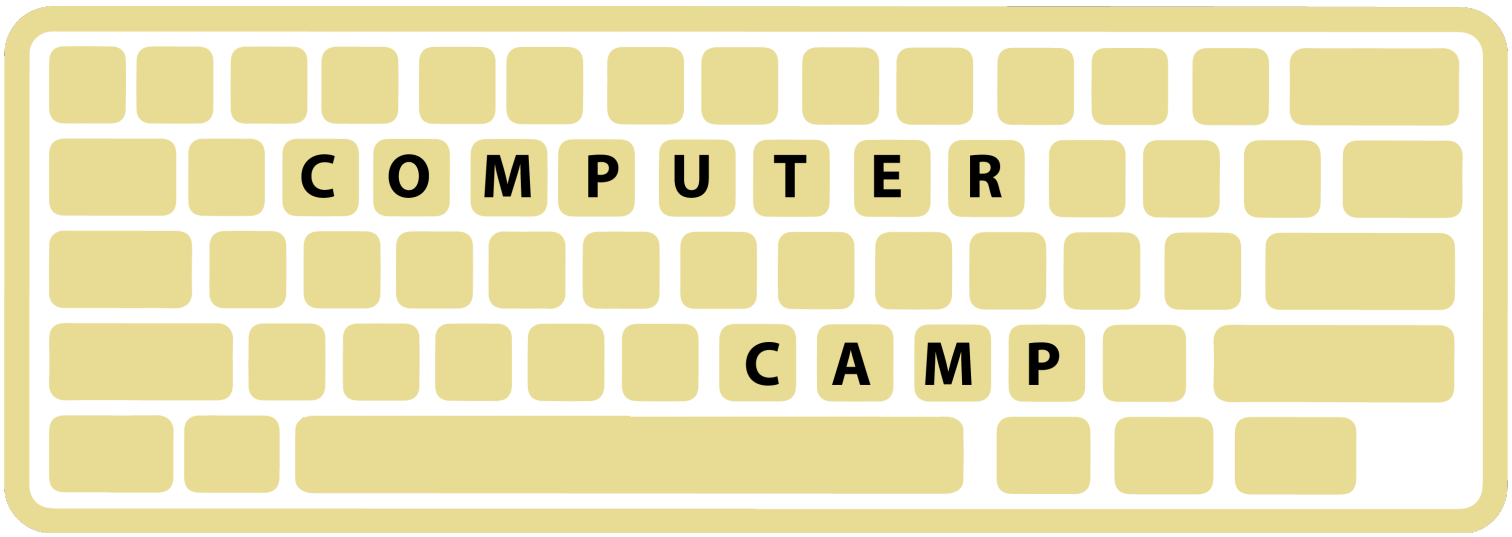
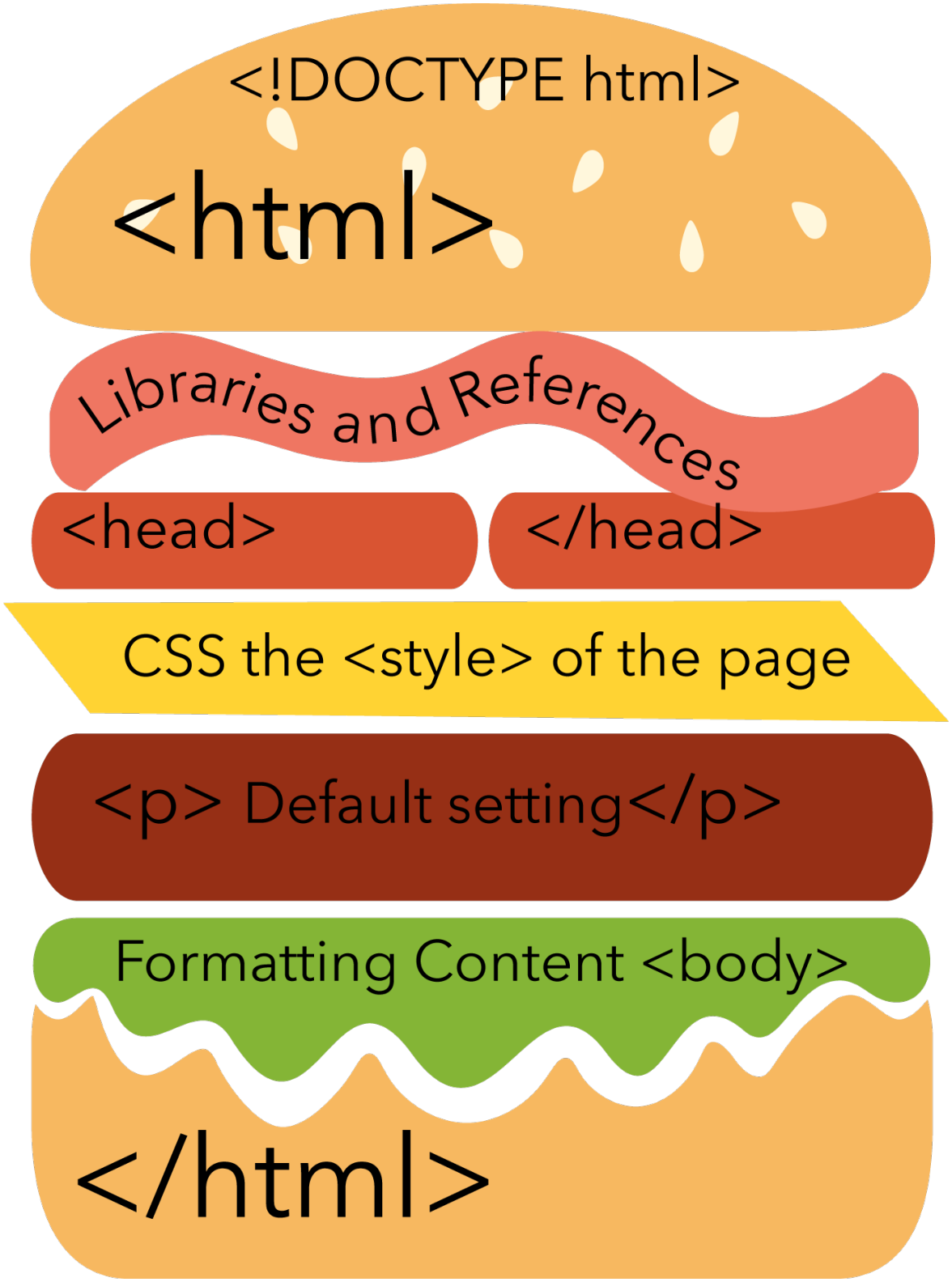
HTML & CSS :)

Name: _____



The HTML Hamburger



How to Start My HTML Code

- [ ] < !DOCTYPE HTML> : **Declare your html document** to be read and formatted correctly by the servers.

- [ ] <charset>: The charset attribute specifies the character encoding for the HTML document. Declare the way the document is going to be read! Stating that it is english that is shown on the page to ensure that it is formatted correctly.

- [ ] <meta: This tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Meta elements are typically used to specify **page description**, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata. Metadata will not be displayed on the page.

- [ ] <title>: Title tags are displayed on search engine results pages The **title tag** of a web page is meant to be an accurate and concise description of a page's content.

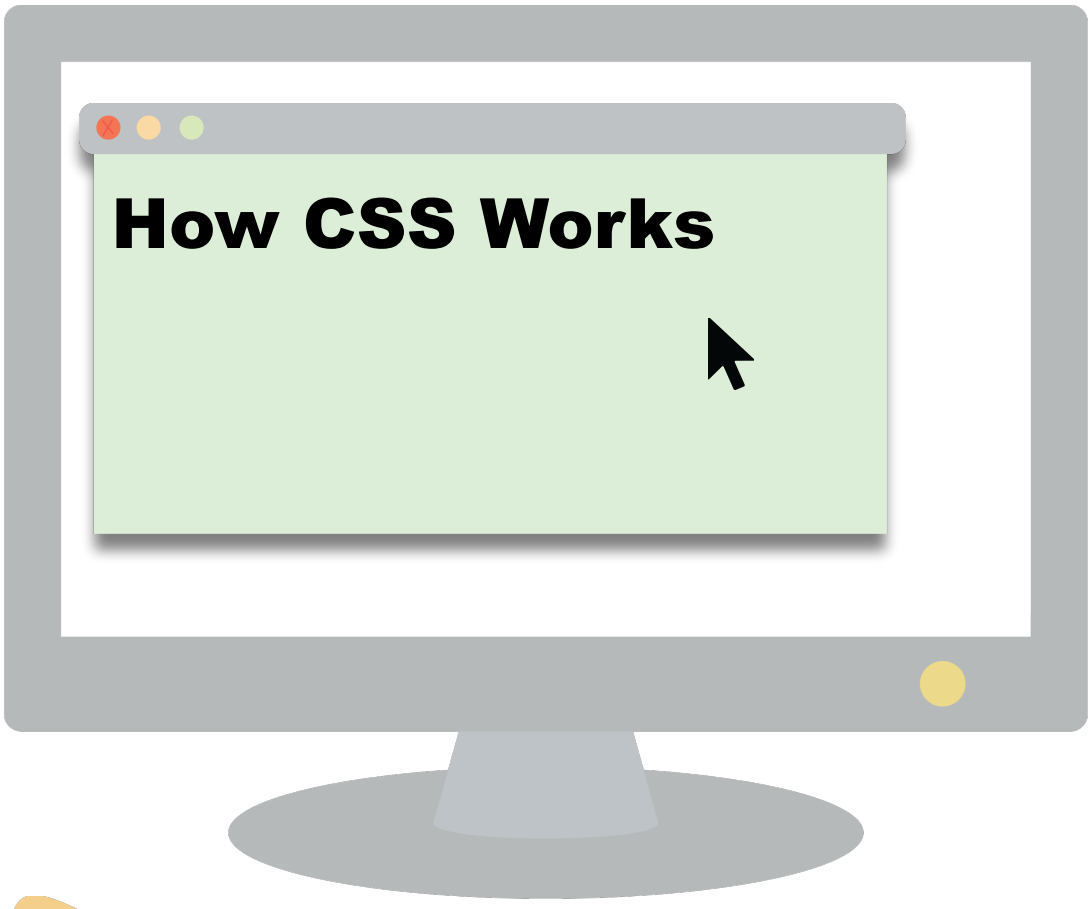
- [ ] <body>: The content that will be visible on the webpage. Remember to declare <p>.

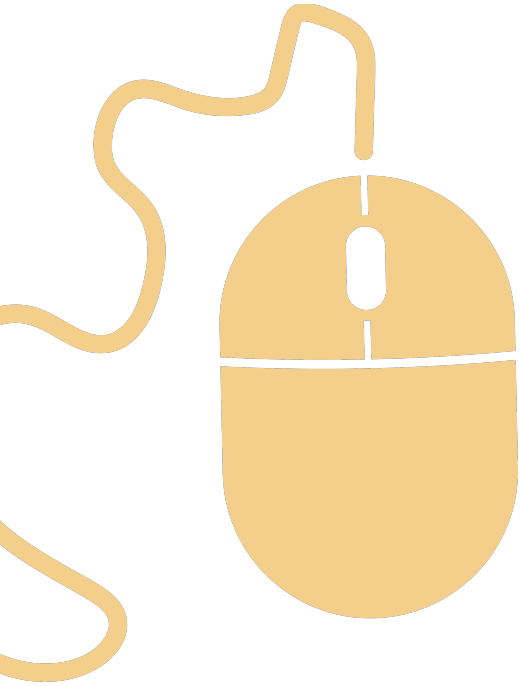
- [ ] Headings: <h1> to <h6>, determines the hierarchy of the content.

- [ ] Close all statements, and save document as an html file

Notes to myself:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____





Cascading Style Sheets (**CSS**) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language (html).

Its a different language than HTML and uses different syntax.

When coding in CSS between the <style> tags you will use css syntax and language but when coding outside of the style tags you will have to use the HTML syntax and language.

Global Styling with CSS

Using Global Styles and Class Selectors to Style your Content Fill in the Blank Lines Below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>My Html Sandwich</title>
<style>
_____
_____
_____
_____
</style>
</head>
<body>
        <h1>My Frirst CSS Styling</h1>
        <h2 _____>Style me using the "style" element</h2>
</body>
</html>
```

Now that you know how to style your HTML replicate this code in your code editor and experiment with what you can do with CSS and Global Styling!

Use the CSS reference sheet to play around with different CSS elements.

https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/

RGB

RGB (red, green, and blue) is the system for representing colors to be used on a computer display. It is how you will select colors for your webpage.

The **Red**, **Green** and **Blue** use 8 bits each, which have integer values from **0 to 255**.

THIS MAKES 256*256*256=16777216 POSSIBLE COLORS!

The first set of numbers is the red value, the second is the Green and the last the Blue.

For example: (215,255, 0);

You can also use the RGB color picker, and find the abbreviated version of the RGB color you choose!

MAKE A LIST OF YOUR TOP 5 FAVORITE RGB COLORS! (INCLUDE ABBREVIATED VERSION)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Some Cool Fonts

Try out these different font styles with your new knowledge of “classes”

1) font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;

2) 100% Arial Black, Gadget, sans-serif;

3) "Comic Sans MS", cursive, sans-serif;

4) Impact, Charcoal, sans-serif;

5) "Courier New", Courier, monospace;

My favorite RGBs

1)Description:_____The three values:_rgb(_____,_____,_____).

2)Description:_____The three values:_rgb(_____,_____,_____).

3)Description:_____The three values:_rgb(_____,_____,_____).

4)Description:_____The three values:_rgb(_____,_____,_____).

5)Description:_____The three values:_rgb(_____,_____,_____).

6)Description:_____The three values:_rgb(_____,_____,_____).

7)Description:_____The three values:_rgb(_____,_____,_____).

8)Description:_____The three values:_rgb(_____,_____,_____).

IMAGES ON MY WEBPAGE!

1) Save coding file in same **folder** as images.

2) Make sure everything is spelled **correctly.**

3) For **HTML** use the <img src="_____.jpg" alt="_____" style="width: ____px; height:____px;"> for HTML

4) For **CSS** use the background-image: url("_____.jpg");

CLASSES IN CSS

The .class selector selects elements with a specific class attribute.

To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class.
You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class. To do this, start with the element name, then write the period (.) character, followed by the name of the class

FOR EXAMPLE:

```
<style>
p.students {
    margin: 2cm 4cm 3cm 4cm;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>A paragraph with no design.</p>
<p class="students">A paragraph with an
unique design.</p>
<p>A paragraph with no design.</p>

</body>
```

MARGINS

`margin: length|auto|initial|inherit;`

Length: *Specifies a margin in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0*
%:*Specifies a margin in percent of the width of the containing element*
auto: The browser calculates a margin
initial: Sets this property to its default value.
inherit: Inherits this property from its parent element.