

# More Basic HTML/CSS

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# Web Page Meta Data: <meta>

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```
<head>  
  <meta charset="UTF-8">  
  <meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials">  
  <meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript">  
  <meta name="author" content="John Doe">  
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">  
</head>
```

# Meta attributes

Attribute	Value	Description
<a href="#">charset</a>	<i>character_set</i>	Specifies the character encoding for the HTML document
<a href="#">content</a>	<i>text</i>	Specifies the value associated with the http-equiv or name attribute
<a href="#">http-equiv</a>	content-security-policy content-type default-style refresh	Provides an HTTP header for the information/value of the content attribute
<a href="#">name</a>	application-name author description generator keywords viewport	Specifies a name for the metadata

# VS Code HTML Support

---

```
2  <title>Example</title>
3  </head>
4
5  <body>
6  
```

# HTML Table

---

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Company</th>
    <th>Contact</th>
    <th>Country</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>
    <td>Maria Anders</td>
    <td>Germany</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Centro comercial Moctezuma</td>
    <td>Francisco Chang</td>
    <td>Mexico</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Company	Contact	Country
Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Germany
Centro comercial Moctezuma	Francisco Chang	Mexico

# THML Table tags

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Tag	Description
<a href="#"><code>&lt;table&gt;</code></a>	Defines a table
<a href="#"><code>&lt;th&gt;</code></a>	Defines a header cell in a table
<a href="#"><code>&lt;tr&gt;</code></a>	Defines a row in a table
<a href="#"><code>&lt;td&gt;</code></a>	Defines a cell in a table
<a href="#"><code>&lt;caption&gt;</code></a>	Defines a table caption
<a href="#"><code>&lt;colgroup&gt;</code></a>	Specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting
<a href="#"><code>&lt;col&gt;</code></a>	Specifies column properties for each column within a <code>&lt;colgroup&gt;</code> element
<a href="#"><code>&lt;thead&gt;</code></a>	Groups the header content in a table
<a href="#"><code>&lt;tbody&gt;</code></a>	Groups the body content in a table
<a href="#"><code>&lt;tfoot&gt;</code></a>	Groups the footer content in a table

# Use css to style tables

---

```
table, th, td {  
    border: 1px solid white;  
    border-collapse: collapse;  
}  
th, td {  
    background-color: #96D4D4;  
}
```


# HTML Table Colspan & Rowspan

---

Use rowspan and colspan to extend a cell vertically or horizontally

<b>NAME</b>		

<b>APRIL</b>		

<b>2022</b>		
<b>FIESTA</b>		



```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th colspan="2">Name</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>43</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Eve</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
    <td>57</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Name		Age
Jill	Smith	43
Eve	Jackson	57

<table id="customers">

# A Fancy Table

Company	Contact	Country
Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Germany
Berglunds snabbköp	Christina Berglund	Sweden

```
#customers {  
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
  border-collapse: collapse;  
  width: 100%;  
}  
  
#customers td, #customers th {  
  border: 1px solid #ddd;  
  padding: 8px;  
}
```

```
#customers tr:nth-child(even){background-color: #f2f2f2;}  
  
#customers tr:hover {background-color: #ddd;}  
  
#customers th {  
  padding-top: 12px;  
  padding-bottom: 12px;  
  text-align: left;  
  background-color: #04AA6D;  
  color: white;  
}
```

# Some Useful HTML Character Entities

---

Result	Description	Name	Number
	non-breaking space	&nbsp;	&#160;
<	less than	&lt;	&#60;
>	greater than	&gt;	&#62;
&	ampersand	&amp;	&#38;
"	double quotation mark	&quot;	&#34;
'	single quotation mark	&apos;	&#39;

# HTML Encoding Text

---

*&lt;p&gt; &lt;a  
href=&quot;http://google.com/search?q=marty&amp;ie=utf-  
8&amp;aq=t&quot;&gt; Search Google for Marty &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/p&gt;*

*HTML*

`<p> <a href="http://google.com/search?q=marty&ie=utf-8&aq=t"> Search Google for Marty </a> </p>`

*output*

# Grouping Styles

---

```
p, h1, h2 {  
    color: green;  
}  
h2 {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

*CSS*

This paragraph uses the above style.

This h2 uses the above style.

*output*

# Text-align

```
blockquote { text-align: justify; }  
h2 { text-align: center; }
```

CSS

## The Emperor's Quote

*[TO LUKE SKYWALKER] The alliance... will die. As will your friends. Good, I can feel your anger. I am unarmed. Take your weapon. Strike me down with all of your hatred and your journey towards the dark side will be complete.*

output

# CSS in practice

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Apply styles to whole document

```
body { font-size: 16px; }
```

*CSS*

# Cascading Style Sheets

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It's called Cascading Style Sheets because the properties of an element cascade together in this order:

- Browser's default styles
- External style sheet files (in a `<link>` tag)
- Internal style sheets (inside a `<style>` tag in the page's header)
- Inline style (the style attribute of the HTML element)



# Inheriting Styles

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When multiple styles apply to an element, they are inherited

A more tightly matching rule can override a more general inherited rule

Not all properties are inherited (notice link's color below)

```
body { font-family: sans-serif; background-color: yellow; }  
p { color: red; background-color: aqua; }  
a { text-decoration: overline underline; }  
h2 { font-weight: bold; text-align: center; } CSS
```

**This is a heading.**

A styled paragraph. Previous slides are available on the web site.

- a bulleted list

*output*

# CSS Inheritance

---

- ❖ Many properties in a CSS rule are inheritable by children elements of the rule specified, but some are not.
- ❖ Types of properties are inheritable: text, color, and font
- ❖ Types of properties are not: border, margin, padding
- ❖ All direct or inherited rules are same when considering their specificities
- ❖ If you can't remember whether a property is inheritable, better to figure it out by examining, other than via Googling or W3-Schooling

# Conflicting Styles

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When two styles set conflicting values for the same property, the latter style takes precedence  
(later we will learn about more specific styles that can override more general styles)

```
p, h1, h2 { color: blue; font-style: italic; }  
h2 { color: red; background-color: yellow; }
```

CSS

*This paragraph uses the first style above.*

***This heading uses both styles above.***

# background-image

---

```
body {  
    background-image: url("images/draft.jpg");  
}
```

CSS

This is the first paragraph  
This is the second paragraph...  
It occupies 2 lines



draft.jpg

# Background properties

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background-color

background-image

background-repeat

background-attachment

- whether the background image should scroll or be fixed

background-position

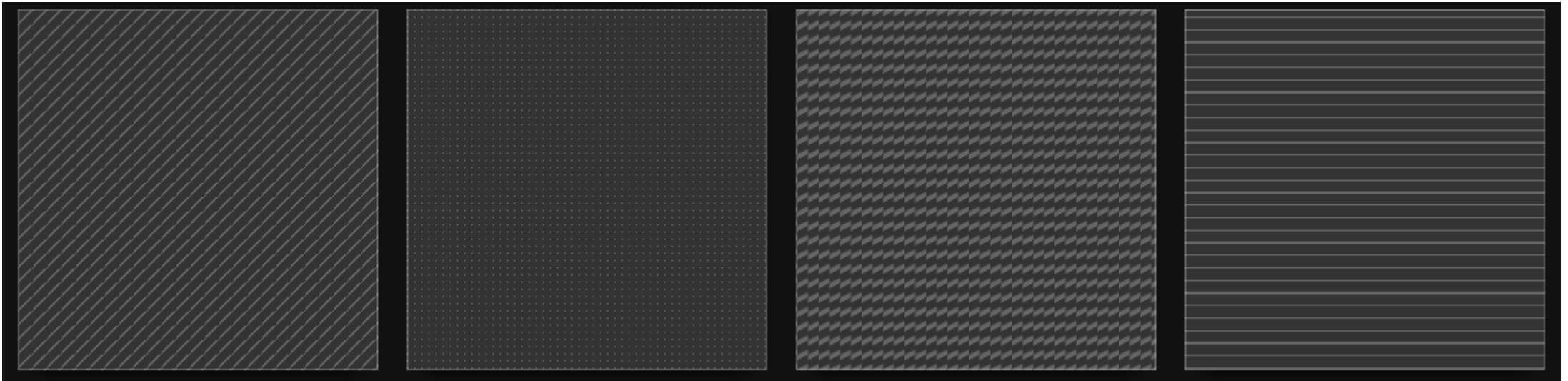
background (shorthand property)

```
body {  
  background: #ffffff url("img_tree.png") no-repeat right top;  
}
```

# Use Patterns Instead of Large Background images

---

```
.pattern1 {  
    background-image: repeating-linear-gradient(-45deg, rgba(255,255,255, 0.25), rgba(255,255,255, 0.25)  
    1px, transparent 1px, transparent 6px);  
    background-size: 8px 8px;  
}
```



# CSS Sprites



Use Single Image for Icons etc instead of multiple images

```
#home {  
    width: 46px;  
    height: 44px;  
    background: url(img_navsprites.gif) 0 0;  
}  
  
#next {  
    width: 43px;  
    height: 44px;  
    background: url(img_navsprites.gif) -91px 0;  
}
```

```

```

```

```



# Opacity

---

```
div {  
  background-color: green;  
  opacity: 0.3;  
}
```

