



Lesson #4

Text Alignment, Colors, id, class, Spacing, Centering

Introduction to Web Development

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Colors

CSS Color Formats

1. Color Name

- 140 names.

2. RGB

- Three numbers 0 - 255.

3. HEX

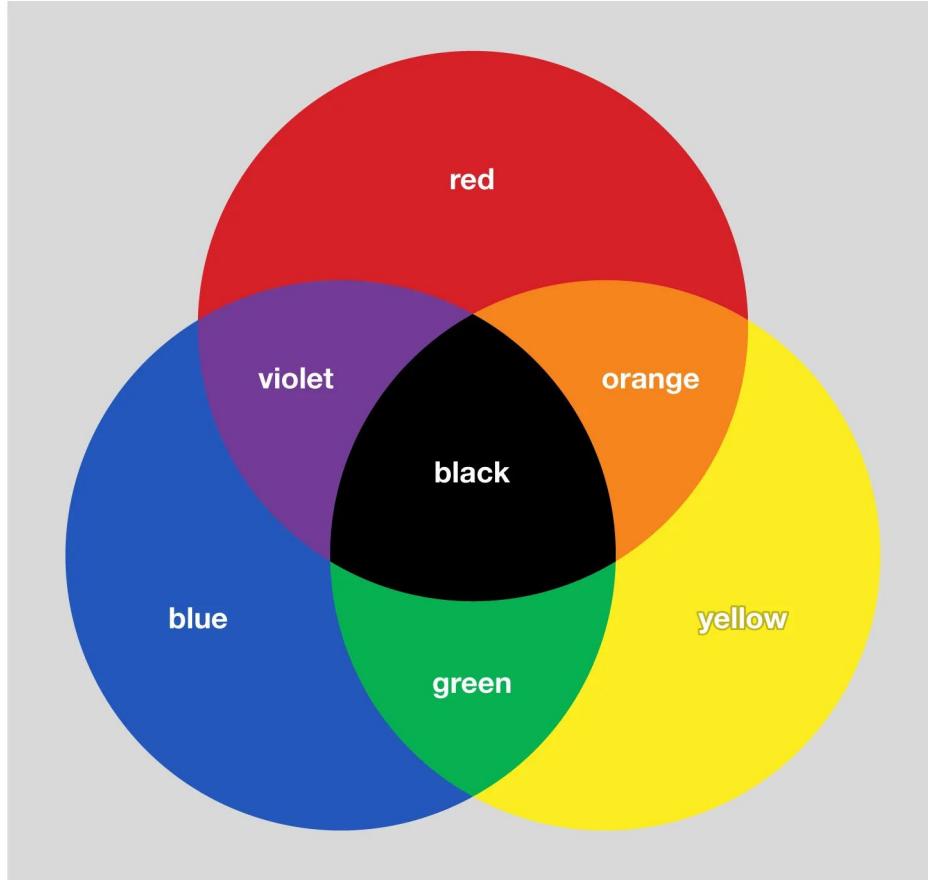
- Three double-digit numbers 00 - FF.
- Repeating double-digits can be replaced with a single digit.

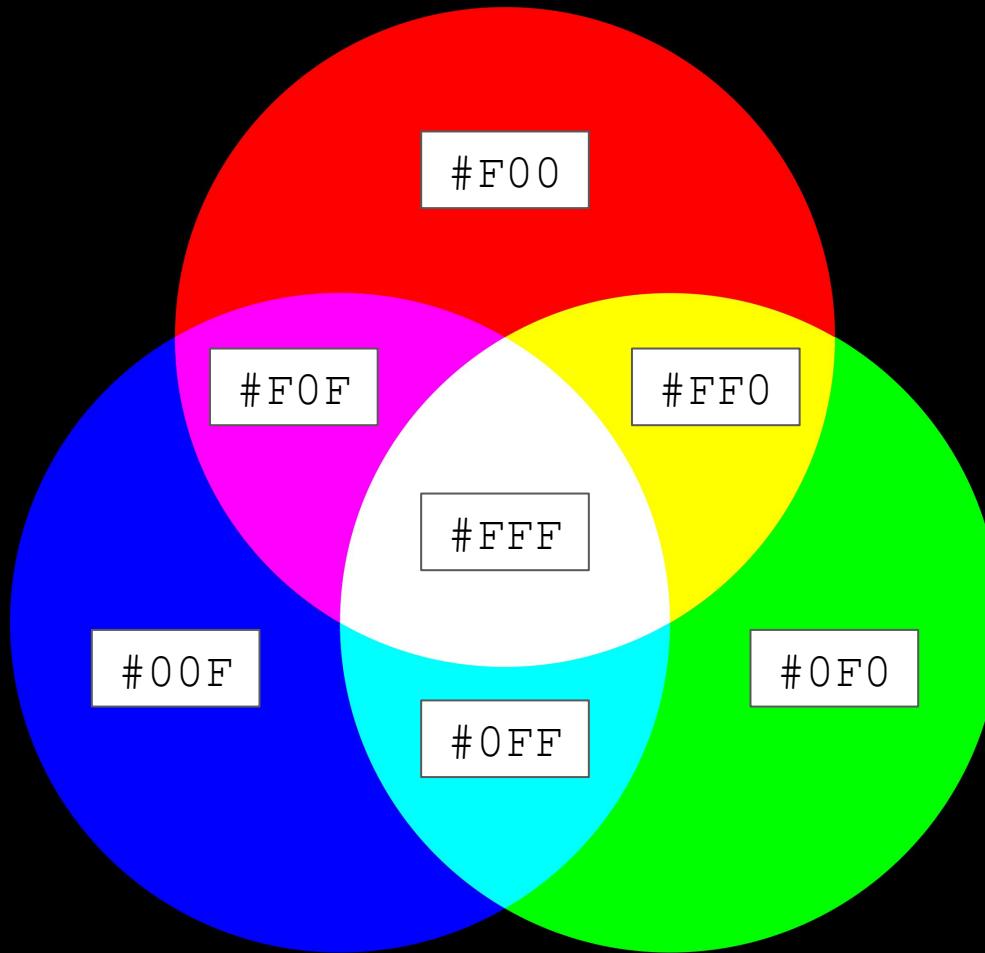
```
color: black;  
color: white;  
color: red;  
color: green;  
color: blue;
```

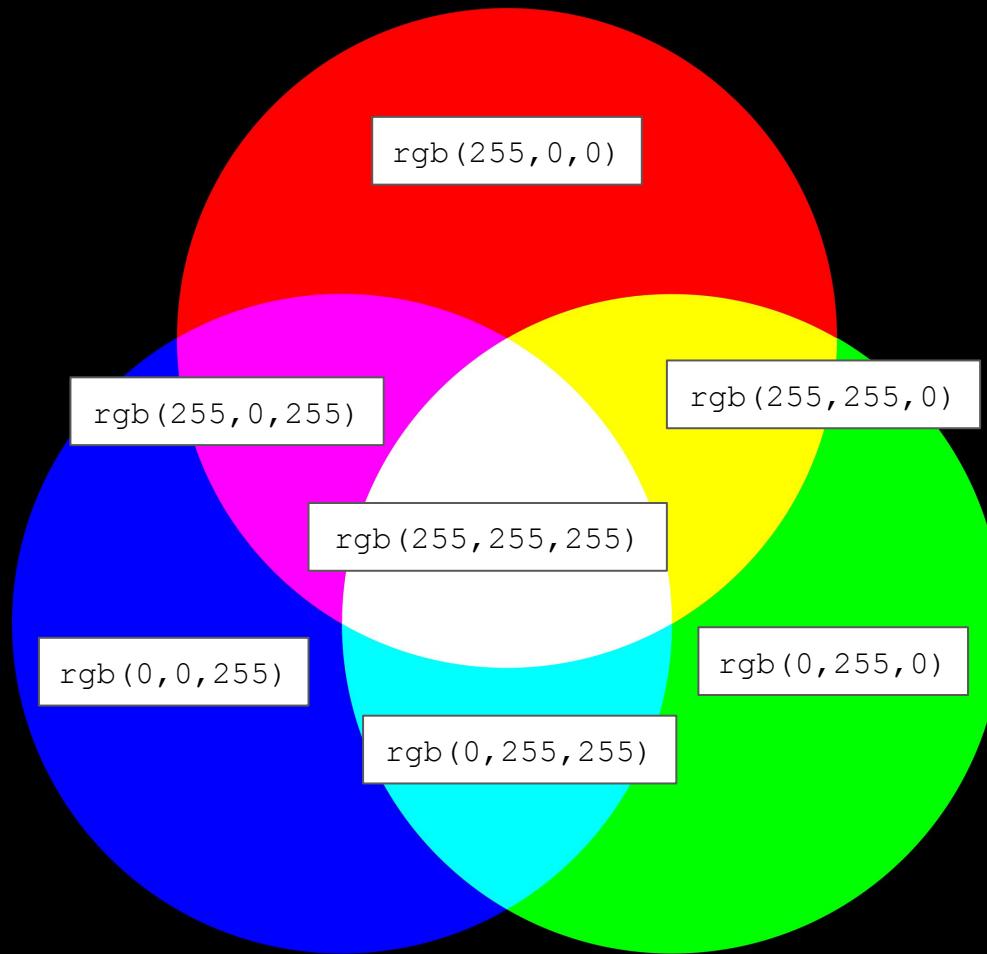
```
color: rgb( 0, 0, 0 );  
color: rgb(255, 255, 255 );  
color: rgb(255, 0, 0 );  
color: rgb( 0, 255, 0 );  
color: rgb( 0, 0, 255 );
```

color: #000000;	color: #000;
color: #FFFFFF;	color: #FFF;
color: #FF0000; 	color: #F00;
color: #00FF00;	color: #0F0;
color: #0000FF;	color: #00F;

RYB colour model







Margin & Padding

Margins & Paddings

Margins create space outside element's borders.

Paddings create space within element's borders.

Result:

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Morbi euismod non purus eget tincidunt. Suspendisse sed nisl id sem luctus elementum vitae in elit. Fusce luctus enim iaculis orci fringilla facilisis.

<**div**>

 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Morbi euismod non purus eget tincidunt. Suspendisse sed nisl id sem luctus elementum vitae in elit. Fusce luctus enim iaculis orci fringilla facilisis.

</**div**>

Margins & Paddings

Margins create space outside element's borders.

Paddings create space within element's borders.

Result:

```
div {  
    margin: 50px;  
}  
  
.....  
  
<div>  
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Morbi  
    euismod non purus eget tincidunt. Suspendisse sed nisl id sem  
    luctus elementum vitae in elit. Fusce luctus enim iaculis orci  
    fringilla facilisis.  
</div>
```

.....

<div>

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Morbi
 euismod non purus eget tincidunt. Suspendisse sed nisl id sem
 luctus elementum vitae in elit. Fusce luctus enim iaculis orci
 fringilla facilisis.

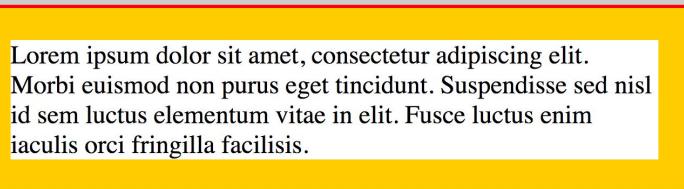
</div>

Margins & Paddings

Margins create space outside element's borders.

Paddings create space within element's borders.

Result:



Sample text within a yellow-bordered box:

 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
 Morbi euismod non purus eget tincidunt. Suspendisse sed nisl
 id sem luctus elementum vitae in elit. Fusce luctus enim
 iaculis orci fringilla facilisis.

```
div {  
  margin: 50px;  
  padding: 20px;  
}
```

```
<div>
```

```
  Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Morbi  
  euismod non purus eget tincidunt. Suspendisse sed nisl id sem  
  luctus elementum vitae in elit. Fusce luctus enim iaculis orci  
  fringilla facilisis.
```

```
</div>
```

id & class

id Attribute

Uniquely names an HTML element on the page.

All ID values must be unique per page.

Naming rules:

- Must start with a letter, underscore (_), or dash (-),
- Can only contain letters, numbers, underscores, or dashes.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
    <p id="example-id">Paragraph 1</p>
    <p id="example-id">Paragraph 2</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Invalid: Same ID values.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
    <p id="example-id">Paragraph 1</p>
    <p id="different-id">Paragraph 2</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Valid: Different ID Values.

id Attribute

IDs are often used to apply styles to a single element.

CSS Selector Syntax: #id-name

Result:

This is the first paragraph.

This is the second paragraph.

This is the third paragraph.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
    <style>
        p {
            background-color: lightblue;
        }
        #first-p {
            background-color: yellow;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p id="first-p">This is the first paragraph.</p>
    <p>This is the second paragraph.</p>
    <p>This is the third paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

class Attribute

Names one or more elements on the page.

Naming rules: same as for `id` attribute.

CSS Selector Syntax: `.class-name`

Result:

This is the first paragraph.

This is the second paragraph.

This is the third paragraph.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Page Title</title>
  <style>
    p {
      background-color: lightblue;
    }
    .example-class {
      background-color: yellow;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>This is the first paragraph.</p>
  <p class="example-class">This is the second paragraph.</p>
  <p class="example-class">This is the third paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```