

# HTML & CSS Example

## Video Examples:

*Basic Video (1 hour):*

End Goal -> Create simple website

[HTML Tutorial for Beginners: HTML Crash Course](#)

*In-depth video (5 hours):*

End Goal -> Create Youtube.com website

[HTML & CSS Full Course - Beginner to Pro \(2022\)](#)

## HTML & CSS Reference/Notes:

[HTML CSS Reference](#)

## The most basic HTML Example:

- Below is a good HTML structure that is considered the norm and keeps things in track

### The HTML Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>    Tells the browser to use a modern version of HTML.
<html>
  <head>             <head> contains everything that's not visible like the title and description
    ...               (a.k.a. metadata) as well as links to fonts and CSS stylesheets.
  </head>
  <body>              <body> contains everything that's visible like buttons, text, images, etc.
    ...
  </body>
</html>
```

## General Important Technique:

1. Create Element with HTML
2. Style with CSS one-by-one

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3    <head>
4
5    </head>
6
7    <body>
8      <button>
9        Hello
10     </button>
11     <p>
12       This is a paragraph and below is a link to youtube
13     </p>
14     <a href="https://www.youtube.com/" target="_blank">
15       Link to Youtube
16     </a>
17   </body>
18
19 </html>

```

*<!--The <a> represents an anchor element (link to another website) href modifies which website is opened when clicking the link href is an HTML Attribute within the anchor element and modifies how an element behaves Have a space between the attribute and the tag name target="\_blank" causes the link to be opened in a new type href and target attribute only work on the link element -->*

### **Output:**

---

Hello

This is a paragraph and below is a link to youtube

[Link to Youtube](https://www.youtube.com/)

- We use <style> to indicate CSS and styling of the HTML Code
- We also use pseudoclass (adds extra style to a certain situation)
- To create CSS we need to create a new element called <style></style> Inside the element we can write CSS Code which modifies the appearance of other elements.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      p{
        font-family: Arial;
        font-weight: bold;
      }

      .example-button{
        background-color: red;
        color: white;
        border: none;
        height: 30px;
        width: 90px;
        border-radius: 2px;
        cursor: pointer;
      }
    </style>
  </head>

  <body>
    <button class="example-button">
      Hello
    </button>
    <p>
      This is a paragraph and below is a link to youtube
    </p>
    <a href="https://www.youtube.com/" target="_blank">
      Link to Youtube
    </a>
  </body>
</html>

```

### CSS Syntax Rules:

- 1) The yellow colored "button" is the CSS Selector (which elements we are targeting) -> in this case all buttons on the page with class "example button".
- 2) The "background-color" to the left is the CSS property (tells the computer what you are changing)
- 3) The thing right to the background color is the CSS Value (tells the computer what we are changing the background too)
- 4) 'Border' is the text color and border (none) means that there is no border for the button.

5) 'border-radius' gives rounded corners -> takes a pixel measure, the higher the value, the more rounded the pixels will be

6) cursor: pointer gives hand

**Output:**

Hello

**This is a paragraph and below is a link to youtube**

[Link to Youtube](#)