# HTML & CSS

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# HTML : Language of the Web

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WHAT IS HTML ?

    - HTML : Hyper Text Markup Language.

    - HTML describes the structure of Web pages .

    - HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages

    - HTML elements are represented by tags

    - Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page

# HTML look like this

- <html>
  - <head>
    - <title>Welcome to my first site</title>
  - </head>
  - <body>
    - <h1>My name is HTML !</h1>
    - <p> I'm describe your self by tags  </p>
  </body>
- </html>

```
<html>

<head>

    <title>Page title</title>

</head>

<body>

    <h1>This is a heading</h1>

    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

    <p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

# HTML: Syntax

- An HTML element starts with a start tag.   <body>

- An HTML element ends with an end tag   </body>

- The element content is everything between the start and the end tag

- Empty elements are closed in the start tag < br />

- Most HTML elements can have attributes

# HTML: Syntax (Count.)

| Start tag * | Element content | End tag * |
|---|---|---|
| <p> | This is a paragraph | </p> |
| <a href="default.htm" > | This is a link | </a> |
| <br /> | | |

# HTML: Attribute

- HTML elements can have attributes.

- Attributes provide additional information about the element .

- Attributes are always specified in the start tag.

- Attributes come in name/value pairs like: name="value"

# HTML: Basic elements

- Heading
- Rules
- Comments
- Paragraphs
- Line breaks
- Text Formatting, style

- Table
- Hyperlink, Anchors, Links
- Images
- List
- Forms

# W3C & Web Standard

- -The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is an international industry consortium dedicated to "leading the Web to its full potential".

- What are W3C Standard? HTML, XML, XHTML, CSS, DOM

- Adventages
  - - Accessibility
  - - Stability

# XHTML : eXtensible Hypertext Markup Language

- - XHTML is a version of HTML modified to conform to the XML standard.

- -  Presentation controlled by Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

- - Specific syntax to use

- - Validators help you get it right

# XHTML : Differences

- - All elements must have begin tags and end tags
  - \<p> Hello \</p>
  - Empty elements contain their own end tag .   < br/ >
  - More specfics available at
  - http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/#diffs

# Basic TAGS

| Basic Tags | |
|---|---|
| <!DOCTYPE> | Defines the document type |
| <html> | Defines an html document |
| <body> | Defines the body element |
| <h1> to <h6> | Defines header 1 to header 6 |
| <p> | Defines a paragraph |
| <br> | Inserts a single line break |
| <hr> | Defines a horizontal rule |
| <!--...--> | Defines a comment |

# Char Format Tag

| Char Format | |
|---|---|
| <b> | Defines bold text |
| <font> | Deprecated. Defines text font, size, and color |
| <i> | Defines italic text |
| <em> | Defines emphasized text |
| <big> | Defines big text |
| <strong> | Defines strong text |
| <small> | Defines small text |
| <sup> | Defines superscripted text |
| <sub> | Defines subscripted text |
| <bdo> | Defines the direction of text display |
| <u> | Deprecated. Defines underlined text |

# Link Tags & Frame Tags

| Links | |
|---|---|
| <a> | Defines an anchor |
| <link> | Defines a resource reference |
| **Frames** | |
| <frame> | Defines a sub window (a frame) |
| <frameset> | Defines a set of frames |
| <noframes> | Defines a noframe section |
| <iframe> | Defines an inline sub window (frame) |

# Input Tags

| Input | |
|---|---|
| <form> | Defines a form |
| <input> | Defines an input field |
| <textarea> | Defines a text area |
| <button> | Defines a push button |
| <select> | Defines a selectable list |
| <optgroup> | Defines an option group |
| <option> | Defines an item in a list box |
| <label> | Defines a label for a form control |

# List Tags

| Lists | |
|---|---|
| <ul> | Defines an unordered list |
| <ol> | Defines an ordered list |
| <li> | Defines a list item |

# Image Tags & Style Tags

| Images | |
|--------|---|
| <img> | Defines an image |
| <map> | Defines an image map |
| <area> | Defines an area inside an image map |

| Styles | |
|--------|---|
| <style> | Defines a style definition |
| <div> | Defines a section in a document |
| <span> | Defines a section in a document |

# CSS : Cascading Style Sheets

- Are used to control how elements are presented in the Web page

- Use a different syntax that HTML/XHTML

- Used properly, can great simplify visual design,

- CSS is a language that describes the style of an HTML document.

# CSS: Applying CSS

- 1 Apply Inline
  - <p style=" color:red; "> TEXT </p>
- 2  Apply in page

```
<style type="text/css">
     p{
          color :red;
     }
</style>
```

# CSS: Applying CSS(cont.)

- 3. External Style sheet

- &lt;head&gt;&lt;link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="./basic.css" /&gt;&lt;/head&gt;

# CSS priority

- 1. Browser default
- 2. External style sheet
- 3. Internal style sheet (in the head section)
- 4. Inline style (inside an HTML element)

# CSS : A Style

- Selector Property Value
- p{ font-family : times;

  font-size : 20px; }


  - The property is followed by a colon (:)
  -  the value is followed by a semicolon (;)

# CSS : CSS Selector

Type selector, select for element

      p, input {background-color: red;}

Class selectors  use ( . )

      .privacy {background-color : green; }


ID selectors,  use  ( # )

      #username{background-color :blue  }

# CSS : Advance CSS Selector

- 1. Descendant selectors, selector for inner element.

  h1 em { color: red }

  <h1> this headline is <em> very </em> important </h1>

  2. Child selectors, selector for child element .

  body > P { background-color: #FFFFFF;}

  3. Adjacent sibling selectors

  h1 + h2 { margin-top: 5%; }

# CSS : Advance CSS Selector (cont.)

- 4. Pseudo-class Selector
  - a:link {color : RED;}
  - a:visited{color:GREEN;}
  - a:hover{color:#00CCFF;}
  - a:active{color:BLUE;}

  5. Pseudo-element Selector

  p:first-line { text-transform: uppercase }

# CSS : Comment
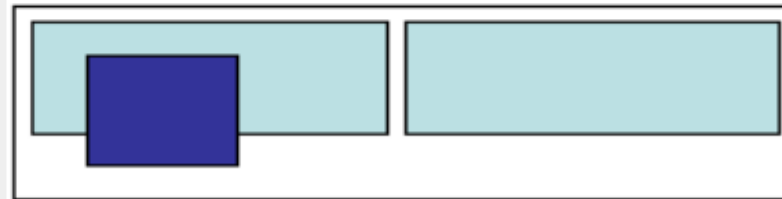
/* This is a CSS comment */

# CSS : Box Model
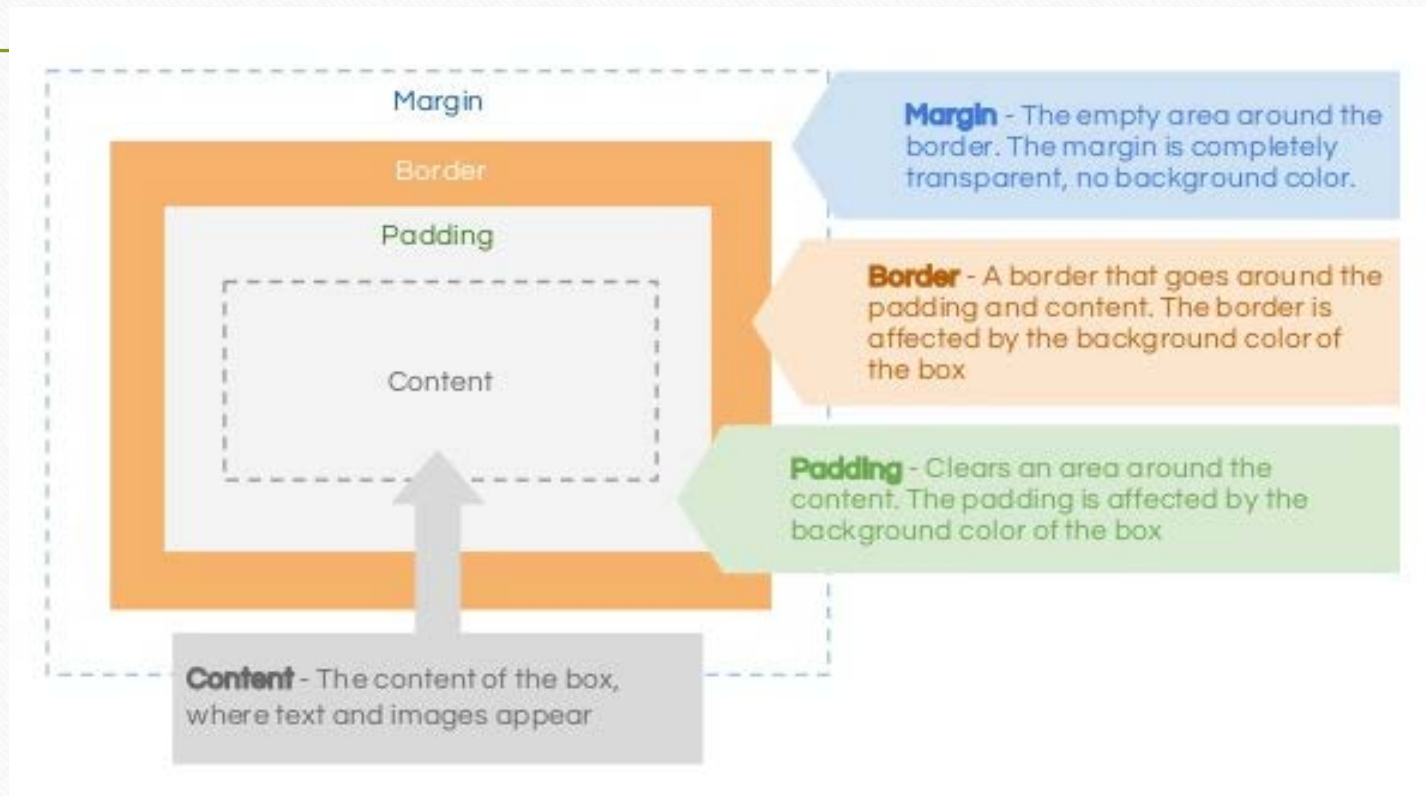
# CSS : Display
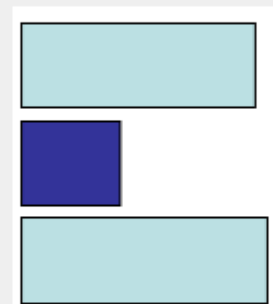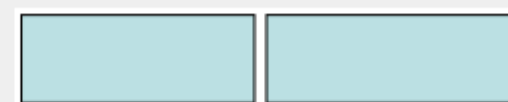
# CSS : Position



position:static

position:relative
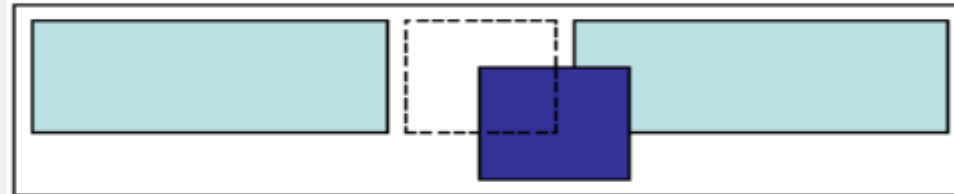
position:absolute

# CSS : Floating

- float : right/left/none
- Shift a box to the right/left of the container box. If
- there is no space, boxes will wrap around.
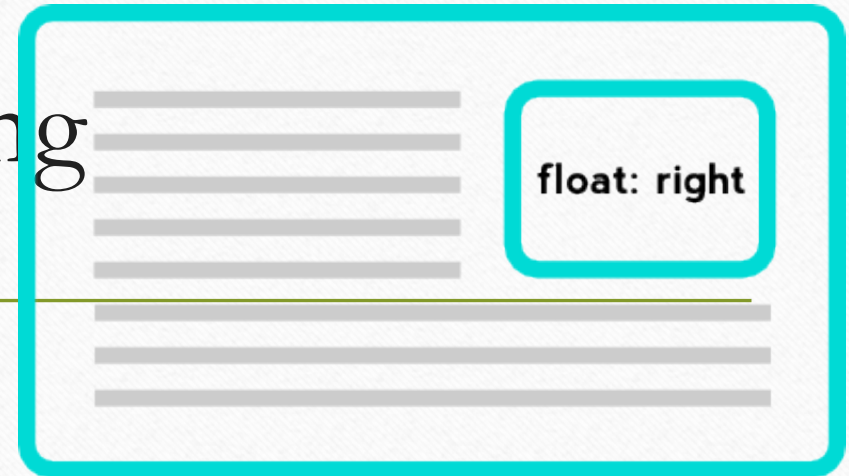
# Exercise : Soft Square Coffee

- On the Web page we just need something simple that includes the beverage names, prices, and descriptions.

- House Blend, $1.49 A smooth, mild blend of coffees from Mexico, Bolivia and Guatemala.

- Mocha Cafe Latte, $2.35 Espresso, steamed milk and chocolate syrup.

- Cappuccino, 35 baht A mixture of espresso, steamed milk and foam.

- Thai Tea, 25 baht A drink made with black tea, condensed milk.

# Exercise : Soft Square Coffee (count.)

- <style type="text/css">
- body {
- background-color: #d2b48c;
- margin-left: 20%;
- margin-right: 20%;
- border: 1px dotted gray;
- padding: 10px 10px 10px 10px;
- font-family: sans-serif;
- }
- </style>

# Exercise : Soft Square Coffee (count.)

- ปรับหน้า coffee (coffee.html)

- ให้แสดงหัว/คำโปรยว่า Soft Square Coffee ใช้font Comic Sans MS

- มีรูปแก้วกาแฟอยู่ข้างๆ คำโปรยด้วย - font อื่นๆ ให้ใช้ font ประเภท Sans Serif – แสดงชนิดกาแฟที่มีอยู่ 4 ชนิด ใน ตาราง (table)

- column แรกเป็น product , description, price ตามลำดับ

- ให้ตารางแสดงเส้นด้วย เส้นเดี่ยวสีน้ำตาล- column ราคา align center

- ให้สีของแต่ละ row ต่างกัน

- ตอนท้ายใส่link ให้ไปยังหน้าสั่งซื้อกาแฟ (order.html)

# Exercise : Soft Square Coffee (count.)

- ใช้ตัวอักษรของหน้านี้เป็น family Sans

- มีช่องให้ใส่ชื่อ member และ password

- ช่อง member name ระบายสีเหลืองอ่อน

- Choose your cup ให้แสดงเป็น list item เป็นจุดกลมๆ

- ชื่อกาแฟจะต้อง clickแล้ว radioข้างหน้าถูกเลือก

- Special requestให้มีกรอบสีน้ำตาลเข้ม

# Coffee.html

# Order.html