

HTML and CSS Basics

HTML Basic Tags, CSS Introduction



SoftUni Team
Technical Trainers



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#fund-common

1. What is HTML?

- HTML Page
- HTML Developer Elements

2. HTML Common Elements

- Headings, Paragraphs, Hyperlinks, Images
- Ordered and Unordered Lists

3. What is CSS?

- External, Internal and Inline CSS Style

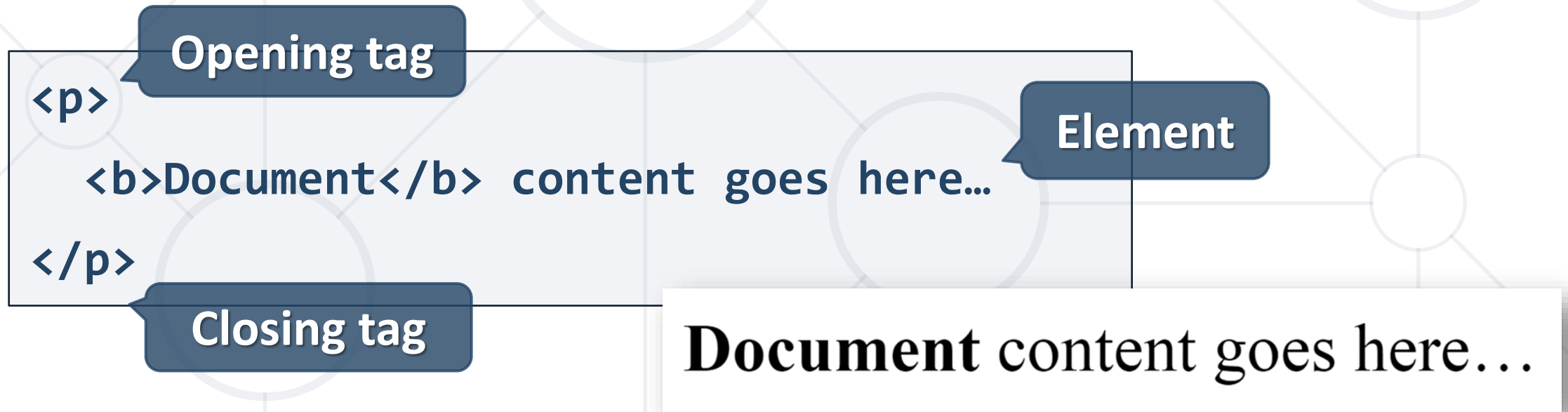




What is HTML?

What is HTML?

- The HTML language describes Web content (Web pages)
 - Text with formatting, images, lists, hyperlinks, tables, forms, etc.
 - Uses **tags** to define **elements** in the Web page



- **WebStorm**
 - Powerful IDE for HTML, CSS and JavaScript, paid product
- **Visual Studio**
 - Many languages and technologies, Windows & Mac
- **Visual Studio Code, Brackets, NetBeans**
 - Good free tools for HTML5, cross-platform

HTML Page – Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>HTML Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello HTML!</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

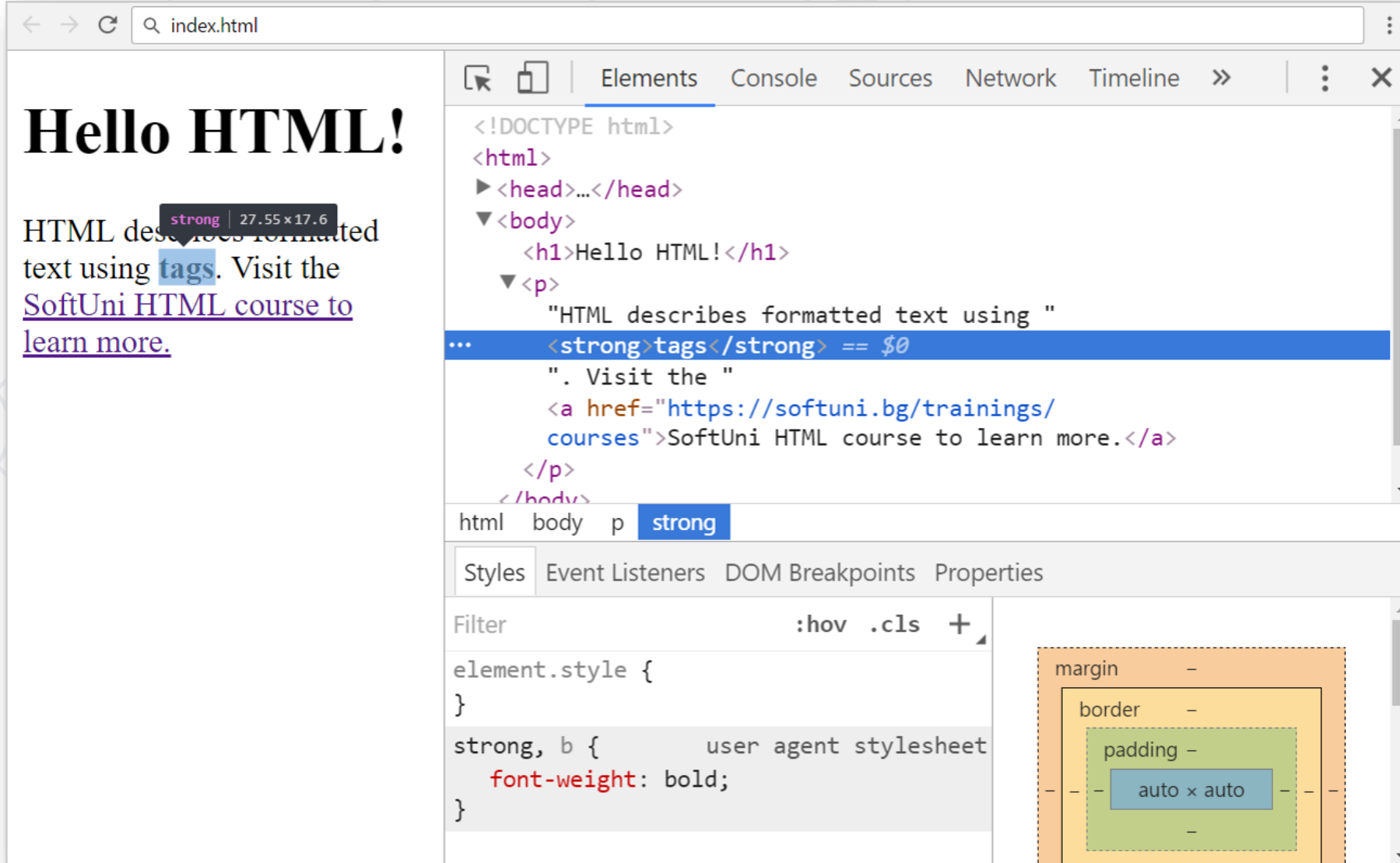


Problem: Welcome to HTML

- Create your first HTML page
 - File name: **welcome.html**
 - Title: Welcome
 - Paragraph of text:
I am learning **HTML** and **CSS**!
- Hints:
 - Modify the code from the previous slide, use **** tag



Developer Tools: [F12] in the Browser



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'index.html'. The page content includes a large heading 'Hello HTML!' and a paragraph: 'HTML describes formatted text using tags. Visit the [SoftUni HTML course to learn more.](https://softuni.bg/trainings/courses)'. A tooltip over the word 'tags' shows 'strong' and dimensions '27.55 x 17.6'. The developer tools are open, showing the 'Elements' panel with the DOM tree. The selected element is a **tag within a paragraph. The 'Styles' panel shows the default user agent style for strong and b tags, setting font-weight to bold. A box model diagram is visible on the right side of the Styles panel.**

index.html

Hello HTML!

HTML describes formatted text using tags. Visit the [SoftUni HTML course to learn more.](https://softuni.bg/trainings/courses)

strong 27.55 x 17.6

Elements Console Sources Network Timeline >> X

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>...</head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello HTML!</h1>
    <p>
      "HTML describes formatted text using "
      <strong>tags</strong> == $0
      ". Visit the "
      <a href="https://softuni.bg/trainings/courses">SoftUni HTML course to learn more.</a>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

html body p strong

Styles Event Listeners DOM Breakpoints Properties

Filter :hov .cls +

```
element.style {
}
strong, b {      user agent stylesheet
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

margin -

border -

padding -

auto x auto



HTML Common Elements

Headings

- Headings: `<h1>` to `<h6>`

```
<h1>This is Heading 1 (Biggest)</h1>
```

```
<h2>This is Heading 2 (Smaller)</h2>
```

```
<h3>This is Heading 3 (Even Smaller)</h3>
```

```
<h4>This is Heading 4 (The smallest)</h4>
```

This is Heading 1 (Biggest)

This is Heading 2 (Smaller)

This is Heading 3 (Even Smaller)

This is Heading 4 (The smallest)



Paragraphs

- Paragraphs: `<p></p>`

```
<p>First paragraph</p>
```

```
<p>Second paragraph</p>
```

```
<p>Third paragraph</p>
```

First paragraph

Second paragraph

Third paragraph



- Absolute hyperlink

Specify the URL

SoftUni

```
<a href="https://softuni.bg">SoftUni</a>
```

- HTML hyperlink

```
<h1 id="exercises">Exercises</h1>
```

...

See the `exercises`

- Relative hyperlink

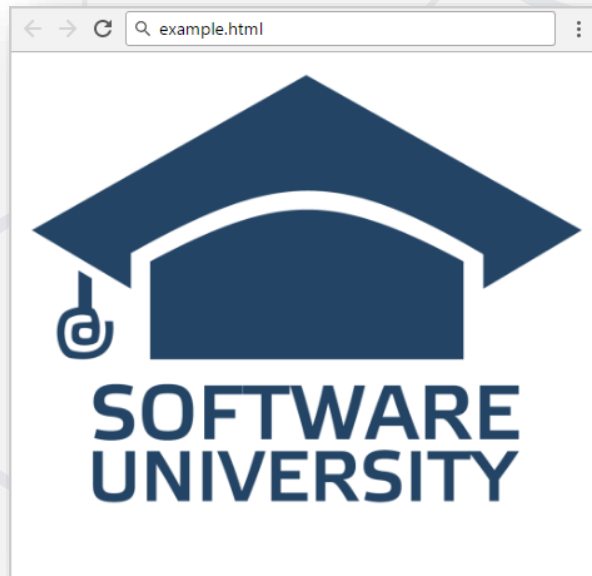
```
<a href="../../../2.%20HTML5-Overview.pptx">presentation</a>
```

Images

- Images are external files, inserted through the `` tag

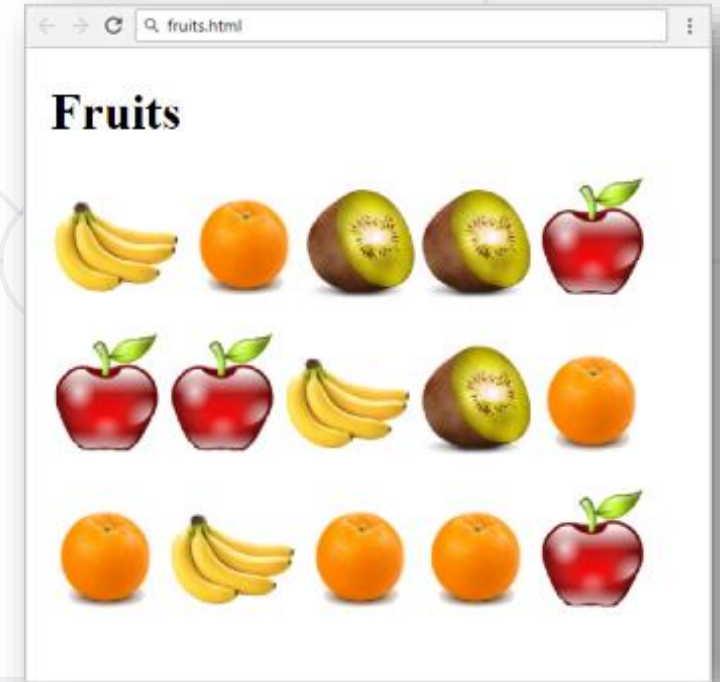
```

```




Problem: Fruits

- You are given 4 image files
 - **apple.png, banana.png, kiwi.png, orange.png**
- Create a web page like the screenshot on the right
 - Use 3 paragraphs - each holding 5 images



Ordered Lists

- Create an Ordered List
- Use ``
 - Each holding ``



```
<ol>  
  <li>One</li>  
  <li>Two</li>  
  <li>Three</li>  
</ol>
```

```
1. One  
2. Two  
3. Three
```


Unordered Lists

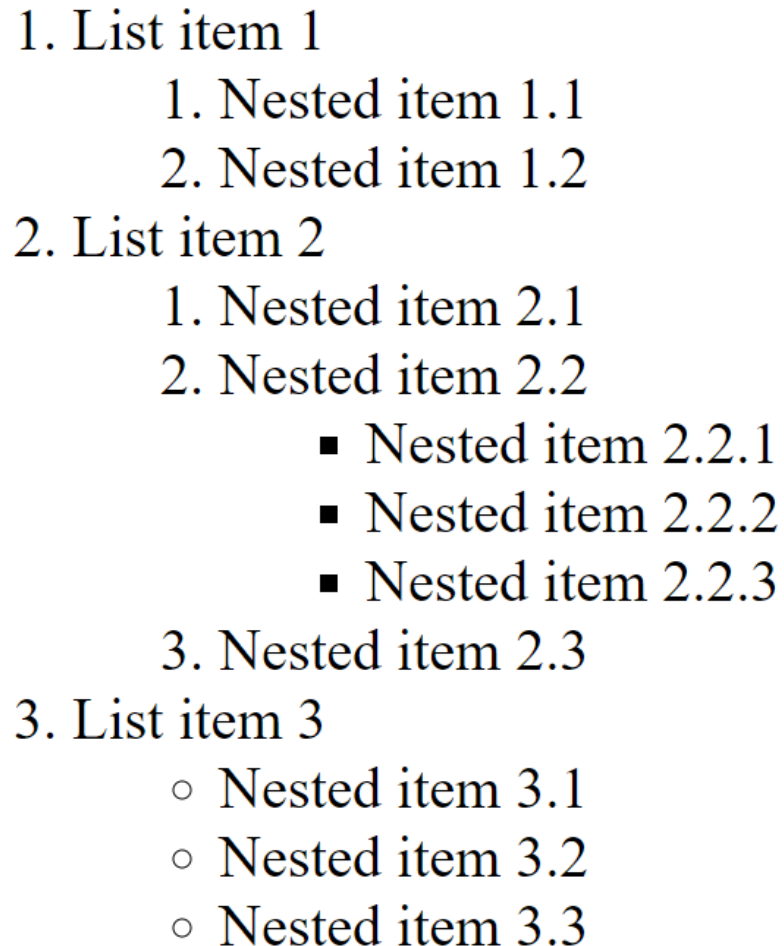
- Create an Unordered List using ``
 - Each holding ``

```
<ul>  
  <li>First item</li>  
  <li>Second item</li>  
  <li>Third item</li>  
</ul>
```

- First item
- Second item
- Third item



- Create a HTML page, holding **nested lists**, like the example:

- 
1. List item 1
 1. Nested item 1.1
 2. Nested item 1.2
 2. List item 2
 1. Nested item 2.1
 2. Nested item 2.2
 - Nested item 2.2.1
 - Nested item 2.2.2
 - Nested item 2.2.3
 3. Nested item 2.3
 3. List item 3
 - Nested item 3.1
 - Nested item 3.2
 - Nested item 3.3

```
<ol>
  <li>List item 1
    <ol>
      <li>Nested item 1.1</li>
      <li>Nested item 1.2</li>
    </ol>
  </li>
  <!-- TODO: put List item 2 and List item 3 here -
->
</ol>
```

1. List item 1
 1. Nested item 1.1
 2. Nested item 1.2

```
<li>List item 2
  <ol>
    <li>Nested item 2.1</li>
    <li>Nested item 2.2
      <ul>
        <li>Nested item 2.2.1</li>
        <!-- TODO: put the next items here-->
      </ul>
    </li>
    <li>Nested item 2.3</li>
  </ol>
</li>
```

2. List item 2

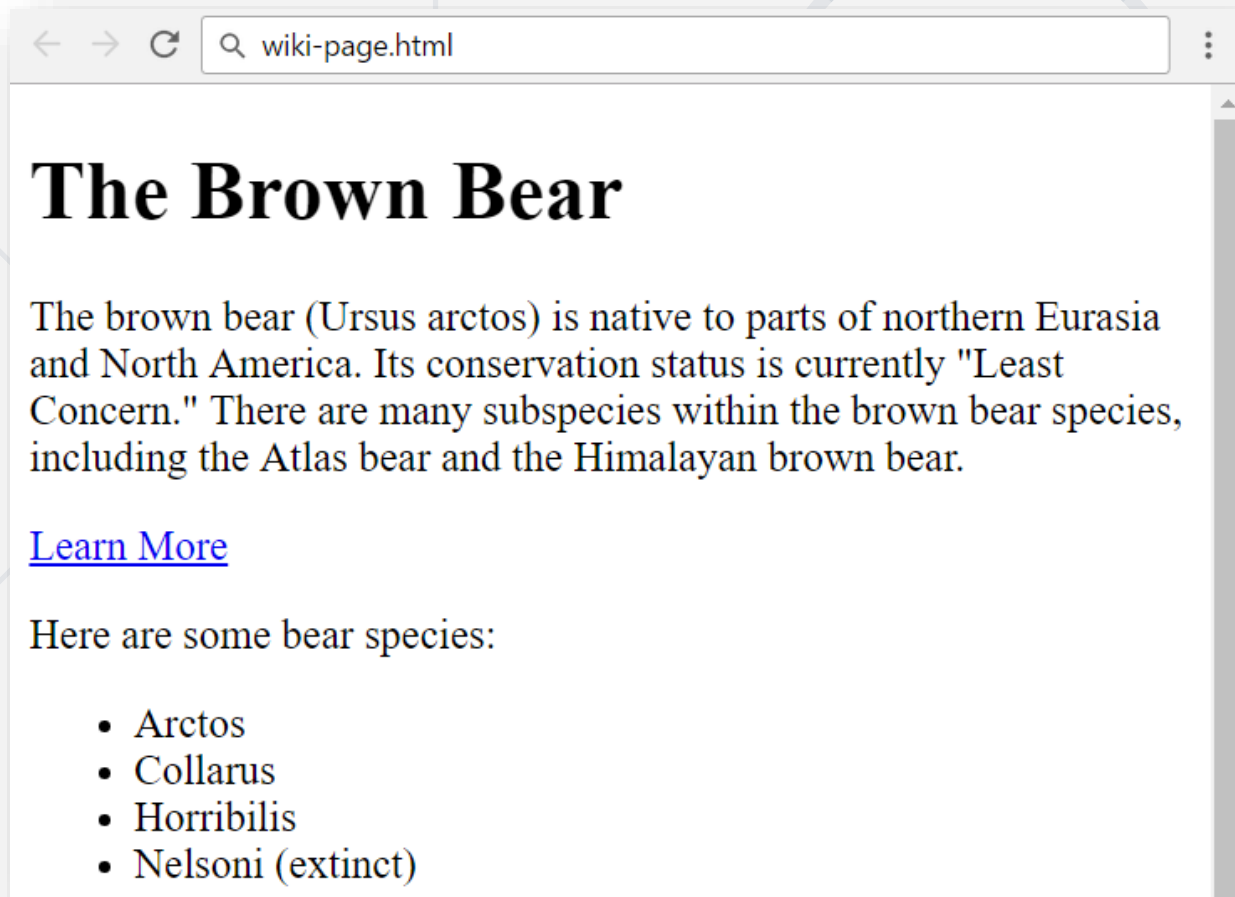
1. Nested item 2.1
2. Nested item 2.2
 - Nested item 2.2.1
 - Nested item 2.2.2
 - Nested item 2.2.3
3. Nested item 2.3

```
<li>
  List item 3
  <ul>
    <li>Nested item 3.1</li>
    <!-- TODO: put the next items here
-->
  </ul>
</li>
```

3. List item 3

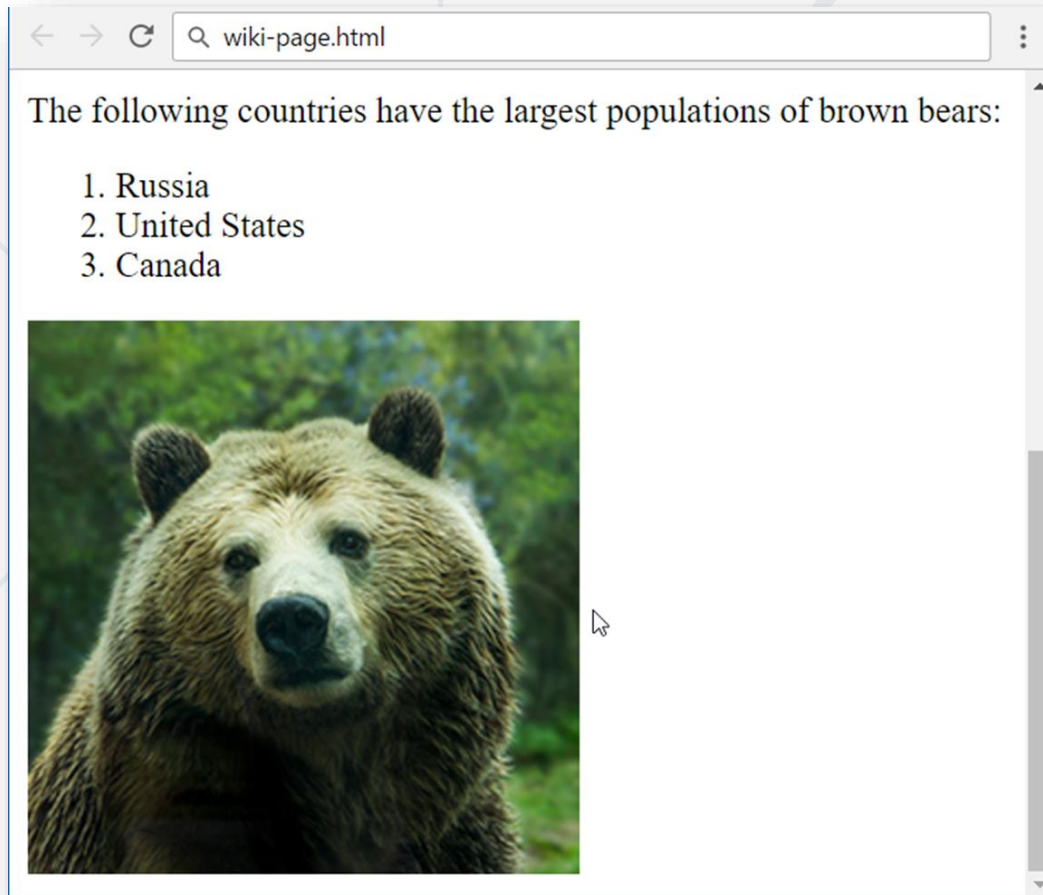
- Nested item 3.1
- Nested item 3.2
- Nested item 3.3

- Create the following HTML page



Problem: Wiki Page

- Create the following HTML page



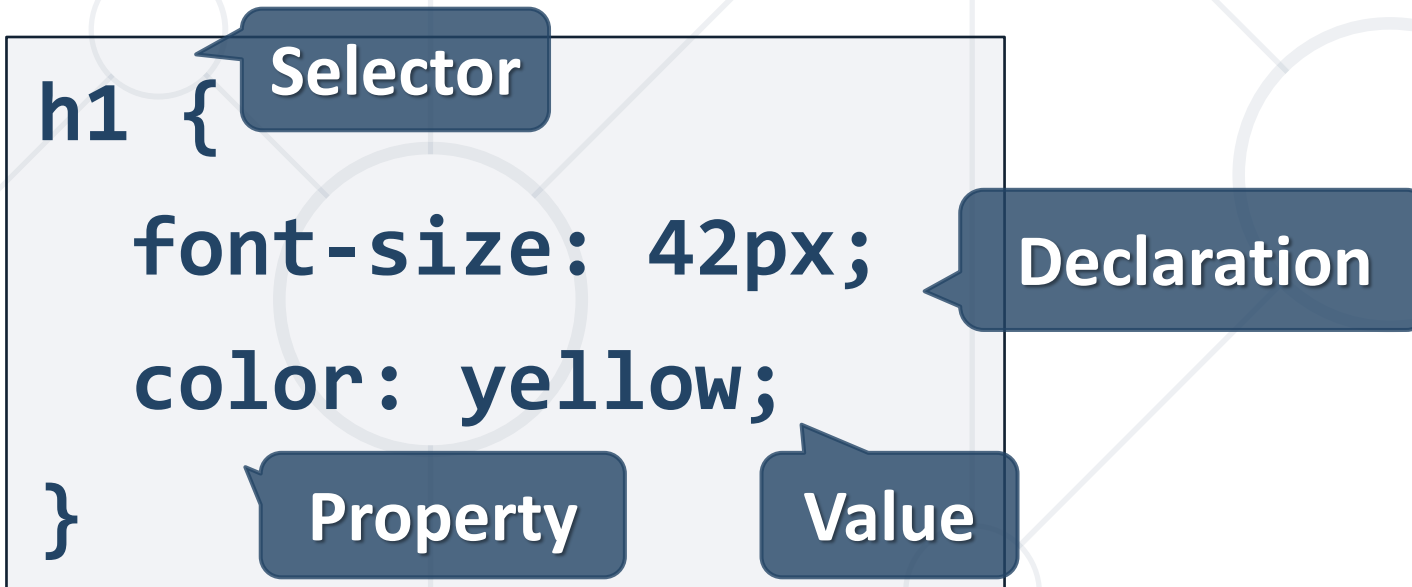


What is CSS?

What is CSS?

- CSS defines styling of the HTML elements
 - Specifies fonts, colors, margins, sizes, positioning, floating, ...
 - CSS rules format: **selector { prop1:val1; prop2:val2; ... }**
- CSS rule example

```
h1 {  
  font-size: 42px;  
  color: yellow;  
}
```



The diagram illustrates the components of a CSS rule. A light blue box contains the CSS rule: `h1 { font-size: 42px; color: yellow; }`. Four dark blue callout boxes with white text point to specific parts of the rule: 'Selector' points to `h1`, 'Declaration' points to the entire line `font-size: 42px;`, 'Property' points to `font-size`, and 'Value' points to `42px`.

Combining HTML and CSS Files (External Style)

using-css.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">
  </head>
  <body>
  </body>
</html>
```

styles.css

```
/* CSS here */
```

Element Selector

- Selects all elements with **the specified element name**
- Style all headings

```
h1 {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: #000;  
}
```

- Adding more white space after each paragraph

```
p {  
    padding-bottom: 15px;  
}
```



- Uses the HTML class attribute, and is defined with a "."

```
.class {  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

```
<h2 class="class">...</h2>
```

- Only one HTML tag can be specified to be affected by a class

```
p.right {  
  text-align: right;  
}
```

- The **#id** selector styles the element with the specified id
- Uses the **id attribute** of the HTML element

```
<h1 id="header">My Header</h1>
```

- Defined with a **"#"** in the CSS

```
#header {  
    border: 1px solid #CCC;  
    border-width: 1px 0;  
}
```

- Put a `<style>` element in the HTML `<head>` section

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    .red {
      color:red;
    }
  </style>
</head>
</html>
```

```
<body>
  <p class="red">This is red</p>
</body>
```



- The **style** attribute in HTML elements

Attribute "style"

```
<h1 style="color:blue">This is a blue heading</h1>
```

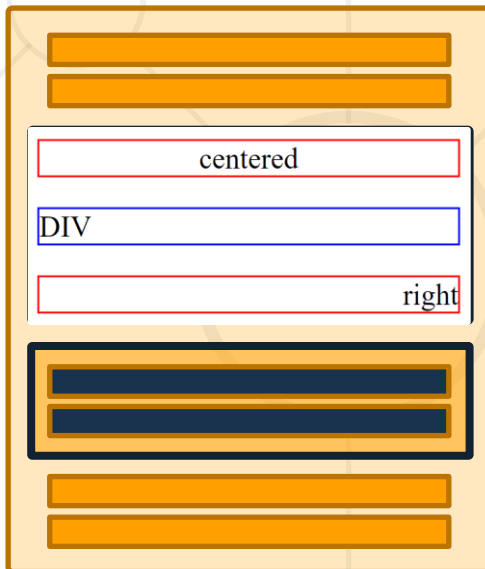
Property

Value



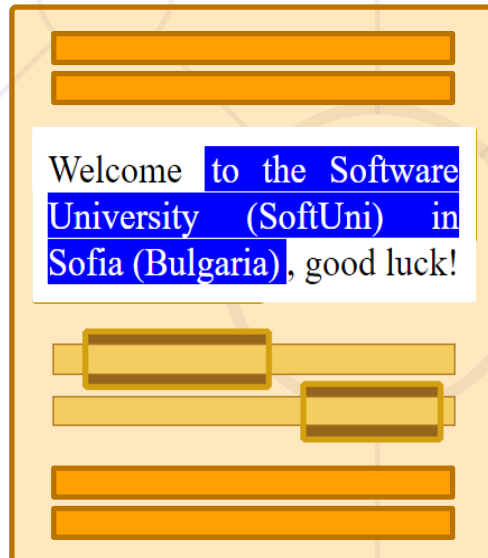
- `<div>` and `<p>` are **block** elements (rectangles)
 - Fill the entire container width
 - Stack vertically one after another

display: block



- **** is an **inline** element
 - Its shape is not always rectangular
 - Can be split across multiple lines

display: inline



- Elements can be also **inline-block**
 - Rectangles arranged one after another
 - Just like words in a sentence

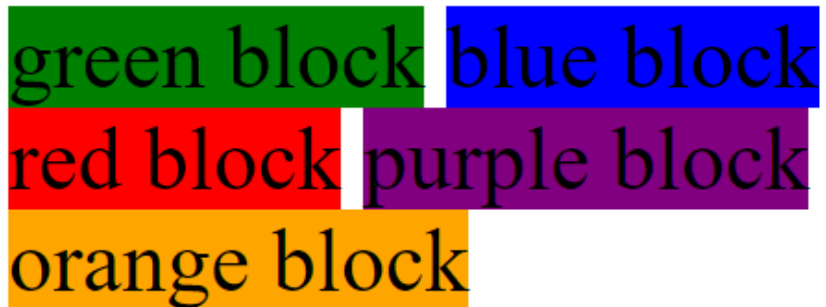
display: inline-block



Problem: Color Blocks

- Use the following HTML and style it as the screenshot

```
<div class="green">green block</div>  
<div class="blue">blue block</div>  
<div class="red">red block</div>  
<div class="purple">purple block</div>  
<div class="orange">orange block</div>
```



green block blue block
red block purple block
orange block

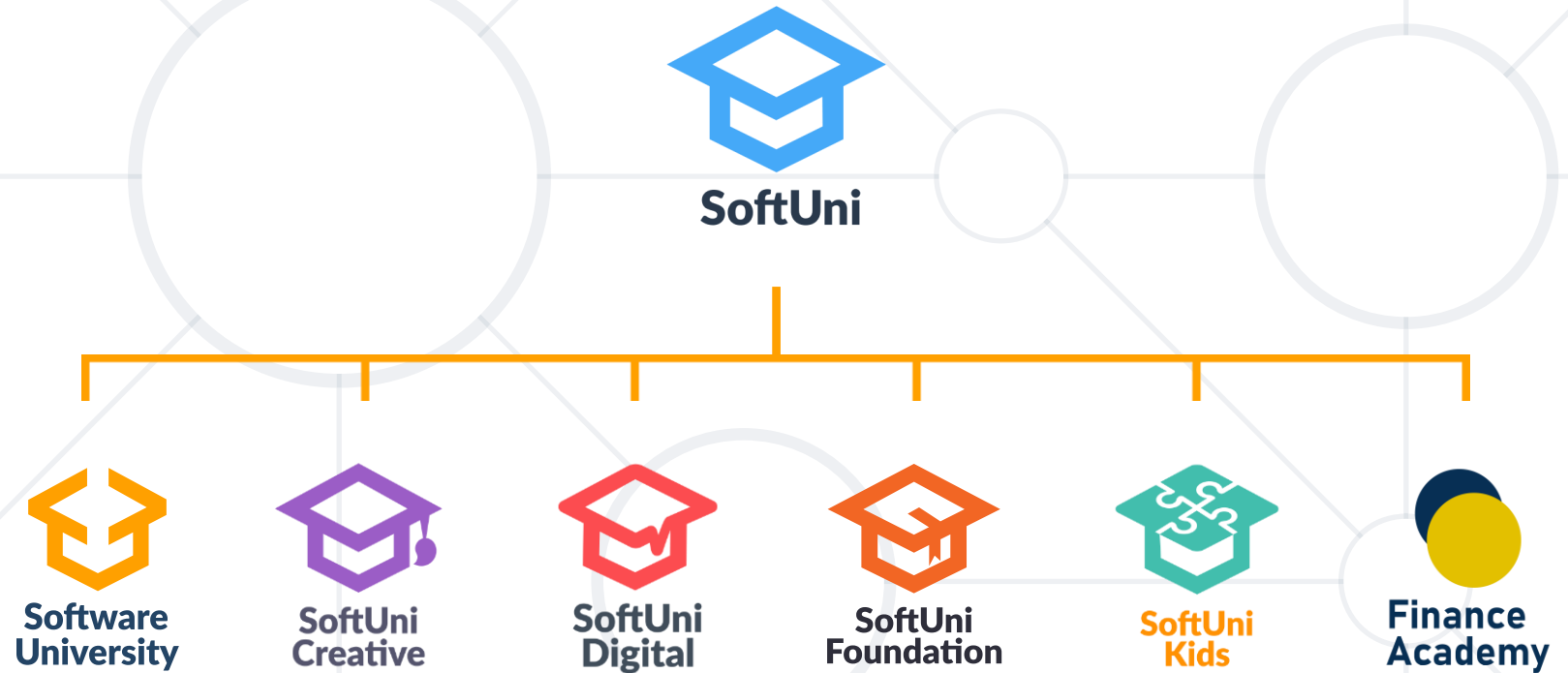
Solution: Color Blocks

```
div {  
  display: inline-block;  
}  
.green {  
  background-color: green;  
}  
.blue {  
  background-color: blue;  
}  
<!-- Implement rest of the styles -->
```

- HTML **describes** structures content
 - Text, images, tables, figures, etc.
- CSS **describes** how HTML elements should be **displayed**
 - Styles may be: **external**, **internal** and **inline**



Questions?



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