

HTML NOTES

Basic File Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title></title>
  </head>

  <body></body>
</html>
```

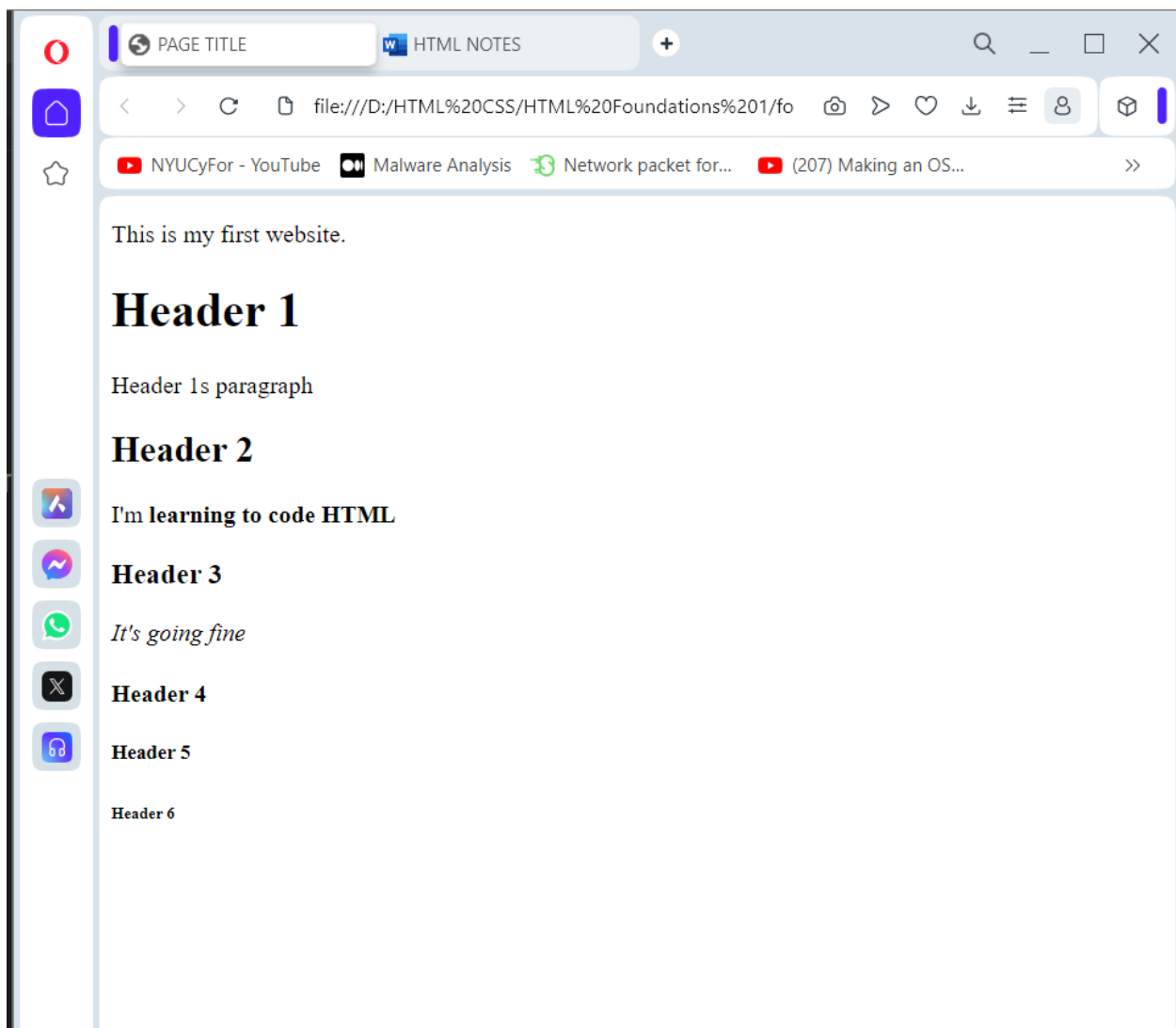
You start with this always.

Headers, Em, Strong and title Keywords

```
<!--Always include DOCTYPE html-->
<!--And then open and close html tag-->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <!--With the head and then with title you can add page title.-->
  <head>
    <title>PAGE TITLE</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is my first website.</p>
  </body>
  <!--In html there are 6 headings. Heading 1 is h1 and it is the biggest
grandest while the 6 is lowest.-->
  <!--Level 1 heading should only be used once. However, you can use others as
much as you want -->
  <body>
```

```
<h1>Header 1</h1>
<p>Header 1s paragraph</p>
<h2>Header 2</h2>
<p>I'm <strong>learning to code HTML</strong></p>
<h3>Header 3</h3>
<p><em>It's going fine</em></p>
<h4>Header 4</h4>
<h5>Header 5</h5>
<h6>Header 6</h6>
</body>
</html>
```

The title of the page is at the top and it is PAGE TITLE as you can see.



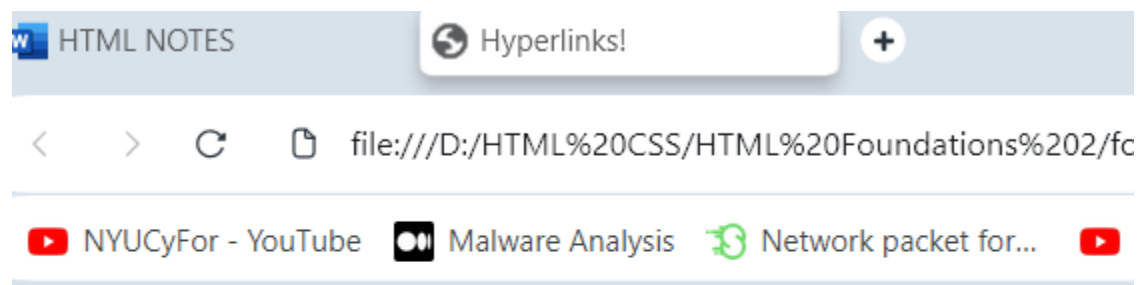
We have 6 different headers in HTML. Moreover, we can manipulate the text with `` or `` keywords.

Referencing

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Hyperlinks!</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <!--With the <a></a> tag you can make it link.-->
    <!--But as you can see you have to provide a link with href inside <a>
tag-->
    <p>This is a paragraph, and <a
href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyperlink#:~:text=In%20computing%2C%20a%20hyp
erlink%2C%20or,is%20known%20as%20anchor%20text.">this is a link</a></p>
    <!--You can also link it to another of your HTML-->
    <p>This is another linking to another HTML <a href="to_link.html">Click
Here</a></p>
  </body>
</html>
```

With the href you can refer to another website or another link.



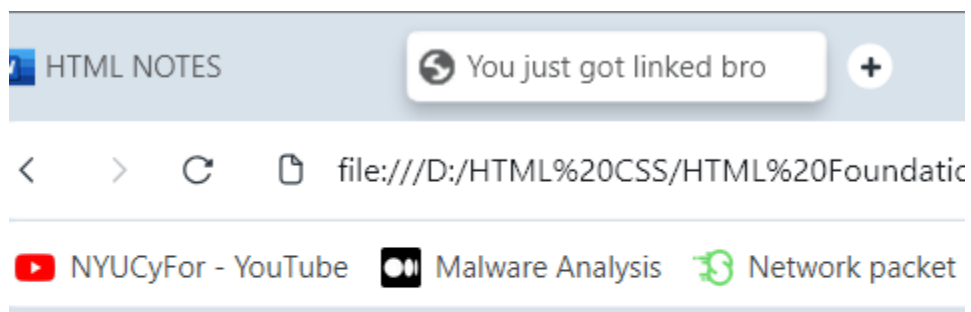
This is a paragraph, and [this is a link](#)

This is another linking to another HTML [Click Here](#)

As you can see here if we click to the first link it leads us to the wikipedia page.



And if we click on the second one it leads us to one of our own page.



Linked here

Lists

There are two types of lists. Ordered and unordered.

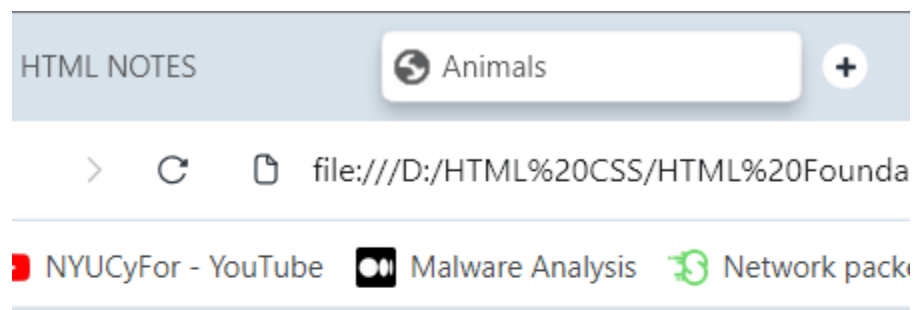
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
```

```

<title>Animals</title>
</head>
<body>
  <!--ul is used for unordered list-->
  <ul>
    <li><a href="https://cats.com">Cats</a></li>
    <li>Canines</li>
    <li>Whales</li>
  </ul>
  <!--ol is used for ordered list-->
  <ol>
    <li>Cats</li>
    <li>Canines</li>
    <li>Whales</li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>

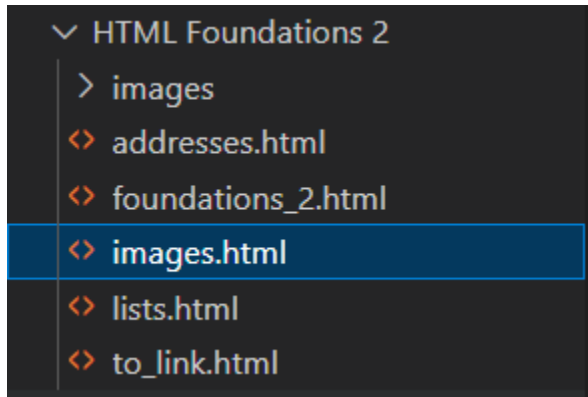
```

For unordered lists you use `` and for ordered you use ``. Afterwards you put what you want to put with ``.



Images

As you can see in the directory I have created a images directory.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Images</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <h1>A quote from <strong>Deng Xiaoping </strong> </h1>
    <!--With img you said it is an image. With src you gave the source and
with alt you are describing what you see for visually impaired people t hear-->
    <!--With width and height you can manipulate the width and length-->
    <img src = "images/deng xiaoping.jpeg" alt="A xiaoping quote in chinese"
height="350" width="500">
  </body>
</html>
```

And please be careful that src points to here.

Please note that we show images with ****. The alt explains what the image is. And we specify the height and width via **height** and **width**.

A quote from Deng Xiaoping

韬光養晦

Tables

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>HTML Tables</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <table>
      <!--tr is for table row-->
      <tr>
        <!--Table heading is added with th-->
        <th>NAME</th>
        <th>CITY</th>
        <th>AGE</th>
        <!--td is short for table data-->
      </tr>

      <tr>
```



```

        <td>John</td>
        <td>NEW YORK</td>
        <td>25</td>
    </tr>

    <tr>
        <td>Jane</td>
        <td>NEW MEXICO</td>
        <td>30</td>
    </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

You open the table with **<table></table>**. For each line(row), you should start with **<tr></tr>** table row. For the table headers you use **<th></th>**. For the data you use **<td></td>**.

NAME	CITY	AGE
John	NEW YORK	25
Jane	NEW MEXICO	30

Forms

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>FORMS</title>
  </head>

  <body>

    <form>
      <fieldset> <!--Fieldset is what sets the border-->
        <legend>Profile Info</legend> <!--This is the title of the
fieldset-->

```

```

Name:<input type="text" placeholder="Please enter your name">
<br>

<!--With the break tag (br) you are breaking it.-->
<!--With this you said you are expecting an input of text-->
<!--The placeholder is an HTML5 feature that tells user what to
write-->

Email:<input type="email" placeholder="your@email.com"> <br>
Password: <input type="password"> <br><br>

<!--The radio gives you the option of choosing one-->
Gender:<br>
<input type="radio" name="gender">Male <br>
<input type="radio" name="gender">Female <br>
<br><br>

Type of computer:<br>
<input type="checkbox" name="laptop"> I have a laptop <br>
<input type="checkbox" name="desktop"> I have a desktop <br>

<br><br>

Age:<br>
<select>
    <option>0-20</option>
    <option>20-40</option>
    <option>40++</option>
</select>

<br><br>

Biography:<br>
<textarea cols="30" rows="3"></textarea>

<br><br>
<input type="submit" value="Save and Exit">
<input type="reset" value="Clear Form">
</fieldset>
</form>

</body>
</html>

```

You open the form with the `<form></form>`. The `<fieldset></fieldset>` sets the boundary for the form. With the `<legend></legend>` you set the name of the title of the fieldset. You create an input type with `<input>`. In the **type** part you clarify what kind of input you expect and if you wish you can add **placeholder** which will be a writing within the text.



`
` stands for break.

If the input type is email the input expects an email. With @ and .

If the input type is password it doesn't show what's entered.

If the input type is radio it expects you to pick one of the names. Please note that it checks with respect to the name. If we have the below

```
Gender:<br>
<input type="radio" name="gender">Male <br>
<input type="radio" name="gender">Female <br>
<input type="radio" name="not_gender">Female <br>
<br><br>
```

Then the user will be able to pick like below.

Gender:
☒ Male
☐ Female
☒ Female

If the input type is checkbox, then the user will be able to pick more than one.

If you want your user to select between different options you do it with `<select> </select>`. Inside of them, you put your options.

You can also have reset and submit types of inputs.

IDs & Classes

They will come handy in CSS.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>IDs and Classes</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <!--IDs has to be unique. Classes doesn't.-->
    <p id="paragraph1">This element has the ID of "paragraph1"</p>
    <p class="fancy">This element has the class of "fancy"</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

You can modify and beautify your design easier with ids.

Span & Div

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```

<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Span and div</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <!--All the elements within the div is its element and you can reach it
with its id-->
    <!--These things will come handy when using CSS-->
    <div id="main_container">
      <h1>Using the Span and Div tags</h1>
      <p>This is a paragraph. It is <span class="explosive">nested</span>
within a div</p>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>

```

They will also come handy in CSS.

Headers & Footer

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title></title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <header>I'm in the header</header>
    <footer>I'm in the footer</footer>
  </body>
</html>

```

It is used to specific sections of a webpage that typically contain introductory or concluding content.

Nav, Selection and Article

These tags are used to define different parts of a webpage, providing semantic meaning and helping to organize content logically.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Nav, Section and Article</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <nav>
      <ul>
        <li><a href="header_and_footer.html">Header & Footer</a></li>
        <li><a href="IDs&Classes.html">IDs & Classes</a></li>
      </ul>
    </nav>
    <article class="blog-post">
      <section class="post-heading">
        <h1>A Blog Post Heading</h1>
      </section>

      <section class="post-body">
        <p>This is the body of our blog post</p>
      </section>

      <section class="post-footer">
        <h3>Read more at</h3>
        <ol>
          <li><a href="header_and_footer.html">Header &
Footer</a></li>
          <li><a href="IDs&Classes.html">IDs & Classes</a></li>
        </ol>
      </section>
    </article>
  </body>
</html>
```

CSS NOTES

This is the HTML code of mine:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>First Exercise</title>
    <link href="1-style_delete_later.css" rel="stylesheet" />
    <!--This is called inline CSS. It is not a good practice for it makes
code unreadable.-->

    <!--
    <style>
      h1{
        color: blue;
      }
    </style>
    -->

  </head>

  <body>
    <header class="main_header">
      
      <h1 style="display: inline;">The Code Magazine</h1>
      <br><br>
      <nav>
        <a href="blog.com">Blog</a>
        <a href="challenge.com">Challenges</a>
        <a href="flexbox.com">Flexbox</a>
        <a href="css.com">CSS Grid</a>
      </nav>
    </header>
```

```
<header>
  <article>
    <h2>The Basic Language of the Web: HTML</h2>
    
    <p id="author">Posted by <strong>Laura Jones</strong> on
<time datetime="2027-06-21">Monday, June 21st 2027.</time> </p>
    
  </article>
</header>

<article>
  <p>Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language
for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It defines the content
and structure of web content. It is often assisted by technologies such as
Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript.</p>
  <p>In this post, let's focus on HTML. We'll learn what HTML is all
about.</p>

  <h3>What is HTML?</h3>

  <p>HTML, or HyperText Markup Language, is the standard language used
for creating and structuring content on the web. It consists of a series of
elements or tags that define the different parts of a web page, such as headings,
paragraphs, links, images, and other types of content. HTML provides the basic
framework for a webpage, which can then be styled with CSS (Cascading Style
Sheets) and made interactive with JavaScript.</p>
  <p>HTML is not a programming language; it is a markup language that
structures web content in a way that browsers can interpret and display. It is
the foundation of every web page and is essential for web development.</p>
  <p>In HTML, each element is made up of 3 <em>parts</em></p>

  <ol>
    <li>The opening tag</li>
    <li>The closing tag</li>
    <li>The actual element</li>
  </ol>

  <p>You can learn more at the <a
href="https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/">MDN Web Docs</a></p>

  <h3>Why you should learn HTML?</h3>
```



```

    <p>There are countless reasons for learning the fundamental language
of the web. Here are 5 of them:</p>

    <ul>
        <li>To be able to use the fundamental web dev language</li>
        <li>To hand-craft beautiful websites instead of relying on tools
like Wordpress or Wix</li>
        <li>To build web applications</li>
        <li>To impress friends</li>
        <li>To have fun :)</li>
    </ul>
</article>

<aside>
    <h4>Related Posts</h4>
    <ul class="related">
        <li><a
href="https://coder-coder.com/learn-web-development/">How to learn Web
Development</a></li>
        <p class="related-author">By Jonas Schmedtmann</p>
        <li><a
href="https://medium.com/codex/the-hidden-powers-of-css-5f73111633f8">The Unknown
Power of CSS</a></li>
        <p class="related-author">By Jim Dillon</p>
        <li><a
href="https://medium.com/@sannanmalikofficial/why-javascript-is-awesome-
4f5ccd46f246">The Unknown Power of CSS</a></li>
        <p class="related-author">By Matilda</p>
    </ul>
</aside>

<footer>
    <p id="copyright">Copyright &copy 2027 by The Code Magazine</p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>

```

The corresponding HTML page is:



The Code Magazine

[Blog](#) [Challenges](#) [Flexbox](#) [CSS Grid](#)

The Basic Language of the Web: HTML



Posted by **Laura Jones** on Monday, June 21st 2027.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Exercises</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Forms, Tables & Special Characters</h1>
    <p>This is a webpage all about HTML forms, tables & special characters.</p>
    <table>
      <tr>
        <th>NAME</th>
        <th>EMAIL</th>
        <th>GENDER</th>
      </tr>
```

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It defines the content and structure of web content. It is often assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript.

In this post, let's focus on HTML. We'll learn what HTML is all about.

What is HTML?

HTML, or HyperText Markup Language, is the standard language used for creating and structuring content on the web. It consists of a series of elements or tags that define the different parts of a web page, such as headings, paragraphs, links, images, and other types of content. HTML provides the basic framework for a webpage, which can then be styled with CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) and made interactive with JavaScript.

HTML is not a programming language; it is a markup language that structures web content in a way that browsers can interpret and display. It is the foundation of every web page and is essential for web development.

In HTML, each element is made up of 3 parts

1. The opening tag
2. The closing tag
3. The actual element

You can learn more at the [MDN Web Docs](#)

Why you should learn HTML?

There are countless reasons for learning the fundamental language of the web. Here are 5 of them:

- To be able to use the fundamental web dev language
- To hand-craft beautiful websites instead of relying on tools like Wordpress or Wix
- To build web applications
- To impress friends
- To have fun :)

Related Posts



[How to learn Web Development](#)

By Jonas Schmedemann



[The Unknown Power of CSS](#)

By Jim Dillon



[The Unknown Power of CSS](#)

By Manila

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Changing the font size of the entire file

```
*{
  font-family: sans-serif;
}
```

With the *, you can select the entire thing.

Before the font was like this:

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What is HTML?

Afterwards it is like this:

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It defines the content and structure of web content. It is often assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript.

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What is HTML?

Header, paragraph and list operations

```
h1{
  font-size: 26px;
  font-style: italic;
}

h2{
  font-size: 40px;
}

h3{
  font-size: 30px;
}

h4{
  font-size: 20px;
  text-align: center;
}

p{
  font-size: 22px;
  line-height: 1.5;
}
```

```
li{
  font-size: 20px;
}
```

As you can see the font size has changed

The Basic Language of the Web: HTML



Posted by **Laura Jones** on Monday, June 21st 2027.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Exercises</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <h1>Forms, Tables &Special Characters</h1>
    <p>This is a webpage all abou HTML forms, tables &amp special characters.</p>
    <table>
      <tr>
        <th>NAME</th>
        <th>EMAIL</th>
        <th>GENDER</th>
      </tr>
```

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It defines the content and structure of web content. It is often assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript.

In this post, let's focus on HTML. We'll learn what HTML is all about.

What is HTML?

We centralized the text with “text align: center;”

• To have fun :)

Related Posts



- [How to learn Web Development](#)

Styling of an ID

Look at the code below:

```
<header>
  <article>
    <h2>The Basic Language of the Web: HTML</h2>
    
    <p id="author">Posted by <strong>Laura Jones</strong> on
<time datetime="2027-06-21">Monday, June 21st 2027.</time> </p>
    
  </article>
</header>
```

Let's say we want to style the paragraph whose id is "author". We can do it by either specifying it with. We can set the font style to italic or something else via: "**font-style: italic;**"

```
header article p {
  font-style: italic;
}
```

Please note that all of the paragraphs which are within an article which are within a header, will be affected as well.

Alternatively if we want to style with respect to its ID we can use "**#<id>**" and then style.

```
#author{
  font-style: italic;
  font-size: 18px;
}
```

Before:

Posted by **Laura Jones** on Monday, June 21st 2027.

After:

*Posted by **Laura Jones** on Monday, June 21st 2027.*

Styling more than one element

Assume we want to set the colors of h1, h2, h3 and h4 to the same color. We don't have to open and close each time over and over again. We can just do the following:

```
h1, h2, h3, h4{  
  color: #1098ad;  
}
```



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[Blog](#) [Challenges](#) [Flexbox](#) [CSS Grid](#)

The Basic Language of the Web: HTML

As you can see all of them have changed.

Making The Entire Text Uppercase

```
h1, h4{  
  text-transform: uppercase; /*You can make the entire text uppercase  
(capitalize) with this*/  
}
```

Before:



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Related Posts

After:



THE CODE MAGAZINE

RELATED POSTS

Styling With Classes




IDs have to be unique. Classes don't. The classes are used more often than IDs. To style classes do: “.<class_name>”

HTML Code:




```
<ul class="related">
  <li><a
href="https://coder-coder.com/learn-web-development/">How to learn Web
Development</a></li>
  <p class="related-author">By Jonas Schmedtmann</p>
  <li><a
href="https://medium.com/codex/the-hidden-powers-of-css-5f7311633f8">The Unknown
Power of CSS</a></li>
  <p class="related-author">By Jim Dillon</p>
  <li><a
href="https://medium.com/@sannanmalikofficial/why-javascript-is-awesome-
4f5ccd46f246">The Unknown Power of CSS</a></li>
  <p class="related-author">By Matilda</p>
</ul>
```

```
.related-author{
  font-size: 18px;
  font-weight: bold;
  border-bottom: dotted #0f99af;
}
```

Before:

- RELATED POSTS
-  [How to learn Web Development](#)
By Jonas Schmedtmann
 -  [The Unknown Power of CSS](#)
By Jim Dillon
 -  [The Unknown Power of CSS](#)
By Matilda

After:

- RELATED POSTS
-  [How to learn Web Development](#)
By Jonas Schmedtmann
 -  [The Unknown Power of CSS](#)
By Jim Dillon
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By Matilda

We made the text bold via: “**font-weight: bold;**”

We set the bottom border via: “**border-bottom: dotted #0f99af;**”. Moreover, we also set the color here.

Removal Of Bullet Points

We are working on the previous HTML code.




We can clear all the bullet points with:sty

```
ul{  
  list-style: none;  
}
```




But they have class name and lets style with respect to it.


```
.related{
  list-style: none;
}
```

Before:

- RELATED POSTS**
-  [How to learn Web Development](#)
By Jonas Schmedtmann
 -  [The Unknown Power of CSS](#)
By Jim Dillon
 -  [The Unknown Power of CSS](#)
By Matilda

After:

- RELATED POSTS**
-  [How to learn Web Development](#)
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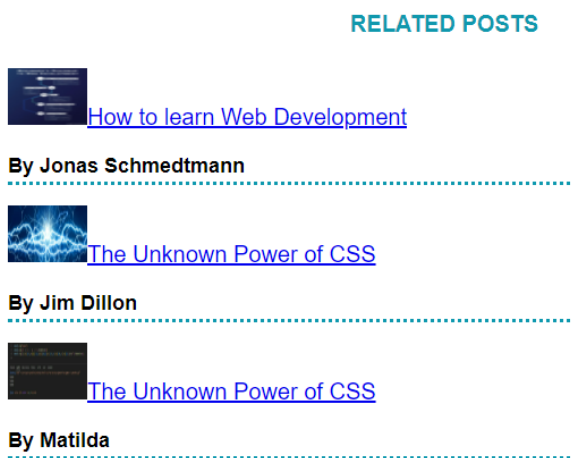
Setting Up The Borders

We are working on the HTML code on “styling with classes”.

CSS code:

```
aside{
  background-color: #f7f7f7;
  border-top: 15px dotted #1098ad;
  border-bottom: 5px solid #1098ad;
}
```

Before:



After:



As you can see with the 15px or with the 5px we set up the width of the border. We specified it is border-top or border-bottom we could also have done border and this would give a border to entire aside.

Styling The Elements of the Lists Individually

If we want to style the first child we can do:

```
li:first-child{  
    font-weight: bold;  
}
```

Or if we want to style the last child we can do:

```
li:last-child{  
    font-style: italic;  
}
```

If we want to style the middle children we can do:

```
li:nth-child(2){  
    color: red;  
}
```

Before:

In HTML, each element is made up of 3 *parts*

1. The opening tag
2. The closing tag
3. The actual element

You can learn more at the [MDN Web Docs](#)

Why you should learn HTML?

There are countless reasons for learning the fundamental language of the web. Here are 5 of them:

- To be able to use the fundamental web dev language
- To hand-craft beautiful websites instead of relying on tools like Wordpress or Wix
- To build web applications
- To impress friends
- To have fun :)

After:

In HTML, each element is made up of 3 *parts*

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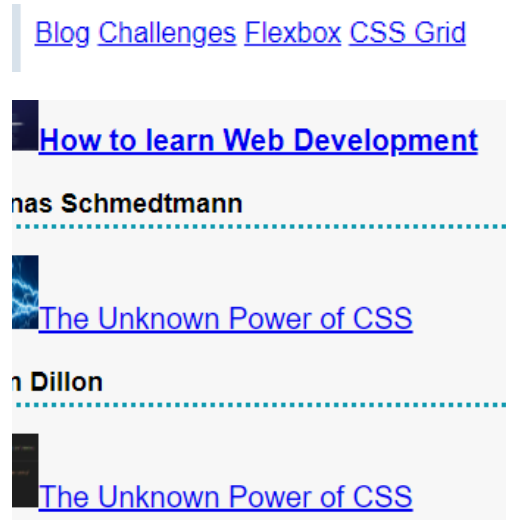
- To be able to use the fundamental web dev language
- To hand-craft beautiful websites instead of relying on tools like Wordpress or Wix
- To build web applications
- To impress friends
- To have fun :)

Styling The Links

```
a:link{
  color: #1098ad;
  text-decoration: none;
}
```

With this code we removed any decorations of link texts and its color.

Before:



After:



How to learn Web Development

as Schmedtmann

The Unknown Power of CSS

Dillon

The Unknown Power of CSS

We can style the sites we have already visited:

```
a:visited{  
  color: #1098ad;  
}
```

Before:

You can learn more at the MDN Web Docs

After:

You can learn more at the MDN Web Docs

We can change how the sites act when we put our mouse over the link too.

```
a:hover{ /*This one is for if the mouse gets over it*/  
  color:orangered;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  text-decoration: underline dotted orangered;  
}
```

the MDN Web Docs

ID selectors have the highest priority.

And then Classes or Pseudo-Classes (:) selectors.

Then Element selectors(p, div, li, etc).

Lastly the universal selectors.