**Lesson 2 - HTML - Free Stylin’**

**Lecture Notes**

**Activity**

**Colorzilla** - Google Chrome plugin

* Web page color analyzer
* Page color picker

**Color palette gallery**

http://www.colourlovers.com/web/palettes

**Color picker (different shades)**

<http://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_picker.asp>

* Choose a color palette
* Set a background on an element
* Set a border on an element that is a few shades darker

**Lecture**

1. **HTML Headings**
   1. Html Headings
      1. h1 - h6
   2. Headings are Important
      1. They are used by search engines
      2. Users skim the page looking at headings
   3. HTML Horizontal Rules
   4. The HTML head element
   5. The html title element
      1. Sets the title for the page in the
   6. The html meta element
      1. Probably won’t need to worry about this one too much at all
   7. More meta elements
   8. How to view HTML source
      1. Hot key in chrome is CTRL + U
2. **HTML Paragraphs**
   1. Html paragraph
   2. HTML display
      1. Spaces and newlines only count as one space.
   3. Don’t forget the end tag
      1. Seriously don’t forget the end tags.
   4. HTML Line Breaks
      1. <br /> let’s you break lines without starting a new paragraph
   5. The poem problem
   6. The HTML pre element
      1. <pre>
      2. I don’t really like using this element, but for now, it’s at least good to know about
      3. Can later be replaced by css rules
3. **HTML Styles**
   1. The HTML style attribute
      1. style=”property:value;”
      2. Inside of a style tag, you can put as many css rules as you’d like
      3. Eventually, once we make it to the css tutorials, i’m going to say the style attribute is no longer allowed.
   2. HTML background color
   3. HTML text color
   4. HTML fonts
   5. HTML text size
   6. Html text alignment

**The styles we know about so far**

* Use **background-color** for background color
* Use **color** for text colors
* Use **font-family** for text fonts
* Use **font-size** for text sizes
* Use **text-align** for text alignment

1. **HTML Formatting**
   1. Html Text Formatting Elements
   2. Bold and Strong formatting
      1. <b>
      2. <strong>
   3. Italic and Emphasized formatting
      1. <i>
      2. <em>
   4. Html Small Formatting
      1. <small>
   5. Html marked formatting
      1. <mark>
   6. Html Deleted formatting
      1. <del>
   7. Html inserted formatting
      1. <ins>
      2. <http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_u.asp>
      3. <u> is essentially deprecated
   8. Html subscript and superscript formatting
      1. <sub>
      2. <sup>
2. **HTML Quotation and Citation Elements**
   1. Html <q> for short quotations
   2. Html <blockquote> for long quotations
   3. Html <abbr> for Abbreviations
   4. HTML <address> for Contact information
   5. Html <cite> for work title
   6. HTML <bdo> for bi-directional override
      1. I can’t imagine a real-world situation where you would ever need this
3. **HTML Computer Code Elements**
   1. Html Computer Code Formatting
   2. HTML <kbd> for keyboard input
      1. Seriously have never seen this before (probably don’t need it)
   3. HTML <samp> for Computer output
      1. Seems pretty useful, but also oddly specific
   4. HTML <code> for computer code
      1. Definitely great. Used perhaps more often than you might think!
      2. <code> and <pre> seem to work well together
   5. HTML <var> for variables
      1. This seems like over-kill
      2. Maybe if you were programming a math website or a financial website with a bunch of formulas?
4. **HTML Comments**
   1. HTML Comment Tags
      1. <!-- Comments go here →
      2. They will not be rendered
      3. Great for temporarily taking out code when debugging a project
   2. Conditional comments
      1. Don’t use them, you’ll drive other developers nuts
      2. Developers want to check CSS rules to figure out why things aren’t showing up on a page, not conditional comments

A note on comments. Source code should always be easy to read, but for those moments where you have A LOT going on in one file, comments can help someone or yourself out later on so they don’t have to read as much code to figure out what is going on.

1. **HTML Colors**
   1. Color Names
      1. red, orange, yellow, blue, green, cyan, magenta, lime, etc…
   2. RGB (Red Green Blue)
      1. 0 - 255 for each color
      2. Gray means all 3 values match up exactly
   3. HEX Colors
      1. It’s really just the same as RGB, but instead uses the HEX counting system.