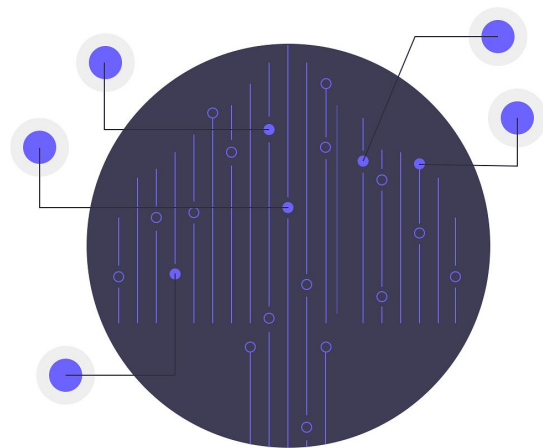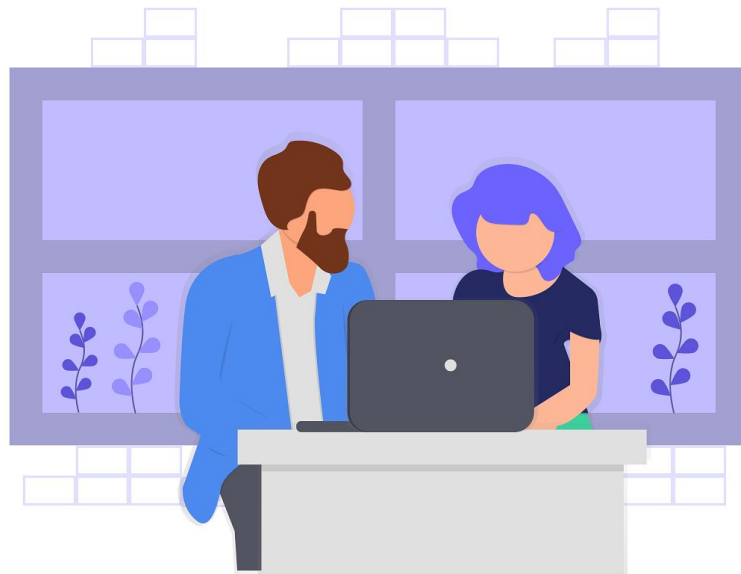just
coding
things

10.14.2019
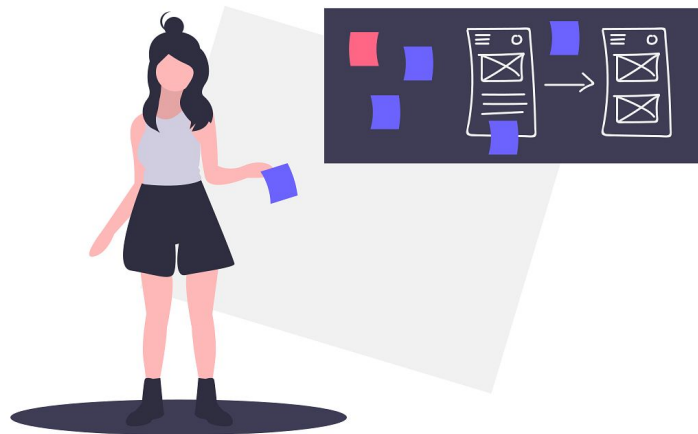
Review

- <p> and <h1> tags
- CSS techniques
  - centering text
  - custom fonts
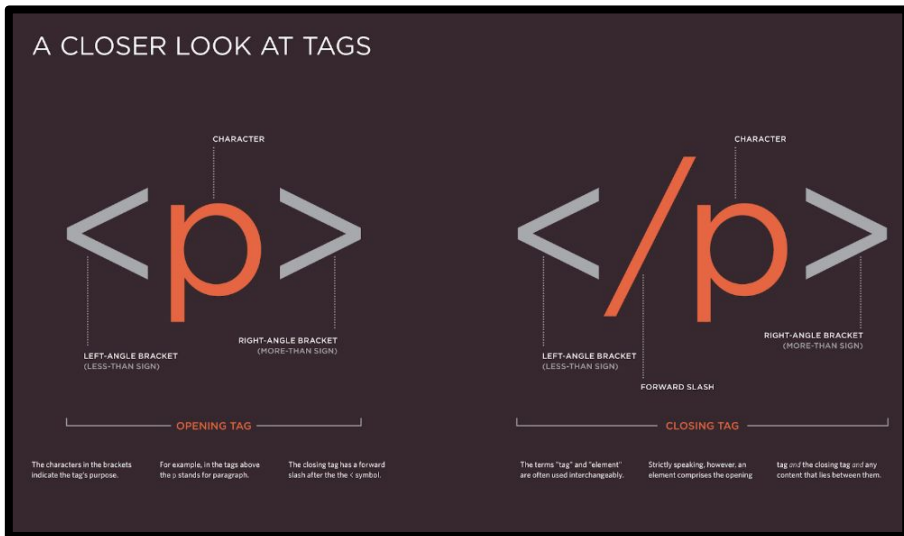 - margin and padding
  - resizing and reshaping images

Today We Will Be Learning About:

- Div Tags
- Classes
- IDs

Tags Again Are…

- Ways for a developer to write down what text, images, buttons, etc. on their website

A CLOSER LOOK AT TAGS

CHARACTER

<p>

LEFT-ANGLE BRACKET
(LESS-THAN SIGN)

RIGHT-ANGLE BRACKET
(MORE-THAN SIGN)

OPENING TAG

The characters in the brackets indicate the tag's purpose.

For example, in the tags above the p stands for paragraph.

The closing tag has a forward slash after the the < symbol.

CHARACTER

</p>

LEFT-ANGLE BRACKET
(LESS-THAN SIGN)

FORWARD SLASH

RIGHT-ANGLE BRACKET
(MORE-THAN SIGN)

CLOSING TAG

The terms "tag" and "element" are often used interchangeably.

Strictly speaking, however, an element comprises the opening

tag and the closing tag and any content that lies between them.

Why We Need Divs, IDs and Classes:

- So far we have learned to call in CSS by calling the p, h1, or img tag
- However, this way will change the CSS of ALL your p tags, h1 tags, and images.
- To specify more, we need to use div tags and classes

Classes:

- In order to only change one line of a p tag instead of all, we need to use a class.
- You add a class to your tag by this:
  - <p class = "name"> Hello </p>
  - <h1 class = "name"> Hi </h1>
  - <img class = "name" src = "image address">
- Give your class something that is relevant to its function so you know what to call in your CSS and you don't get confused
- Don't give tags the same class unless you want them to show up the same

Classes (CSS):

- To call in CSS for a class, we would then do:

```
.name{
    color:pink;
}
```

- The "." is for the text editor to recognize that the thing you are calling is a class
- This calling will give whatever class you named "name" text that is pink

IDs:

- IDs do the same function as a class
- Differences:
  - You call it in CSS differently
  - If you gave your tag an ID and class and both called them in CSS, the ID will override the class
  - It is considered more important that the class

IDs (CSS):

```
#name{
    color: blue;
}
```

- The "#" will let the text editor know that you want to change an ID and be ready to override classes or regular "p" or "h1" tags

Div Tag:

- The div tag allows a user to change multiple elements inside the div tag
- Scenario:
  - Say you wanted to give an h1 tag and a p tag the same color text
  - You could give them the same class, but there are simpler ways to do it.
  - One of those ways is creating a div tag

Div Tag (HTML):

- To define a div in HTML,
  - Put the opening tag in front of the first element that you want to change and put the closing tag after the last element.
- Ex)

```
<div>
     <p> Hello </p>
     <p> Helloooo </p>
     <h1> Hellooooo </h1>
</div>
```

Div Tag (HTML):

- You can also give div tags a class to differentiate between two div tags

      <div class = "name">
            <h1 class = "say"> Hi </h1>
            <p class = "nice"> Nice </p>
      </div>

Div Tag (CSS):

- To call a div tag into CSS, you can call it by either its tag (if you only have one div) or its class (if you have multiple divs)
  - Example for one div:
    ```
    div{
        color: pink;
    }
    ```
  - Example for multiple divs:
    ```
    .name{
        color: pink;
    }
    .nameTwo{
        color: blue;
    }
    ```

Next Week:

- CSS:
  - Centering an image by flexbox
  - Media Inquiries

Thank You For Coming!

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