Beginner Websites

CoderDojoSV
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Hello!

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- Built her first website at 12 years old
- Builds websites for companies
- Loves Disney and Hockey

What are we going to create?

- A website about YOU!
  - 3 to 5 pages
  - Choose 3 of the following pages for your website or make up your own:
    - "Homepage"
    - "All About Me!"
    - "My Family"
    - "My Best Friends"
    - "My Pets"
    - "My Favorite Books"
    - "My Favorite Movies"
    - "My Favorite Animals"
    - "My Favorite _____"

Let's get started!

- A web page is made up of many html elements. Each one is called a "**tag**".
- Tags are instructions that tell your browser what to show on a web page.
- All tags start with a **<** (left bracket) and end with a **>** (right bracket). There is always an **opening** and **closing tag**. A closing tag has a "slash" in it!

- <html>   </html>

  Opening Tag   Closing Tag   **REMEMBER**: A Closing Tag always has a slash! <**/**html>

  Every part of your code must have an "Opening" tag and a "Closing" tag!

Set up your page

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Type your site's title here</title>
</head>
<body>
Everything that appears on your site will be entered here
between the "body" tags! (text, images etc.) </body>
</html>
```

Font Formats

- `<h1>` Header 1 `</h1>`
- `<h2>` Header 2 is a little smaller `</h2>`
- `<h3>` Header 3 is even smaller `</h3>`
- `<h6>` Do you really want to go to a Header 6 size? `</h6>`

- **Paragraphs (Normal Text)**
  - Create a new paragraph using the `<p>` paragraph tag `</p>`
  - Or you can use the `<div>` tag `</div>` which divides up a "division" or section of page content

Lists and Pictures

`<ul>` Unordered Lists `</ul>`
- Add a list
- Just like this one!
- With bullet points

`<ol>` Ordered Lists `</ol>`
1. Or make another list
2. with numbers!

`<li>` Each list item is placed in a list item tag **`</li>`**

Add an Image!
`<img src = "filename.jpg" width="200px">`

Links

- Create another page
- Then add a link to that page:

`<a href="page-name.html">` Link Text Goes Here **`</a>`**

Let's take a break!
15 min.

CSS

Add the CSS style tags in the `<head>  </head>` tag:

```
<style type="text/css">
  body {
    background-color: #33ccff;
  }
  h1 {
    font-family: arial, verdana;
    color: #6600ff;
    }
  p {
    font-family: arial, verdana;
    color: #6600ff;
    }
</style>
```

CSS

- CSS follows a basic pattern. First, we select the HTML elements we want to change the look of. Then, we say what parts of their look we want to change. For example:

```
body {
    font-family: Arial;
    background-color: #FFEBFF;
    color: purple;
}
```
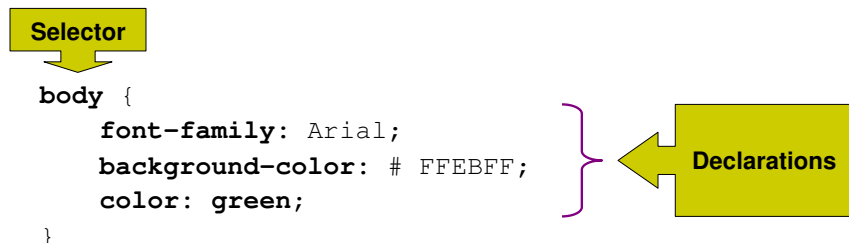
CSS

Selector: the part that selects the tags
Declaration: each modification

A CSS "Rule" = Selector + Declarations

Selector

```
body {
    font-family: Arial;
    background-color: # FFEBFF;
    color: green;
}
```

Declarations

CSS - Classes

Every HTML tag can have a class attribute. Classes help us be more specific than just tag names.

You can name Classes anything you want! The style you define will apply to where you define "`class=classname`".

The same class can be added to multiple tags in the page.

For example:

```
.list {
       list-style: circle;
       margin: 25px;
       padding: 10px;
  }
```

This is a class called "list"

Use the period to tell the page that this is a class – for example: **.list**

CSS - IDs

- An ID is useful for when we want to give an element a specific name.
- IDs are meant to be unique, so we aren't supposed to have two elements with the same ID.
- That's what makes an ID different from a class – **IDs should be only used once in your code!**

For example:

```
#listpurple {
   color: purple
 }
```

This is a ID called "listpurple"

Use the hashtag (#) to tell the page that this is a ID – for example: **#listpurple**

CSS – Declarations

- Every Declaration has two parts:
  - Property
  - Value

Always put a semi-colon at the end!

property: value;

Separated by a colon

CSS - Declarations

Examples:

```
background-color: #ffffff;
font-family: arial, verdana;
border: 10px;
```

Here are some commonly used CSS styles:
  http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/

Thank you!