HTML5 and CSS

# Examples

## Inline Style

<h2 style=”color: blue”>Text</h2>

Note: It is better to use CSS for styling.

## CSS Class Declarations

<style>

.blue-text {color: blue;} //CSS

</style>

<h2 class=”blue-text”>Text</h2> //HTML

Note: If a style designates a tag, such as <p>, it auto applies to all HTML elements of that type.

//CSS

p {

**font-size**: 16px;

**font-family**: Monospace;

}

## Linking External Fonts

<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Lobster" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"> //HTML

## Linking Images

<img src="https://bit.ly/fcc-relaxing-cat" alt="A cute orange cat lying on its back. "> //HTML

## Linking Websites

<a href=”#”> //This is not a URL, of course, and is just what you can put while waiting to add your real link.

<a href=”#” target=”\_blank”>Text for URL</a> //\_Blank opens a new page.

## Lists

**Unordered Lists:**

<ul>

<li>cat nip</li>

<li>laser pointers</li>

<li>lasagna</li>

</ul>

**Ordered Lists:**

<ol>

<li>flea treatment</li>

<li>thunder</li>

<li>other cats</li>

</ol>

## Form Features

<form action="/submit-cat-photo"> //Upload to server or some such action taken upon Submit click.

<label><input type="radio" name="indoor-outdoor" checked> Indoor</label> //Radio button option 1

<label><input type="radio" name="indoor-outdoor"> Outdoor</label> //Radio button option 2

<label><input type="checkbox" name="personality" checked> Loving</label> //Checkbox option 1

<label><input type="checkbox" name="personality"> Lazy</label> //Checkbox option 2

<label><input type="checkbox" name="personality"> Energetic</label> //Checkbox option 3

<input type="text" placeholder="cat photo URL" required> //Text box with placeholder text

<button type="submit">Submit</button> //Submit button

</form>

Note: You want the correlated lists to have the same name property. Checked property is optional and will select that radio button or checkbox by default.

## Div styling

<div class=”**silver-background**”>

<p>Things cats love:</p>

</div>

**.silver-background** {Background-color: green;}

## Id Attribute

<form action="/submit-cat-photo" id="**cat-photo-form**">

<label><input type="radio" name="indoor-outdoor" checked>

</form>

**#cat-photo-form** {background-color:green;}

## Padding

The amount of space between the element and its border.

Padding: 40px;

.red-box {

background-color: red;

padding-top: 40px;

padding-right: 20px;

padding-bottom: 20px;

padding-left: 40px;}

Margin: 20px 40px 20px 40px; (Top, right, bottom, left)

## Margin

Amount of space between an element’s border and surrounding elements.

Margin: 40px;

.green-box {

background-color: green;

margin-top: 40px;

margin-left: 40px;

margin-right: 20px;

margin-bottom: 20px;}

Margin: 20px 40px 20px 40px; (Top, right, bottom, left)

## Override CSS style declarations

* Classes override body element’s CSS.
* Browser uses whatever CSS declaration comes last with regard to conflicts.
* **Id** declarations override class declarations regardless of location.
* **Inline styles** override all CSS delcarations.
* If specific CSS is required, use “!important”
  + .pink-text {color: pink !important;}

## Color

### Hex

Hex is in base-16 with numbers from 0-9 and A-F, allowing for 16 numbers.

A: 10; B: 11; C: 12; D: 13; E: 14; F: 15.

Hex color is represented as R G B with two hex values per value.

This results in colors looking like this in hex: #000000 //Black

### RGB

RGB offers the same amount of variety in colors as hex does. It is represented as follows:

Rgb(0, 0, 0) //black

# Definitions

<!-- --> Commenting

<h1> Heading 1

<h2> Heading 2

<p> Paragraph

<div> Encloses elements, useful for CSS, etc.