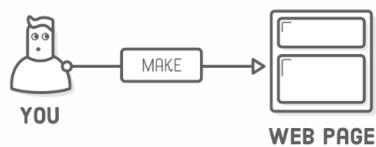


# INTRODUCTION

Nº 1. OF [HTML & CSS IS HARD](#)

*The friendliest first encounter you'll ever have with web development*

Learning HTML and CSS is hard, but it doesn't have to be. This 14-chapter tutorial is one of the friendliest HTML and CSS guides on the Internet. We'll walk you through everything from selecting a good text editor (which is surprisingly important) to building full-fledged, professional-quality web pages from scratch.



We designed [HTML & CSS Is Hard](#) to be the only introduction to HTML and CSS that you'll ever need. If you put in the effort to read every section and write every code snippet, this tutorial has the potential to replace hundreds or even thousand of dollars worth of online courses and live training.

Our goal is to make it as easy as possible for complete beginners to become professional web developers, so if you've never written a line of HTML or CSS, but you're contemplating a career shift, grab a cup of coffee, take a seat, and let's get to work.

## HTML, CSS, & JAVASCRIPT

HyperText Markup Language (HTML), Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), and JavaScript are the languages that run the web. They're very closely related, but they're also designed for very specific tasks. Understanding how they interact will go a long way towards becoming a web developer. We'll be expanding on this throughout the tutorial, but the gist of it is:

- HTML is for adding meaning to raw content by marking it up.
- CSS is for formatting that marked up content.
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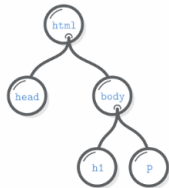
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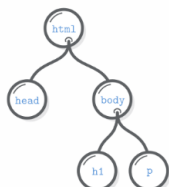
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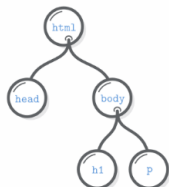
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## HTML

## CSS

## JAVASCRIPT

For example, you might mark some particular run of text as a paragraph with this HTML:

```
<p id='some-paragraph'>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Then, you can set the size and color of that paragraph with some CSS:

```
p {  
  font-size: 20px;  
  color: blue;  
}
```

And, if you want to get fancy, you can re-write that paragraph when the user clicks it with some JavaScript (we'll save the fancy stuff for a future tutorial):

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var p = document.getElementById('some-paragraph');  
p.addEventListener('click', function(event) {  
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As you can see, HTML, CSS, and JavaScript are totally different languages, but they all refer to one another in some way. Most websites rely on all three, but the appearance of *every* website is determined by HTML and CSS. That makes this tutorial a great starting point for your web development journey.

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## LANGUAGES VERSUS “WEB DEVELOPMENT”

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Unfortunately, mastering HTML, CSS, and JavaScript is only a *prerequisite* for becoming a professional web developer. There are a bunch of other As you can see, HTML, CSS, and JavaScript are totally different languages, but they all refer to one another in some way. Most websites rely on all three, but the appearance of *every* website is determined by HTML and CSS. That makes this tutorial a great starting point for your web development journey.

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Unfortunately, mastering HTML, CSS, and JavaScript is only a *prerequisite* for becoming a professional web developer. There are a bunch of other practical skills that you need to run a website:

- Organizing HTML into reusable templates
- Standing up a web server
- Moving files from your local computer to your web server
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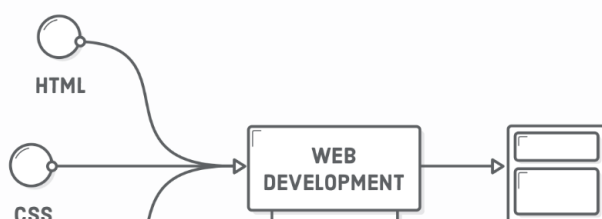
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Dealing with these complexities involves setting up various “environments” to organize your files and handle the building/deploying of your website. All of this is orthogonal to the actual HTML, CSS, and JavaScript code that make up a website. This tutorial focuses entirely on the *languages* of HTML and CSS—not setting up those underlying environments.

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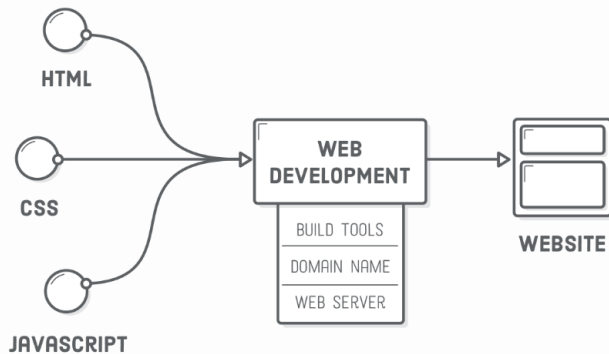
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But, don't be overwhelmed. Gaining fluency in HTML and CSS is a significant first step towards becoming a real web developer. We just don't want you to walk away from this tutorial thinking that you'll be able to launch a full website on your own. You will, however, have the skills to recreate the vast majority of web pages on the Internet.

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So, what is it to “learn” HTML and CSS? We like to look at it through a historical lens into the printing industry. Back in the days of the original printing press, printers created documents by arranging metal characters, But, don't be overwhelmed. Gaining fluency in HTML and CSS is a significant first step towards becoming a real web developer. We just don't want you to walk away from this tutorial thinking that you'll be able to launch a full website on your own. You will, however, have the skills to recreate the vast majority of web pages on the Internet.

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In a lot of ways, that's exactly what web developers do, except instead of arranging moveable type, they write HTML and CSS. We're concerned with the same task as they were: conveying content in meaningful ways. We even deal with the same presentational issues they did, like selecting the font to use, setting the size of headings, and determining the space between lines

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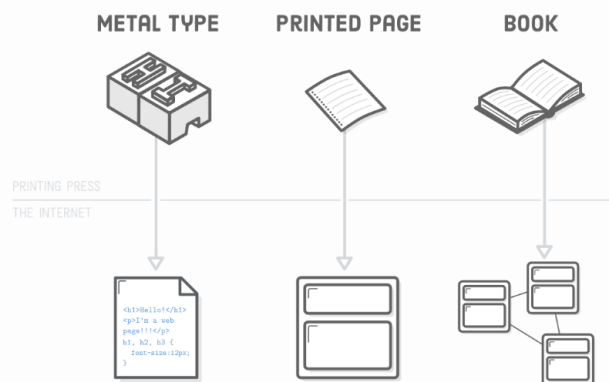
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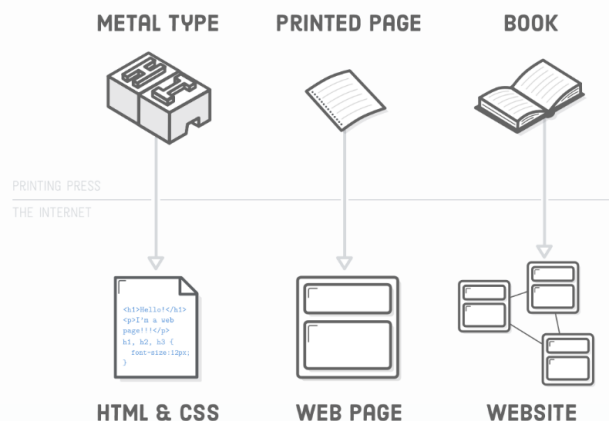
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Printers used to print a bunch of pages and bind them into a book. Nowadays, we create a bunch of HTML files and link them together into a

website. Learning HTML and CSS is a matter of understanding the available HTML markup and CSS rules to make a browser render those files exactly how they're supposed to.

## — FUNDAMENTALS, NOT FRAMEWORKS —

There's all sorts of front-end web development frameworks out there ([Bootstrap](#), [ZURB foundation](#), and [Pure CSS](#), just to name a few). The goal of every single one of them is to abstract away some of the redundant aspects of creating web pages from scratch. These kinds of frameworks are available HTML markup and CSS rules to make a browser render those files exactly how they're supposed to.

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To get the most of out this tutorial, you should be actively creating web pages and following along with every single step of each chapter. If you're serious about becoming a web developer, you should be typing each code snippet character-by-character instead of copy-and-pasting them into your text editor.

Why? Because this is what you'll actually be doing as a real web developer. Typing out code examples ingrains the muscle memory that will serve you well once you're out in the wild and marking up content for real websites.

## TOOLS OF THE TRADE

For this tutorial, a decent text editor and web browser is all you need. Your basic workflow is to write code in your text editor, then open it up in a web browser to see how it looks. As you start creating your own websites, you'll eventually add more tools to your toolbox, but it's important to start out minimal and thoroughly learn the fundamentals of HTML and CSS.



That said, take the time to get really good at using your text editor. Decent ones come with features that let you write code faster than you normally could, like auto-completing tags, jumping around your text, and navigating your file system. Fully leveraging your text editor is the craftsmanship part of learning HTML and CSS.

The only real prerequisite for a good web browser is that it's up to date and in mainstream usage. [Chrome](#) and [Firefox](#) are favorites amongst web developers. Safari is alright if you're running OS X, too. We strongly suggest *not* creating websites with Internet Explorer. Professional web development often requires an efficient way to test code on all of these browsers, but that's a little more complicated than what we need right now.

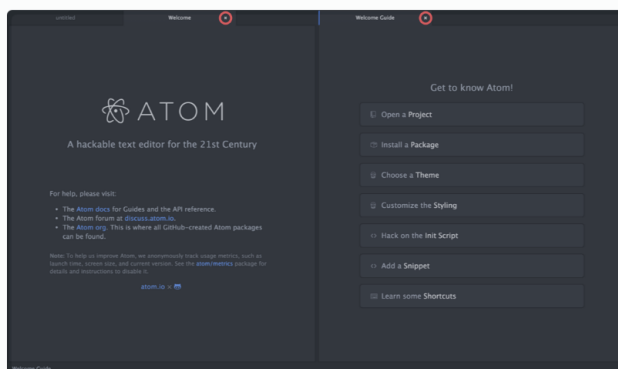
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## ATOM TEXT EDITOR

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We recommend the [Atom](#) text editor. It's user friendly even for beginners, provides all the useful features we mentioned above, and is available for all major operating systems. It's also infinitely configurable, which will become important as you identify repetitive tasks that you can automate.

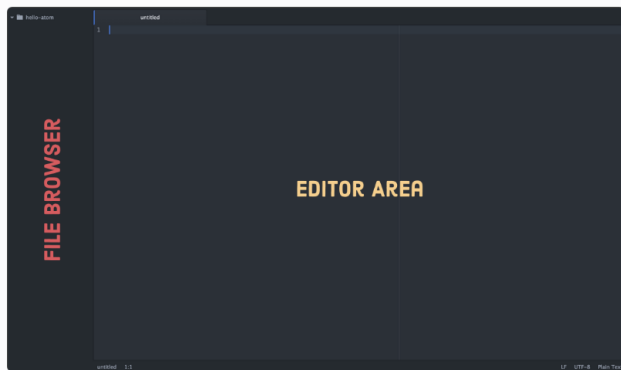
If you don't already have Atom, go ahead and [download it now](#), since you'll be needing it for the next chapter. Once you've downloaded it, open it up so we can take a brief tour of its major features. You should see two panes with different welcome screens:



We don't need either of these welcome screens, so close both of them by clicking the **x** icon in their corresponding tabs. You can also use the **Cmd+W** (Mac) or **Ctrl+W** (Windows/Linux) shortcut to close them (shortcuts are great, use them whenever you can). You should be left with a single **untitled** tab.

## CREATING A PROJECT

Each website you work on in Atom is a “project,” which is essentially just a folder on your file system that contains a bunch of HTML and CSS files. Let’s explore Atom by creating a fake project and adding a few text files to it. Click **File > Open** in the menu bar to open a file dialog window, then select **New Folder** to create a new folder. Call it `hello-atom`, and click **Open**.



You should now see a sidebar on the left of the interface that says **hello-atom** at the top next to a little folder icon. This is our file browser. Of course, it won’t show anything until we add some files, so let’s do that next.

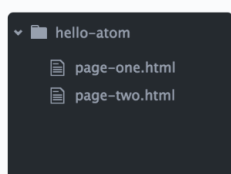
## CREATING FILES

Add some arbitrary text to that **untitled** tab, then hit **Cmd+S** (Mac) or **Ctrl+S** (Windows, Linux) to save the file. Call it `page-one.html`. After saving it, you should see it appear in Atom’s file browser.

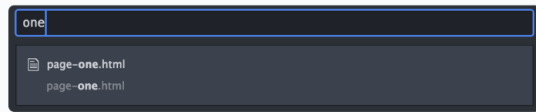
Let’s make one more file by hitting **Cmd+N** (Mac) or **Ctrl+N** (Windows, Linux). This will create another **untitled** tab. As with our last file, add whatever text you want, then save it as `page-two.html`.

## NAVIGATING THE FILE SYSTEM

Again, one of the most important aspects of a proper text editor is to let you efficiently navigate all the files in your project. In Atom, you can select the tab of the file you want to work on or find it in the file browser on the left side of the interface. You can also use **Ctrl+Tab** to switch between open tabs.



That's all fine and dandy for *browsing* files, but there are a lot of times when you're *searching* for a specific file. For instance, imagine discovering a broken link on your website while you're doing some quality assurance. You want to be able to jump into that file with Atom to fix the link as quickly as possible.



For that, you need Atom's fuzzy finder, which is accessible via **Cmd+T** (Mac) or **Ctrl+T** (Windows, Linux). When you press this, Atom will open up a search bar and let you type any part of the filename you're looking for. Try closing both tabs, hitting **Cmd+T** or **Ctrl+T**, and entering "**one**". The `page-one.html` file should pop up, and you can hit **Enter** to edit it. This functionality is indispensable once your project grows to a few dozen files spread across several folders.