LET'S CHECK OUT SOME WEBSITES

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

SAY HELLO TO

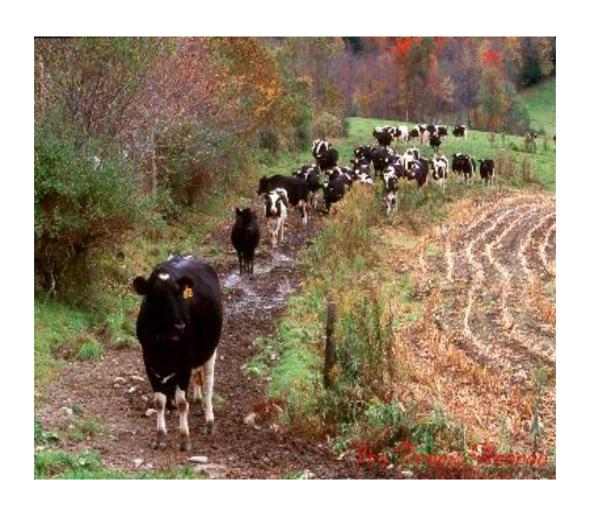


THE NEW HOPE

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/
httml5-section-or-article

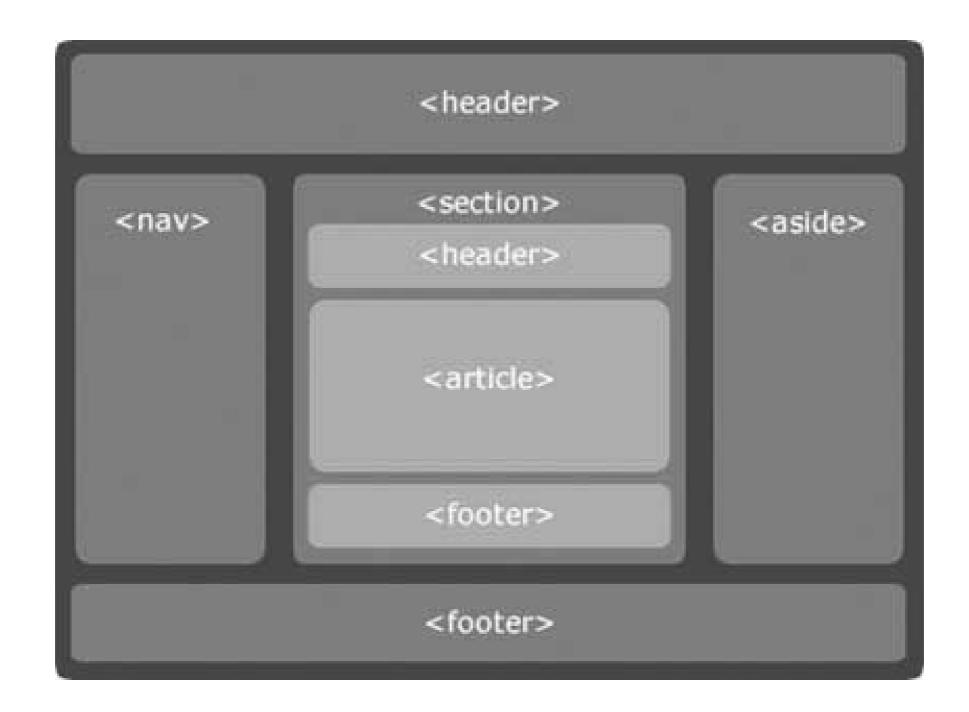
<section>

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

```
New YorkSan FranciscoChicago
```

ORDERED LIST

- 1. New York
- 2. San Francisco
- 3. Chicago

```
    New York
    San Francisco
    Chicago
```

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

ORDERED LIST

- A. New York
- B. San Francisco
- C. Chicago

```
    New York
    San Francisco
    Chicago
```

ORDERED LIST

- A. New York
- B. San Francisco
- C. Chicago

```
    New York
    San Francisco
    Chicago
```

Example of style in your stylesheet that would override default styling: ol { list-style-type: upper-alpha; }

NESTED LIST

```
<u|>
  New York
    <U>
      New York City
      Albany
    California
    < | >
      San Francisco
      Los Angeles
```

Note: a
li> 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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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

INLINE TAG

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

```
<img>
```


<small>

INLINE TAG

- This is normal text.This text is italicized.
- This text appears bold.
- <small>This text appears as small or fine print like disclaimers, caveats, or legal restrictions, such as copyrights.
- 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

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

STYLE SHEET (CSS)

Separating Content from Design

using Cascading Style Sheets

CSS STYLING

INTERNAL
EXTERNAL

INLINE STYLING

```
    This text will appear blue and size 12.
```

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 ; }

Declaration Declaration Declaration
```

family

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

style

Example: p {font-style:italic;}

weight

Example: p {font-weight:bold;}

Values: normal (default), bold, bolder, lighter; 100 to 900 (400 = normal, and 700 = bold)

size: pixels

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

size: combination

```
Example:
body {font-size:10px;}
h1 {font-size:2.5em;}
```

align

Example: h2 {text-align:left;}

text decoration

```
Example:

a {text-decoration:none;} /*Removes links decoration*/

h1 {text-decoration:underline;} /*Applies decoration*/
```

color

Example: h1 {color:#00ff00;}

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

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>
```