

EiABC

Computer Programming

a. Short notes for your HTML and CSS reference:

1. Editor software applications (open source): notepad, notepad + +, visual studio code, Atom, sublime text, brackets, etc.
2. Use a root folder on your computer to place all components of your htmls, css and related files;
3. To indent code lines in your text editor use shift + tab (backward) or tab (forward)
4. Save your home page with a name of index, so that the server can recognize the file as your home page.
5. Check attributes such as: title, style, menu, etc... in your opening tag elements...Attribute tags add functionality to our website...
6. Types of elements of html programming language:(1) Regular elements <body></body> and (2) empty elements...they do not have closing tag elements...
,<meta charset="UTF-8">
7. Check the tag element called <article></article>; all elements inside an article are all related to each other.
8. Containers help us to split or divide contents inside our website in to boxes, etc...<div></div>, <article></article>, etc. tag elements are box container...
9. We have three css style types: inline, internal and external among which external css is recommended.
10. Structures of css codes: (1) regular css code: tag +open curly bracket + key word + colon + value + semicolon + cloth curly bracket. Example: body {color: brown ;}, (2) if class attribute is used while styling: dot + name of class +open curly bracket + key word + colon + value + semicolon + cloth curly bracket. Example: .role {color: brown ;}, (3) if ID attribute is used while styling: hashtag + name of attribute +open curly bracket + key word + colon + value + semicolon + cloth curly bracket. Example: #role {color: brown ;}
11. All browsers have default styles built in to them. To avoid using these default styles, we can reset styles before we start styling our project/ html.

12. While stylizing your content (paragraphs, headers, ETC.), you can use the (1) the name of the color, (2) RGB mode (example: `rgb(255,0,0);=red`) or (3) hex color mode (example: `(#ffffff)=white`). In order to choose different colors for your website or html components, use the adobe website color (use this link for your reference: <https://color.adobe.com/create>). Once you chose the color you like, you can copy paste the hex or rgb representation to your css code of your project. The rgb color uses three parameters separated by comas in a prentices representing red, green and blue colors. If you add a fourth number, it will represent an alpha value and it adds a transparency value to the element targeted. For example in the css color `{color: rgb(255,0,0,0.1);}` the number 0.1 represents the transparency of the element targeted.

13. In order to avoid similar tags from being stylized with the same css style (for example if we have two `<h1></h1>`. or three `<p> </p>` tag elements in our html code), we can place them in different `<div>` tag elements and use the dive to target different standard tag elements. For example in our html: `<div> <h1>All is well</h1></div>`; in our css: `div h1 {color: brown ;}`. Nevertheless, this is not the most effective method to target specific elements in our html code with css. It can be done most effectively through (1) classes and (2)IDs. Example of Classes: in your html code `<h1 class=" story1 story2 story3">All is well</h1>` , in your css code `.story1{color: brown;}`and Example of IDs: `<h1 ID=" story1 ">All is well</h1>` , in your css code `#story1{color: brown;}`. The name story1 for class or IDs is by choice (you can use any name here). Notice the css syntax difference between classes and IDs. Also note that it is possible to name more than one classes at the same time for one html tag element while we can only do one at a time for IDs. We can use the same class name more than once in our html code but we cannot use IDs more than one time in the same html code. We can use both classes and IDs in container tag elements such as `<div>` html code `</div>` to target several target elements and sub elements.

Unique to IDs and important notes are (1) we can use links or anchors to browse through/ to different parts of html page components instead of going between different pages; (2) we can use IDs for association/ to work with other scripts such as JAVA.

14. In order to avoid your css code from styling your html in different browser in different ways making your content per differently in different browsers, it is advised to use reset cascading styling sheet (reset styling sheet) (Link to an example file: LINK (<http://html5doctor.com/html-5-reset-stylesheet/>)). Copy paste the reset css code from the above link on to the top of your css code.

15. Use comment tags: for html codes `<!--html code -->` ; for css codes `/* css code */` to place reference notes about your coding or to avoid running codes that you do not want or you did not finish writing.

16. Always keep in mind that styling html has so much similarity with word document editing. Most of the vocabularies are similar. In your css for your html code practice the following:

font-family: ; font-size: ; font-style: ; font-weight: ; text-align: ; text-decoration: ; text-indent: ; text-transform: letter-spacing: ; word-spacing: ; line-height: ; understand the difference between margin and padding while you are styling your texts.

17. Import fonts:

(1) download a font from the internet and place it in the root folder and link it to your html using css (then your html can use the font without using the need for internet service). In your css place the following codes on top:

```
@font-face {  
src:url(fonts/nameoffontfile.ttf); /* this is location of the font downloaded on your  
computer's harddisk */  
Font-family: name of choice;  
}
```

And at the desired locations in your css add the following:

```
{Font-family: name of choice ;}
```

Disadvantage with this method is that the website takes longer time to load.

(2) Add font to your html by just adding a link from a font available online. Use the google font site for font resources (link here: <https://fonts.google.com/>). Once you get to google font, select a font type you desire after which you need to copy one html code to be copy pasted to your <head></head> tag element as part of your html code and one css code to be copy pasted to your css code as a font-family.

18. (1) You can link html pages to each other (used for navigation), you can link different components of the same html page through IDs, and (2) you can link external html pages (from root folders or online), images, fonts, etc. to your html. In all cases you have to use the tag element <a>.

19. While linking different html pages with each other for navigation and while linking images and other materials to them, it is important that you know how to type the correct file path. the file path typing standards are:

(1) If the file you are browsing to is next to or in the same folder as the html file you are coding, you may just type the name of the file. Example: in About Me, the file page01 is located in the same folder as the html file you are coding to link to it. (2) If the file you are browsing to is in a further lower folder from the html you are coding, you may type the name of the folder the file exists in followed by the name of the file. Example: in About Me, the name pages is name of the folder you are linking to the html you are coding while page01.html is the name of the file. (3)

if the file you are linking is located in a folder more level lower than one from the html file you are coding, you may type the name of the folders followed by a forward slash until you get to the level of the file you are linking and type its name. Example: in `Addis Ababa`, the names pages, cities and capitalcity are the names of the folders higher to lower level and addisababa.html is the file you are linking found in the folder people. (4) if the file you are linking to or browsing to is located in higher folder level than the html file you are coding, you may type two dots followed by a forward slash and the name of the folder the file is in followed by the name of the file. Example: in `Projects`, pages is the higher level folder in your repository folder in which the file page02.html you are linking in is found. And in `Addis Ababa`, pages is the higher folder in your repository folder and cities and capitalcity are the sub folders and addisababa.html file you are linking to is found in the folder capitalcity. In all the above cases, the texts between the anchor tags are displayed for example in the last example the text Addis Ababa is displayed in the browser while running the saved htmlfile.

20. You may be are also linking url from the web: `EiABC `, here EiABC is displayed in your browser to be mouse pressed and open the page eiabc.edu.et from the web, or an image in you expository folder: in ``, scr stands for source and alt stands for alternative. Here the image street01.jpg will be displayed in your browser but in case of file path problems or other reasons that blocks the image from being displayed the alternative text Image of a street will be displayed.

21. Read further about how audio controls, video controls and iframes are linked.

Audio controls:

```
<audio controls="audiocontrols">
<source src="mandela.mp3"/>
</audio>
```

Video controls:

```
<video width="100%" height="5%" controls>
<source src="ethioplugin.mp4"/>
</video>
```

Iframes:

```
<iframe frameborder="0" width="100%" height="500%"src="page01.html" name="ouriframe" id="ouriframe"></iframe>
<a href="ORCID.html" target="ouriframe">switch to new document</a>
```

Pages with each other, make sure to name your home html page index.html. This informs servers to identify the index.html file as the home page.

22. In case of linking html repositories that the html file (index.html) is the home page. You may name the other html pages (files) and other picture, audio, etc. materials according to your interest. It is important that you know the fact that the actual file name of the materials (html or a url from the web) you are linking (anchoring) will not be displayed when running the html in browsers, instead the name you are typing in between the tag elements are displayed. For example in `About Me`, the information that will be displayed in your browser is About Me and not the file name page01.html.
23. You can go to the developer tool of any browser by right clicking on any web site and selecting inspect to see the code (source code) used to build the site.