

HTML



Let's code!

TAGS



A tag is a set of words that is enclosed between these two symbols <>.



Tags give instructions to the computer

<html>

</html>

This tag is single

This tag is opening

This tag is closing



Format of an HTML File

The first thing to be done is to tell the computer which type of file it is reading, and that is done using the <!DOCTYPE> tag

<!DOCTYPE html>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
  </body>
</html>
```

Text

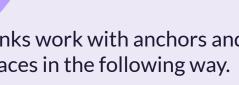
With p you can write a paragraph instead of using "br" for a line break...



You can add several title sizes as it is shown next:

Hyperlinks

Hyperlinks work with anchors and are places in the following way.





For it to appear as a link that allows your page to link to another or load a video the following must be written:

 TITLE TO BE DISPLAYED

To open a hyperlink in a new window just add target=" blank"

 TITLE TO BE DISPLAYED

Hyperlinks are a way to link another website with ours or to load videos.

Images


```
width="1000"
height="1200"
```

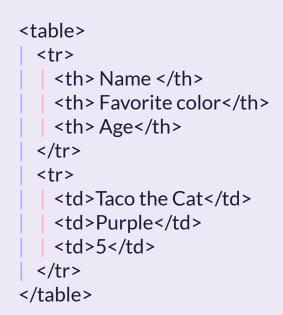
For example:

```
<img src="https://cdn2.thecatapi.com/
images/Iu8d4MsAe.jpg" width="300"
height="300"/>
```



Tables

The tag **table** defines a table. Tables contain lines, which we will define using the **tr** tag. To add cells, we can use two different tags: **th** for headers, y **td** for a regular cell. All these tags need their corresponding **closing tag**.



| Name | | Favorite Color | Age |
|------------|----|-------------------|-----|
| Taco the C | at | Purple | 5 |



In CSS you can create all the necessary styles and call them as a class in your HTML. Think that you can classify the elements, and that to each element you can assign a class. Which class? You define that, and that class will give it style.

Always link it to HTML link rel="stylesheet" href="myStyle.css">

How to create a class: place a dot and the name of the class, followed by brackets to place all the characteristics inside them.

Example:

```
css
.TestText{
   background-color: powderblue;
   color: red;
   font-family: courier;
   font-size: 45px;
}
```

```
.class{
    characteristic1: value1;
    characteristic2: value2;
    characteristic3: value3;
}
```

Selectors

This things help us tell which elements will be modified by the code.

The universal selector is * this will select all the elements

```
By type
You use the name of the tags
```

```
By class
You give certain elements this
attribute in the HTML
```

```
*{
color: #f00;
}
```

```
p{
color: #f00;
}
```

```
<h2 class="red-tet"> HOLA </h2>
```

This will make all texts to be red

```
This will make all the elements p to be red
```

```
.red-text{
color: #f00;
}
```

This will make all texts with the attribute red-text to be red

background

You can change the background color with this

background: #ff3377;



background: linear-gradient(180deg, rgb(238, 204, 221) 36%, #6d110ed0 92%) fixed;

color

color: rgb(109, 73, 109);



font -size

This change the **SiZe** of the text

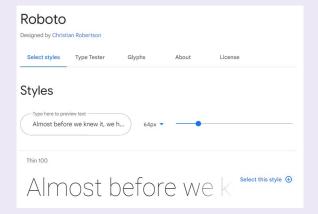
font-size: 60px;

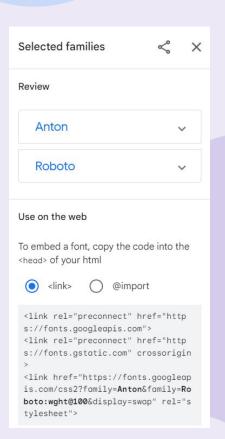


Google fonts

You can add any type of font to your texts

https://fonts.google.com/





HTML

```
<head>
     <meta charset="UTF-8">
     <meta name="viewport"</pre>
content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1,
shrink-to-fit=no">
     <title>My firts web page</title>
      <link rel="preconnect"</pre>
href="https://fonts.googleapis.com">
<link rel="preconnect"</pre>
href="https://fonts.gstatic.com" crossorigin>
link
href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family
=Anton&family=Roboto:wght@100&display=s
wap" rel="stylesheet">
</head>
```

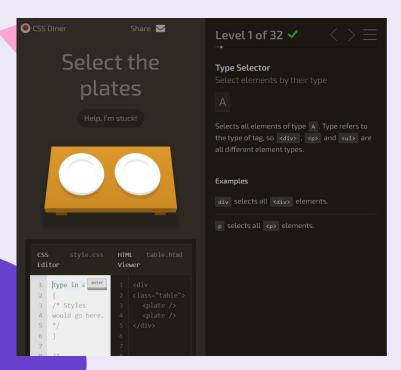
CSS

```
.texto_titulo{
  color: rgb(109, 73, 109);
  font-family: 'Lobster', cursive;
  font-size: 60px;
}
```

¡Hola! Mi nombre es Ale ♥

Lets Practice

https://flukeout.github.io/



https://flexboxfroggy.com/#es

