

6.1040 Rec 7



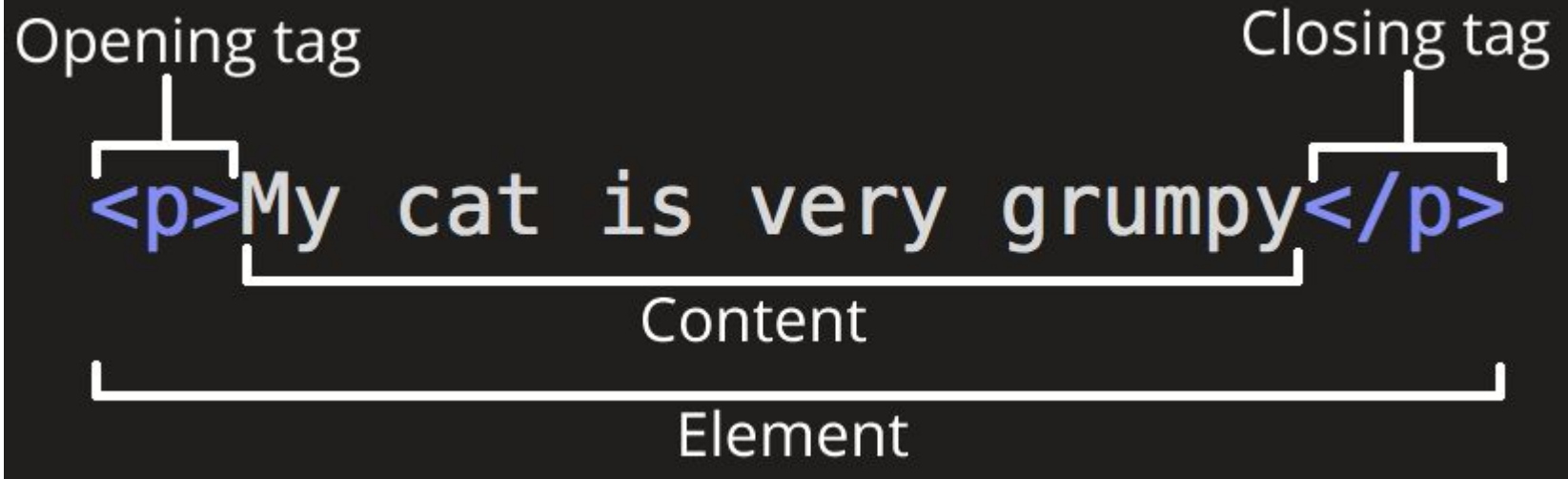
HTML & CSS



Plan for today


1. HTML (+ exercise)
2. Intro to CSS
3. Layout in CSS (+ exercise)

A single HTML element



Nested HTML elements

```
<ul>  
  <li>I like design</li>  
  <li>I like coding</li>  
  <li>I like 6.1040!</li>  
</ul>
```

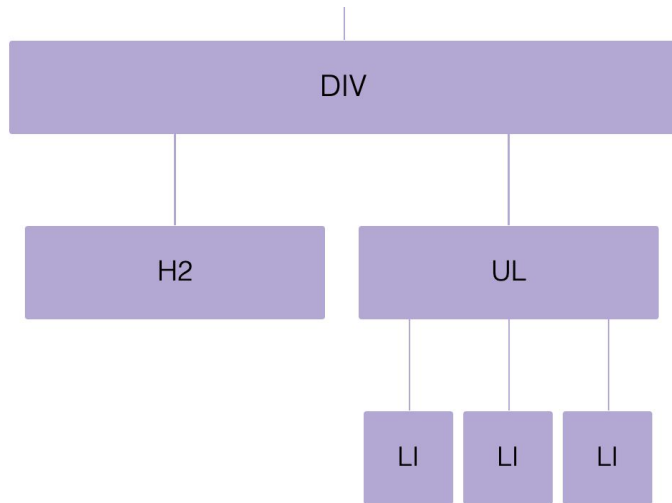


- I like design
- I like coding
- I like 6.1040!

What is the DOM?

- **Document Object Model**
 - Think of a webpage not just as a box of boxes, but as a tree with child nodes

```
<div>
  <h2>Things I Like</h2>
  <ul>
    <li>I like design</li>
    <li>I like coding</li>
    <li>I like 6.1040!</li>
  </ul>
</div>
```



Why use HTML?

- Ties page *structure* to page *semantics* (what it actually represents):
 - Changing element types changes functionality
 - Can apply same code (e.g. formatting) to all elements of the same type
- Nested style reflects how we think about webpages

The screenshot displays the front page of The New York Times website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for U.S., International, Canada, Español, and 中文. A search bar and a 'PLAY THE CROSSWORD' button are also present. The main headline area features several articles and interactive elements:

- Voters See Democracy in Peril, but Saving It Isn't a Priority**: A Times/Siena College poll found that other problems have seized U.S. voters' focus — even as many do not trust election results and are open to anti-democratic candidates. 5 MIN READ.
- Today's Politics Divide Parties, and Friends and Families, Too**: Nearly one in five voters said that politics hurt their friendships or family relationships. 4 MIN READ.
- How comfortable are you voting for a candidate who you agree with on most positions if they say they think the 2020 election was stolen?**: A horizontal bar chart showing responses from Registered voters: 18% Very, 21% Somewhat, 14% Not too, 40% Not at all.
- BY PARTY IDENTIFICATION**: A horizontal bar chart showing responses by party: Democrat (4, 8, 13, 70), Independent (15, 22, 18, 42), Republican (36, 35, 13, 10).
- Ralph Macchio Will Always Be 'The Karate Kid': He's Finally OK With That.**: In his new memoir, "Waxing On," the '80s star makes peace with the role that has brought him back into circulation thanks to "Cobra Kai." 6 MIN READ.
- Hey, New Yorkers: Look up your neighborhood and see how your congressional district has changed.**: Accompanied by a map of New York City.
- Here are five takeaways from the Georgia governor's debate between Gov. Brian Kemp and Stacey Abrams.**: See more key moments.
- Mayor Michelle Wu wants to change**: Accompanied by a photo of Mayor Michelle Wu.
- Here's a tip of the hat to the most inclusive**: Accompanied by a photo of a person wearing a hat.

At the bottom, there's a section for **Russia-Ukraine War** with links to Photos, Maps, Fleeing Russia, and Intercepted Russian Calls.

Basic elements 1

- Headers: `<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>`, `<h4>`
- Paragraph: `<p>`
- Generic container: `<div>`
- Inline container: ``

Attributes in HTML



The diagram shows the HTML code `<p class="editor-note">My cat is very grumpy</p>` on a dark background. The word "Attribute" is written above the code. A vertical line descends from "Attribute" to a horizontal bracket that spans the width of the `class="editor-note"` attribute, identifying it as the attribute being discussed.

```
<p class="editor-note">My cat is very grumpy</p>
```

- `class` attribute: makes a new element group (e.g. splitting out notes from the main text)
- `id` attribute: **unique** to the element within the entire file/page
- Other kinds of attribute which may depend on the element type

Basic elements 2

- Link: ``
- Image: ``
 - Link and image have special attributes
 - Can be absolute or relative paths
- Tons more elements! Reference links at the end

My Website

Things I Like

- I like design
- I like coding
- I like 6.1040!

My Dog



[Here](#) are more pictures of my dog. (Note: not TA's actual dog :))

Document structure

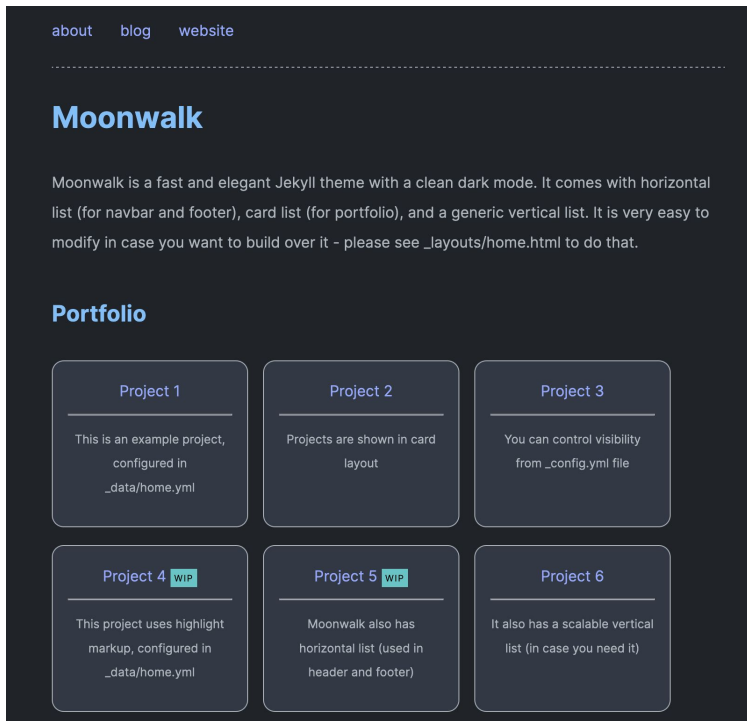
Every HTML document starts with boilerplate:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width" />
    <title>My test page</title>
  </head>
  <body>

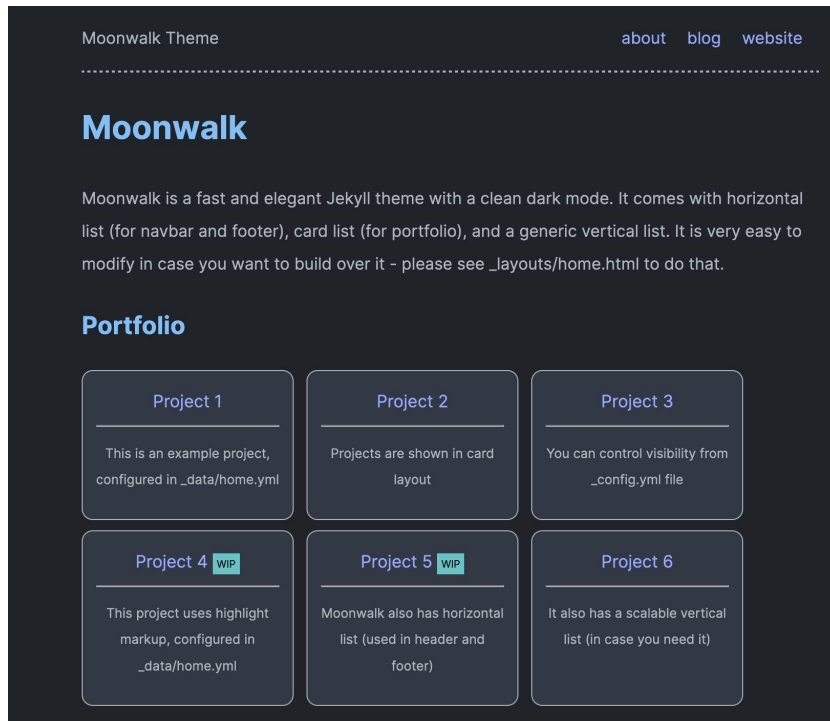
  </body>
</html>
```

Exercise: recreating a theme

The original Jekyll theme



Our recreation



Exercise!

Start by just trying to recreate the HTML. We'll do style next! (Hint: try `<hr>` for the lines)

- Moonwalk Theme
- [about](#)
- [blog](#)
- [website](#)

Moonwalk

Moonwalk is a fast and elegant Jekyll theme with a clean dark mode. It comes with horizontal list (for navbar and footer), card list (for portfolio), and a generic vertical list. It is very easy to modify in case you want to build over it - please see `_layouts/home.html` to do that.

Portfolio

- [Project 1](#)

[This is an example project, configured in `_data/home.yml`](#)

- [Project 2](#)

[Projects are shown in card layout](#)

- [Project 3](#)

[You can control visibility from `_config.yml` file](#)

- [Project 4](#) **WIP**

[This project uses highlight markup, configured in `_data/home.yml`](#)

- [Project 5](#) **WIP**

[Moonwalk also has horizontal list \(used in header and footer\)](#)

- [Project 6](#)

[It also has a scalable vertical list \(in case you need it\)](#)

Solution Outline

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width">
    <title>6.1040 Rec 7 - Exercise Solution</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="rec7-exercise.css">
  </head>

  <body>
    <header>
      <ul id="header">
        <li id="header-title">Moonwalk Theme</li>
        <div>
          <li><a href="">about</a></li>
          <li><a href="">blog</a></li>
          <li><a href="">website</a></li>
        </div>
      </ul>
      <hr id="header-line">
    </header>

    <h1>Moonwalk</h1>

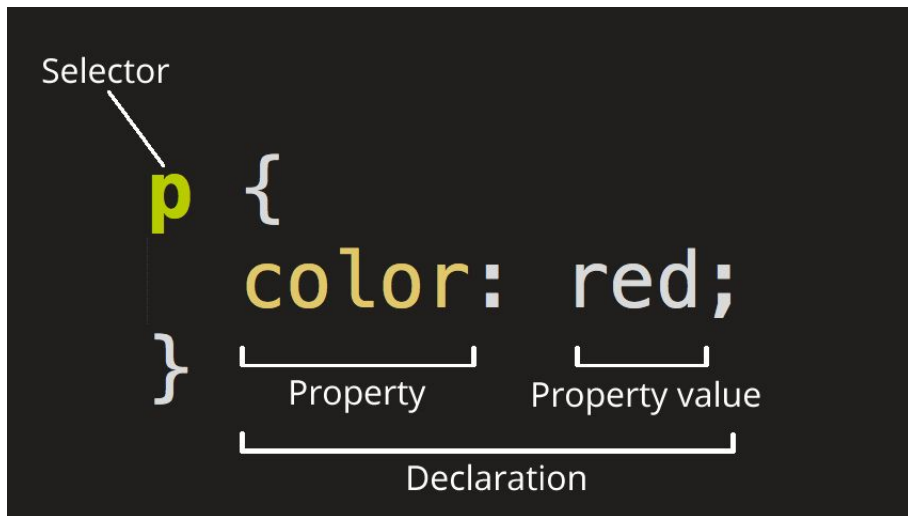
    <p>""
  </p>
```

```
<h2>Portfolio</h2>
<ul>
  <li class="card">
    <a href="overview-post">
      <span class="header">Project 1</span>
      <hr>
      <p>
        This is an example project, configured in _data/home.yml
      </p>
    </a>
  </li>

  <li class="card">
    <a href="overview-post">
      <span class="header">Project 2</span>
      <hr>
      <p>
        Projects are shown in card layout
      </p>
    </a>
  </li>
```

Intro to CSS

- **Cascading Style Sheets**
 - The thing that makes HTML look pretty!
- A set of rules, each of which affects a particular element or type of element



What can rules apply to?

- Three main things:
 - Selectors, a.k.a. tag names: `p`
 - Classes, with a `.:` `.classname`
 - IDs, with a `#:` `#idname`
- Other more complicated techniques, but we'll set those aside for now
- One rule can apply to more than one thing:

```
p,  
h1 {  
  color: red;  
}
```


What can rules do?

- So. Many. Things.
- Some basics to get you started:
 - `color: red; color: #5203fc;`
 - `height/width/font-size: 20px;`
 - `border: 1px solid black;`
- Units can be confusing! Stick to the simplest ones:
 - `px` is pixels
 - `em` is the font size (so you can define other things relative to the font)
 - `%` is the percent of the parent element's size

How to add CSS to HTML

1. **Inline:** Include it directly in the HTML.

```
<p style="color: red; font-size: 20px">Hi!</p>
```

Never do this. Not modular, hard to change, hard to notice.

2. **Internal:** Include it in the file after the HTML.

Not recommended. Not that modular, but OK for debugging.

3. **External:** Include it as a separate file.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
  <head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="main.css">
```

Best practice! Most modular, most common.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US"> ...
</html>

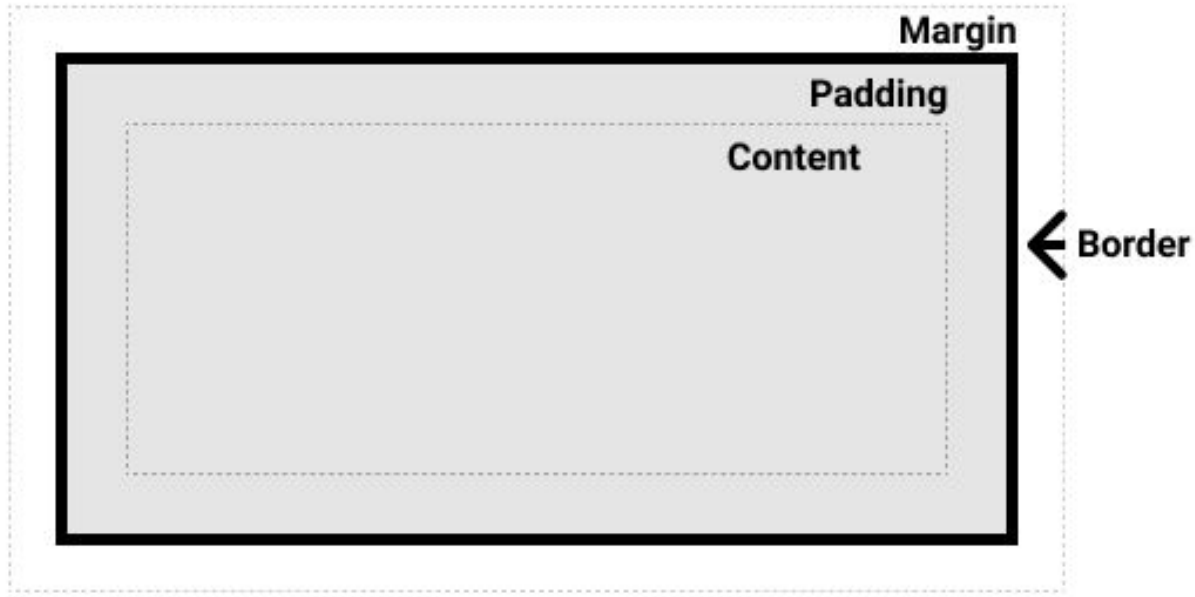
<style>
  p {
    color: blue;
  }
</style>
```

Layout in CSS

- The properties we've seen so far mostly change elements' *appearance*, but you can also change their *position*
- Very complicated topic! Multiple systems for approaching layout and many resources on the internet
- We will touch on the main systems and give you some links for learning and practicing

The box model

- HTML was “boxes in boxes”. CSS is *literally* boxes in boxes



Positioning basics

- We will only skim:
 - Easier than other systems we will spend more time on
 - Often, not very helpful for solving your problems
- Main important property: `display`
 - Controls which layout system (or composition of systems) is being used.
 - Basic: `inline` or `block`
 - More complicated: that's up next

Here is a block picture of a dog.

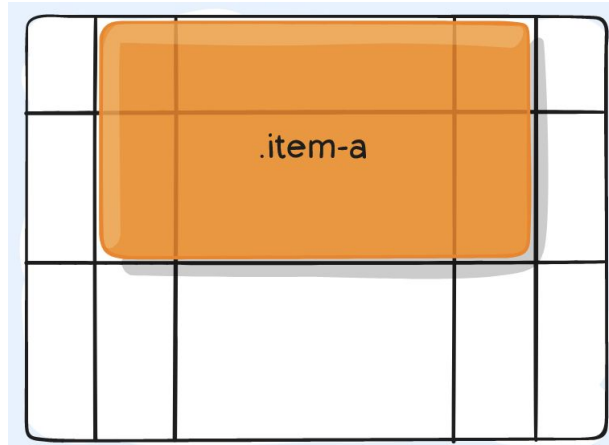


And here is an inline one



Layout system 1: Grid

- Both of these systems apply to a parent element, then allow you to set the layout of the child elements
- Grid layout applies a grid on top of your parent element. Then you specify which cells each child occupies



Grid layout syntax

```
#parent {
```

```
  display: grid;
```

```
  grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr;
```

```
  grid-template-rows: 1fr 1fr 2fr;
```

```
}
```

```
#child {
```

```
  grid-column: 1 / 2;
```

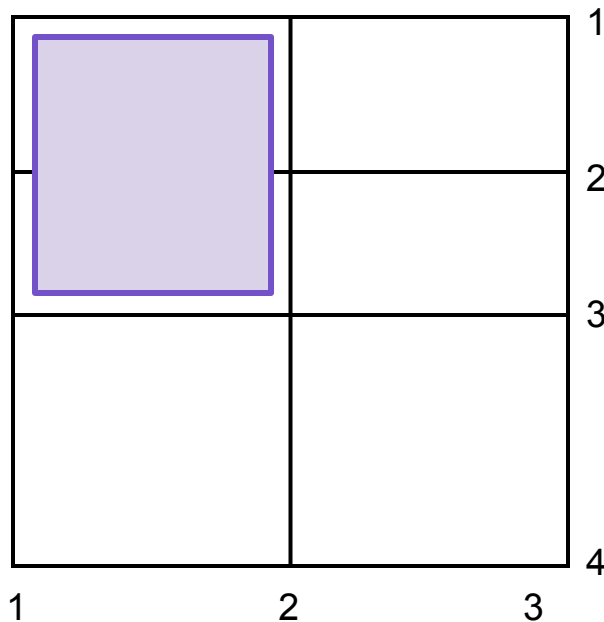
```
  grid-row: 1 / 3;
```

```
}
```

fr = "fraction"

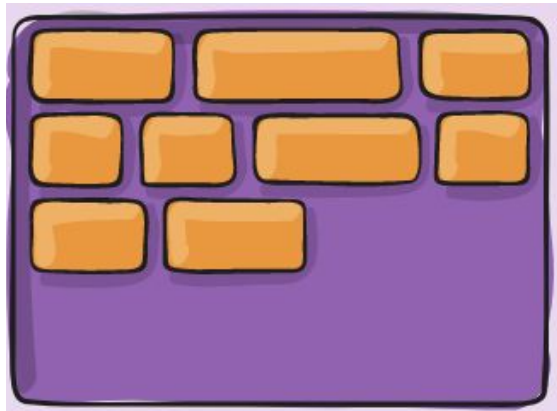


**counting by
grid lines**



Layout system 2: flexbox

- Grid is great for carefully positioning items of varying size and varying location
- Often, you want to put similar items in some rows and have it Just Work™
- Flexbox is perfect for that! Lots of use cases
- Another benefit: has easy centering options, unlike basic CSS



Flexbox syntax

```
#parent {
```

```
  display: flex;
```

```
}
```

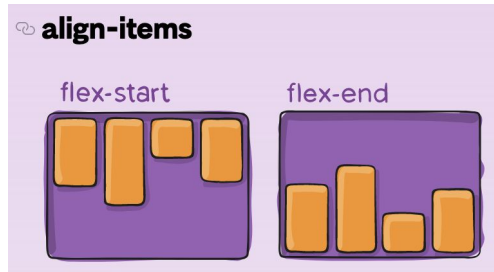
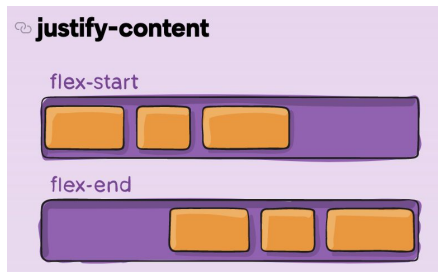
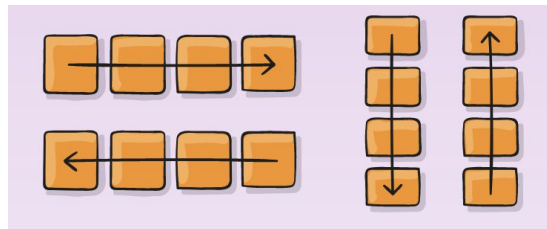
That's it!

Here are some animals I like:



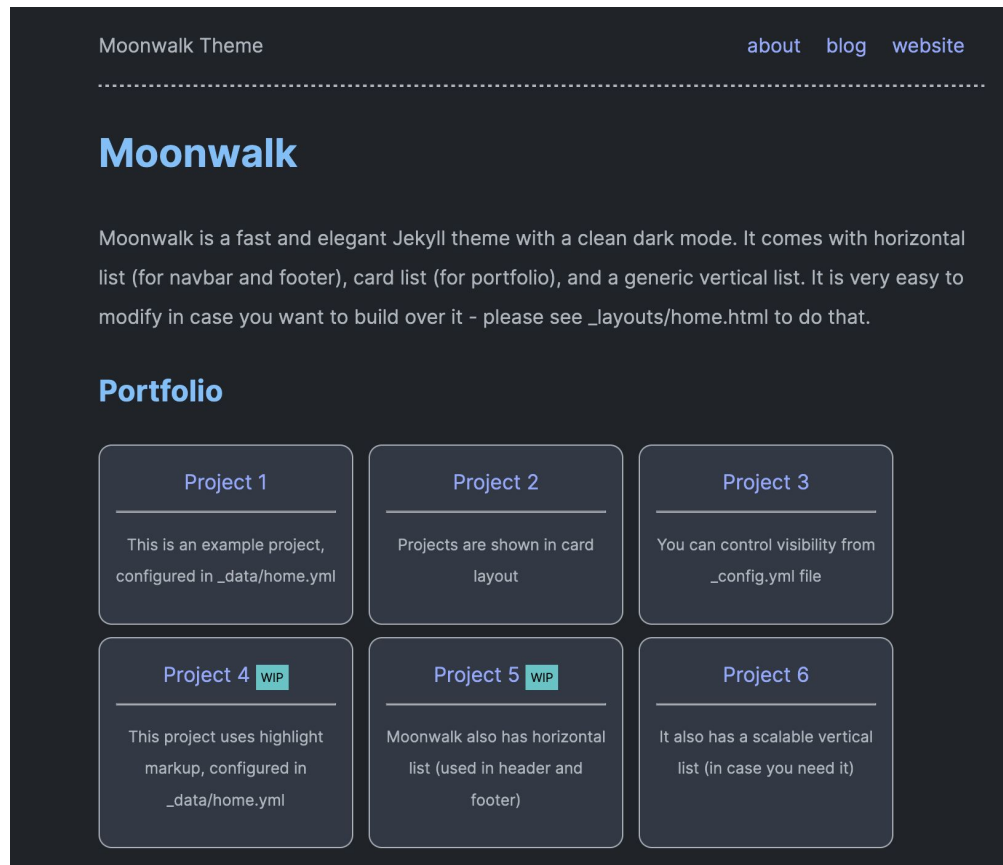
Flexbox syntax

- OK, there are some more options. Most important: setting the **axis**
- `flex-direction`: default is `row` axis, but can also set to `column`, `row-reverse`, `column-reverse`
- You can choose how items are aligned along the main axis with `justify-content` and the secondary axis with `align-items`
 - Lots of options!



Exercise!

Now let's do styling for the same page! Try to recreate it as closely as you can (don't worry too much about getting the exact font or color).



References (you might recognize some images!)

- HTML elements:

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element>

- Semantic elements (helpful for A6):

[https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Semantics#semantic
elements](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Semantics#semantic_elements)

- CSS styles: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Reference>

- Guides:

- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Getting_started_with_the_web/HTML_basics
- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Getting_started_with_the_web/CSS_basics
- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/CSS_layout

References (you might recognize some images!)

- Fun interactive tutorials:
 - <https://flexboxfroggy.com/>
 - <https://css-tricks.com/guides/> (grid, flexbox, and many others! Very helpful pictures)