and Related Rights". The extent and method of cited works are in conformity with the standards, do not conflict with a normal exploitation of the work, and do not prejudice the legitimate interests of the authors and rightholders. Cited fragments of works can be replaced with alternative, non-protected analogs, and as such correspond the criteria of fair use.

All rights reserved. Any reproduction, in whole or in part, is prohibited. Agreement of the use of works and their fragments is carried out with the authors and other right owners. Materials from this document can be used only with resource link.

Liability for unauthorized copying and commercial use of materials is defined according to the current legislation of Ukraine.