

LET'S CHECK OUT SOME WEBSITES

<http://joshduck.com/periodic-table.html>

SAY HELLO TO

HTML



THE NEW HOPE

STRUCTURE STRUCTURE STRUCTURE

STRUCTURE SYNTAX SEMANTICS

PAVING COWPATHS



HTML5 is **evolutionary** not revolutionary
and is **backwards compatible**

**HTML5 allows for richer,
more meaningful web pages with
structural tags and descriptive attributes.**

Consider using these tags by
what they contain rather than by
where they are positioned on the screen

<section>

v.

<article>

At the most basic level, these work the same as section/article in a newspaper (ex. the Sports section is made up for many articles)

For a little more info: <http://www.iandevlin.com/blog/2011/04/html5/html5-section-or-article>

<section>

related content, including paragraphs,
images, can contain a header and a footer

<article>

defines self-contained content such as blog posts, news stories, comments, reviews etc.

articles **may contain** sections
and

sections **may contain** articles



UNORDERED LIST

- New York
- San Francisco
- Chicago

UNORDERED LIST

- New York
- San Francisco
- Chicago

```
<ul>  
  <li>New York</li>  
  <li>San Francisco</li>  
  <li>Chicago</li>  
</ul>
```

ORDERED LIST

1. New York
2. San Francisco
3. Chicago

```
<ol>  
  <li>New York</li>  
  <li>San Francisco</li>  
  <li>Chicago</li>  
</ol>
```

By default, an ordered list appears as a numbered list.

ORDERED LIST

A. New York

B. San Francisco

C. Chicago

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>New York</li>
```

```
<li>San Francisco</li>
```

```
<li>Chicago</li>
```

```
</ol>
```


ORDERED LIST

A. New York

B. San Francisco

C. Chicago

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>New York</li>
```

```
<li>San Francisco</li>
```

```
<li>Chicago</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

Example of style in your stylesheet that would override default styling:

```
ol { list-style-type: upper-alpha; }
```

NESTED LIST

```
<ul>  
  <li>New York  
    <ul>  
      <li>New York City</li>  
      <li>Albany</li>  
    </ul>  
  </li>  
  
  <li>California  
    <ul>  
      <li>San Francisco</li>  
      <li>Los Angeles</li>  
    </ul>  
  </li>  
</ul>
```

Note: a `` should always be immediately followed by either `` or `` or ``

NESTED LIST

goo.gl/Lhmv6

- New York
 - New York City
 - Albany
- California
 - San Francisco
 - Los Angeles

CITE (CITATION)

According to `<cite title="HTML & XHTML: The Definitive Guide. Published by O'Reilly Media, Inc.; fifth edition (August 1, 2002)">Chuck Musciano and Bill Kennedy</cite>`, the HTML cite tag actually exists!

We can't see the cite title on our page. This helps to indicate that the content was borrowed and from where. This is particularly helpful with SEO.

The citation tag allows you to cite sources and references. It's rendered in italic text in most browsers, but the style can be changed using CSS.

CITE (CITATION)

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HTML & XHTML: The Definitive Guide.
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(August 1, 2002)

we can't see the cite title on our page, but if we hover over the text between `<cite></cite>` we get a tooltip with this information.

BLOCK-LEVEL TAG

By default, block-level tags
expand to **fill the entire width** of their containing block

<h1> </h1>

<p> </p>

<blockquote> </blockquote>

<section> </section>

<article> </article>

<div> </div>

INLINE TAG

only take up as much width as their contained content
(opposite of a “block-level tag”)

``

`<a>`

``

``

`<small>`

``

INLINE TAG

<p>This is normal text.This text is italicized.</p>

This text appears bold.

<small>This text appears as small or fine print like disclaimers, caveats, or legal restrictions, such as copyrights.</small>

 denotes something important

 denotes emphasized text

** Screen readers use these tags to tell user these words have more weight or emphasis than the rest

INLINE TAG

`` has replaced `<i></i>` for italics for the most part

`` has replaced `` for bold for the most part

According to the HTML 5 specification:

- `` tag should be used as a LAST resort when no other tag is more appropriate
- Headings should be denoted with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags
- Emphasized text should be denoted with the `` tag
- Important text should be denoted with the `` tag
- Marked/highlighted text should use the `<mark>` tag

http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_b.asp

STYLE SHEET (CSS)

Separating Content from Design
using Cascading Style Sheets

CSS STYLING

~~INLINE~~

INTERNAL

EXTERNAL

INLINE STYLING

```
<p style="color: blue; font-size: 12px;">
```

This text will appear blue and size 12.

```
</p>
```

http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colornames.asp

INTERNAL STYLING

```
<head>
```

```
...
```

```
<style type="text/css">
```

```
  p { color: blue; font-size: 12px; }
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

EXTERNAL STYLE SHEET

```
<head>
```

```
...
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
```

```
</head>
```

EXTERNAL STYLE SHEET

inside `style.css` file:

```
p {  
    color: blue;  
    font-size: 12px;  
}
```

CSS SYNTAX

Example:

```
p {color:#00ff00; font-size:14px; font-style:italic;}
```

Selector { Property : Value ; Property : Value ; Property : Value ; }

Declaration Declaration Declaration

STYLING TEXT

family

Example: `p {font-family:"Times New Roman", Courier, serif;}`

STYLING TEXT

style

Example: `p {font-style:italic;}`

STYLING TEXT

weight

Example: `p {font-weight:bold;}`

Values:

normal (default), bold, bolder, lighter;

100 to 900 (400 = normal, and 700 = bold)

STYLING TEXT

size: pixels

Example: `h1 {font-size:40px;}`

STYLING TEXT

size: combination

Example:

```
body {font-size:10px;}
```

```
h1 {font-size:2.5em;}
```

STYLING TEXT

align

Example: `h2 {text-align:left;}`

STYLING TEXT

text decoration

Example:

```
a {text-decoration:none;}
```

/*Removes links decoration*/

```
h1 {text-decoration:underline;}
```

/*Applies decoration*/

STYLING TEXT

color

Example: `h1 {color:#00ff00;}`

Same as: `h1 {color:#0f0;}`

STYLING TEXT

text indentation

Example: `a {text-indent:50px;}`

NOTE: do not use this to create margin or padding (these are separate declarations)

STYLING ELEMENTS

background

background-color

```
body {background-color:#00ff00;}
```

background-image

```
body {background-image:url('paper.gif');}
```

background-repeat

```
body {background-repeat:repeat-y;} /*repeat-x, repeat, no-repeat */
```

STYLING ELEMENTS

width & height

Example: `p#main { height:100px;
width:100px; }`

`img { height:100px;
width:auto; }`

CLASS & ID SELECTORS

ID (#) can be used to identify one element

CLASS (.) can be used to identify more than one

ID example:

```
p#main { height:100px;  
        width:100px; }
```

CLASS example:

```
p.main { height:100px;  
        width:100px; }
```

LINK STATES

Order matters: LVHA ("love, ha!")

```
a:link {color:#FF0000;} /* unvisited link */  
a:visited {color:#00FF00;} /* visited link */  
a:hover {color: #FF00FF;} /* mouse over link */  
a:active {color:#0000FF;} /* selected link */
```

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_link.asp

Don't forget the basics!

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
  
  <head>  
    <meta charset="utf-8" />  
    <title>My Webpage</title>  
  
  </head>  
  
  <body>  
  
  </body>  
  
</html>
```