# Basic Web Design

HTML

LECTURE - 04









### Recap

- HTML Text Formatting
- HTML Lists, Quotation & Citation, Comments, Styles Attributes
- Homework: Designing a HTML page with your CV
- . Class work:

#### **Course Contents**

- Color
- . Images
- . Tables
- Block & Inline Elements
- . HTML Div
- . Id & Classes

### HTML Colors

- HTML colors are used to set the color of text, backgrounds, borders, and other elements on a web page.
- Colors can be defined using various formats, such as color names, HEX values, RGB values, and more.







### Color Formats in HTML

#### **Color Names:**

Use predefined color names like red, blue, green, etc.

Example: This is red text.

#### **HEX Color Values:**

A HEX color is specified with a # symbol followed by a six-digit hexadecimal number.

Example: This is text with HEX color #ff5733.

#### **RGB Color Values:**

The rgb() function defines colors using the Red, Green, and Blue components.

Example: The text with RGB color rgb(255, 99, 71).

#### **RGBA Color Values:**

The rgba() function includes an alpha channel (opacity) in addition to RGB components.

Example: This is semi-transparent text with RGBA color.









## Resources of Color

You can use the following two sites to choose your preferred color.

W3schools Color Picker: <a href="https://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors\_picker.asp">https://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors\_picker.asp</a>

Flat Ui Colors: <a href="https://flatuicolors.com/">https://flatuicolors.com/</a>









## HTML Images

- The HTML <img> tag is used to embed an image in a web page.
- Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The <img> tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.
- The <img> tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.
- The <img> tag has two required attributes:
  - src Specifies the path to the image
  - alt Specifies an alternate text for the image









# HTML Images (Example)

#### **HTML Image**

```
1 <h2>HTML Image</h2>
2 <img src="pic_trulli.jpg" alt="Trulli" width="500" height="333">
```











### **HTML File Paths**

- A file path describes the location of a file in a web site's folder structure.
- File paths are used when linking to external files, like:
  - Web pages
  - Images
  - Style sheets
  - JavaScripts

Path	Description
<img src="picture.jpg"/>	The "picture.jpg" file is located in the same folder as the current page
<img src="images/picture.jpg"/>	The "picture.jpg" file is located in the images folder in the current folder
<img src="/images/picture.jpg"/>	The "picture.jpg" file is located in the images folder at the root of the current web
<img src="/picture.jpg"/>	The "picture.jpg" file is located in the folder one level up from the current folder









### **HTML Tables**

HTML tables are used to display data in a structured format, using rows and columns.

Each table consists of one or more rows (), and each row contains one or more cells ( for data cells, for header cells).

#### **Key Elements:**

: Defines the table.

: Defines a row in the table.

: Defines a cell in the table (data cell).

: Defines a header cell in the table.









## HTML Tables (Example)

```
First Name
 Last Name
 Age
 John
 Doe
 30
 Jane
 Smith
 25
```

#### First Name Last Name Age

John Doe 30

Jane Smith 25









### **HTML Block Elements**

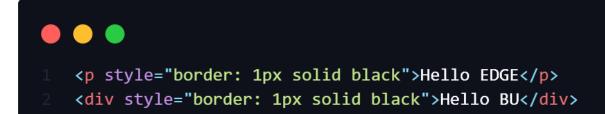
- Block-level elements create a "block" of content that takes up the full width of the parent container.
- They always start on a new line.
- Common Block Elements:
  - <div>: Generic container for content.
  - >: Paragraph of text.
  - <h1> to <h6>: Headings.
  - Unordered list.
  - <blockquote>: Block quotation.







## HTML Block Elements (Example)



Hello EDGE

Hello BU

The P and the DIV elements are both block elements, and they will always start on a new line and take up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).









### **HTML Inline Elements**

- Inline elements flow along with the text, only taking up as much width as needed.
- They do not start on a new line and can be nested within block elements.

#### Common Inline Elements:

- <span>: Generic inline container for text.
- <a>: Hyperlink.
- <img>: Image.
- <em>: Emphasized text (italic).
- <strong>: Strongly emphasized text (bold).

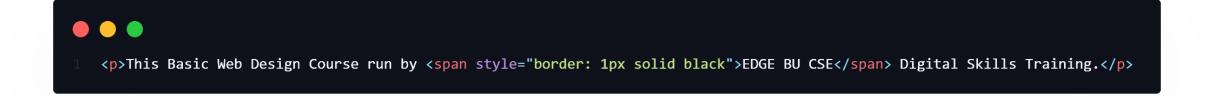








## HTML Inline Elements (Example)



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The SPAN element is an inline element, and will not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.









### HTML Div

- The <div> element is a block-level container that is used to group content together for styling or layout purposes.
- It does not inherently represent anything on the page but is commonly used to organize and structure HTML content.
- The <div> element can wrap any block of content, including text, images, other HTML elements, etc.

```
<div>
  <h1>Heading Inside a Div</h1>
  This is a paragraph inside a div container.
</div>
```







## Styling HTML Div

#### Applying CSS Styles:

 You can apply styles such as background-color, padding, margin, and border to a <div> element.

#### **HTML DIV Example**

#### London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 13 million inhabitants.

The yellow background is added to demonstrate the footprint of the DIV element.









### HTML id

- The id attribute is used to assign a unique identifier to an HTML element.
- Each id value must be unique within the HTML document.
- Syntax:
  - The id attribute is added to an HTML element with its value being the unique identifier.
    - <div id="unique-id">Hello Students</div>









## Styling HTML using id

To create a id; write a (#) character, followed by a unique id name.
 Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces {}:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#myHeader {
 background-color: lightblue;
 color: black;
 padding: 40px;
 text-align: center;
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>The id Attribute</h2>
Use CSS to style an element with the id
"myHeader":
<h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

#### The id Attribute

Use CSS to style an element with the id "myHeader":

My Header









### **HTML Classes**

- A class is an attribute used in HTML to apply the same styles or behavior to multiple elements.
- Classes are reusable and can be assigned to multiple elements.
- Syntax:
  - The class attribute is added to an HTML element, with its value being the class name.
    - <div class="classname">Hello Students</div>









## Styling HTML using Class

To create a class; write a period (.) character, followed by a class name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces {}:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.city {
 background-color: tomato;
 color: white;
 padding: 10px;
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Different Elements Can Share Same Class</h2>
Even if the two elements do not have the same tag name,
they can both point to the same class, and get the same
CSS styling:
<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
Paris is the capital of France.
</body>
</html>
```

#### **Different Elements Can Share Same Class**

Even if the two elements do not have the same tag name, they can both point to the same class, and get the same CSS styling:

#### **Paris**

Paris is the capital of France.









### Difference Between Class and ID

- id: Must be unique within the HTML document; only one element can have a specific id. Targeted in CSS with the (#) symbol.
- class: Can be reused across multiple elements; many elements can share the same class. Targeted in CSS with the (.) symbol.

```
/* Style the element with the id "myHeader" */
#myHeader {
  background-color: lightblue;
  color: black;
  padding: 40px;
  text-align: center;
}

/* Style all elements with the class name "city" */
.city {
  background-color: tomato;
  color: white;
  padding: 10px;
}
```









### Homework

Update your CV using image and table, you can also use colors in other elements.









# End of Lecture THANKYOU





