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# HTML

HTML provides structure while CSS provides color and style: Just like 1 house has 3 rooms (HTML) but you don’t know the color and texture of rooms. That is the job of CSS.

Javscript adds functionality / behavior of the pages. What happens if you click on header.

<br> line break and <hr> horizontal rule do not have an ending tag. Most others have.

## Basic HTML Structure

!doctype, <html> tag, <head> tag and <body> tag

<meta tag with no closing tag – describes charset—Optional

The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parsable.

Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata.

The metadata can be used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), or other web services.

HTML5 introduced a method to let web designers take control over the viewport (the user's visible area of a web page), through the <meta> tag

<title> tag

HTML is rendered by the browser from top to bottom.

<div> division element Block-level / flow content. Always starts in a new line

<span> inline element / phrasing content

<h1> Most important header followed by <h2> and <h3>

New HTML5 Tags

<header>, <section> , <article>, <footer>, <aside> All are block level elements. However, these do not provide more functionality than the regular <div> elements.

Escape characters are <, > and &. Use &lt; &gt: and &amp; respectively.

&copy; Provides a symbol for Copyright and the text copyright.

&nbsp; (Non-breaking space) DOES not leave a space between words.

## Lists

Unordered Lists containing list of items have a tag name <ul> and then each line item has a <li> tag.

If the list has to be ordered because a particular sequence of steps (step 1, 2,3 are listed) use <ol> and for each line item use <li> as before.

## Creating Links

Internal Links are created with an <a element with an attribute href (hypertext reference). Value of href can be an relative or absolute URL links. Shown below, div is the title of the link.

<a (anchor) tag is both an inline and block-level tag.

### Internal Links

<body>

<h1>Internal Links</h1>

<section>

We can link to a file in the same directory as this HTML file like this:

<a href="**same-directory.html**" title="same dir link">Linking to a file in the same directory</a>

**<a** href="same-directory.html" title="same dir link">

<div> DIV Linking to a file in the same directory</div>

**</a>**

### External Links

Target attribute if often used in conjunction with external links. When the attribute is set to value of blank, **it forces the browser to open the new page on a new window or a new tab**.

<a href="http://www.facebook.com/CourseraWebDev"

**target="\_blank**" title="Like Our Page!">Course Facebook Page</a>

### Fragment Identifier or Linking to sections of a web page

Use fragment identifier to go to specific section of a page. This is very useful for Single Page applications which are very popular recently. At the bottom of the page, you can have a link to the scroll to the top of the page. URL can be sent with the section name in it so that when the user clicks on the link, it takes the user to the specific section under the page.

<h1 id="top">Links to Sections of The Same Page</h1>

<section>

<ul>

<!-- Link to every section in the page -->

<li><a href="#section1">#section1</a></li>

<li><a href="#section2">#section2</a></li>

<li><a href="#section3">#section3</a></li>

<li><a href="#section4">#section4</a></li>

<li><a href="#section5">#section5</a></li>

<li><a href="#section6">#section6</a></li>

</ul>

</section>

<section id="section1">

<h3>(#section1) Section 1</h3>

<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Repellendus dignissimos aut quasi quibusdam aspernatur possimus officia nulla consectetur velit! At, asperiores dolorem. Harum facilis sed commodi reprehenderit?</p> </section>

## Image Tag

Img tag with src attribute pointing to a URL that contains the image. It is an inline tag.

Width and height of the page SHOULD be specified if you want to reserve a specified area in the web page. Otherwise, the web page jumps after the image is loaded (assuming image load is slow because the browser does not know how large is the image). Also, if the image URL is broken with width and height specified, it still reserves that area on the page and shows it blanks instead of just a small block.

<p> <img src="picture-with-quote.jpg" width="400" height="235" alt="Picture with a quote"> &quot;It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. </p>

# CSS

CSS rule consists of a selector. It consists of a property and a value. The below one applies to every single paragraph tag in the entire html page.

p {

color: blue;

font-size: 20px;

width: 200px;

}

h1 { color: green;

font-size: 36px;

text-align: center;

}

Collection of css rules is called a stylesheet.

## Selector Types

p shown above is an example of an Element selector.

Class selector. Blue css class. Always used with starting a . sign but when used, do not use the . sign.

.blue { color: blue;}

Each element that you want the class applied to gets the color blue.

<p cklass=”blue”>abaabbaba</p>

**<p> Not affected </p>**

<div class=”blue”>dkdkdkdkd</p>

ID Selector

#name { color: blue;}

<p>Unaaffected</p>

<div id=”name”>….</div>

## Combining Selectors

Element with class selector (selector.class)

Child (direct) selector (selector > selector)

Descendant selector – does not matter what level it is

(selector selector)

## Pseudo-Class Selector

When the user hovers over the field, the color or font changes.

:link

:visited

:hover

:active

## Where is Style Placed

<style> tags can be placed inline but not reusable.

If you want all of your pages to look consistent, use links to External Stylesheets .css files.

<link rel=”stylesheet” href=”style.css”>

Real world websites always use external stylesheets.

HTML parsed top to bottom, therefore last declaration wins in case of conflicts in style.

DOM (Document Object Model)

## Styling Text

font-family

color

font-style

font-weight , font-size, text-transform and text-align

