Intro to HTML and CSS Cont’d

Recall: A webpage is made up of layers

1. HTML – structural layer that present raw content, like text and pics
2. CSS – the ‘layout’ of a page, used to *style* content. CSS styles are called ‘rules’
3. JavaScript – adds interactivity (e.g. a shopping cart or a form)

HTML

For basic formatting, you can use <table> tags:

<html>

<head>

<title>Tables</title>

<link rel=”stylesheet” type=”text/css” href=”../pais/CSS/style.css”>

</head>

<body>

<table>

<tr><td>Name</td><td>Date</td><td></td></tr>

<tr></tr>

<tr></tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

\*More on Tables, <span>, and <div> elements in Codecademy HTML Basics III

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block.

p {color: red; font-size:1.5em}

Selector Declaration block

Color is a property within the declaration, and red is its value

The selector is the element the browser formats (E.g. headings, paragraphs, etc.)

Each declaration in the declaration block contains a property and the property’s value, followed by a semicolon.

**CSS Example 1**

|  |
| --- |
| HTML  <h1>Hello!</h1> |
| CSS  h1{  color: red;  } |

**CSS Example 2**

|  |
| --- |
| HTML  <div id=”hello”>  <h1>Hello!</h1>  <p>What’s your name?</p>  </div> |
| CSS  #hello {  background-color: orange;  font-family: Arial;  } |