

1st Session – HTML & CSS

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HTML

- HTML Structure
- Semantic elements
- Block elements
- Inline elements
- Attributes
- Comments

HTML – Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8" />
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
  <meta name="viewport" content=
"width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
  <title>First Web Page</title>
  <style></style>
</head>

<body>
</body>
<script></script>

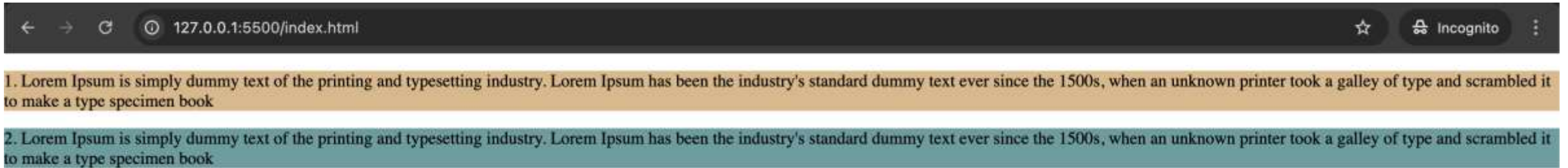
</html>
```

HTML – Semantic elements

- Gives context to the content they contain.
- Improved Accessibility, Better SEO, Maintainability, Improved Collaboration.
- `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<article>`, `<section>`, `<nav>`, `<aside>`, `<main>` etc.

HTML – Block elements

- Starts at new line and cover 100% of the screen or viewport width.
- `<div>`, `<p>`, all heading elements like `<h1>`, `<h2>` etc.



HTML – Inline elements

- Only takes necessary space and won't start with new line.
- Providing custom width and height will have no effect.
- ``, `<a>`, `<button>`



HTML – Attributes

- Define properties or characteristics of an element.
- Written within opening tag of an element and comes in key-value pair. Exp: `VHypotenuse`
- Optional, Case Sensitivity and values can be of type boolean, number, string and undefined.

HTML – Comments

- Comments are used by us to give extra information about the section or an element.
- Ignored by the browser
- There are two types: Single line and Multi-line comments

```
<!-- <span style="background-color: burlywood;">1. Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text</span> -->
```

```
<!-- <p style="background-color: burlywood;">1. Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and type setting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book</p> -->
```


CSS

- Usage of CSS
- Selectors
- Border
- Margin

CSS – Usage of CSS

- Inline CSS, Internal CSS and External CSS.

```
<body>
  <p style="
background-color: cornflowerblue;"
>1. Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of
the printing and typesetting
industry.
  Lorem Ipsum has been the indust
ry's standard dummy text ever since the
1500s, when an unknown printer took a
galley of type and scrambled it
to make a type specimen book</
p>
</body>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8" />
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
  <meta name="viewport" content=
"width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
  <title>First Web Page</title>
  <style>
    body
    {
      margin: 0;
    }

    #
    {
      background-color: burlywoo
d;
    }
  </style>
</head>

<body>
  <p>
>1. Lorem Ipsun is simply dummy text of the printing and typeset
ting
industry.
  Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text
ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a
galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen
book</
p>

</body>
<script></script>

</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8" />
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible"
content="IE=edge" />
  <meta name="viewport" content=
"width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"
/>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href=
"index.css">
  <title>First Web Page</title>
  <style>
    body
    {
      margin: 0;
    }
  </style>
</head>

<body>
  <p>
>1. Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of
the printing and typesetting
industry.
  Lorem Ipsum has been the indust
ry's standard dummy text ever since the
1500s, when an unknown printer took a
galley of type and scrambled it
to make a type specimen book</
p>

</body>
<script></script>

</html>
```

CSS – Selectors

- Used to target or locate certain elements in an HTML document.
- **Universal:** Affects all elements. Exp: * { }
- **Group:** Comma separated. Exp: div.container, p.label { }
- **Simple:** Select based on id, class and element name. Exp: #container, .container, div
- **Combinator:**
 - **Descendant** (space): Matches all elements that are descendent a specified element. Exp: div p
 - **Child** (>): Matches all elements that are children of a specified element. Exp: div > p
 - **Adjacent Sibling** (+): Select element that is directly after another element. Exp: div + p
 - **General Sibling** (~): Select all elements that are next siblings of a specified element Exp: div ~ p

CSS – Selectors

- **Pseudo-class** (:): Used to style a special type of state of any element. Exp: `button:hover { }`
- **Pseudo-element** (::): Used to style any specific part of the element. Exp: `div::first-child { }`
- **Attribute**: Select based on element's attributes. Exp: `[href] { }`

CSS – Border

- Used to give an outline to an element border.
- Takes 3 values border-type, border-width, border-color.
- Shorthand is border: [border-width] [border-type] [border-color]

```
<p style="border: 2px solid black"
>1. Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typeset
ting
    industry.
    Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text
ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a
    galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen
book</
p>
```

CSS – Margin

- Used to manage space around the element.
- Accepts positive and negative values.
- Syntax: margin: [top] [right] [bottom] [left]

```
<p style="margin: 10px"
>1. Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typeset
ting
    industry.
    Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text
ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a
galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen
book</
p>
```

Q & A

