FULL STACK

MEETING 01 | HTML + CSS

WHAT IS HTML/CSS?

Hyper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage: Content + Structure

Cascading **S**tyle **S**heets: Form + Formatting

FIRST STEPS

<!DOCTYPE html> tells the browser which language to use.

The HTML tag is always the first tag.

EXAMPLE

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
</html>

THE BASICS

1
- Head – contains information about the file

2
- Body – contains content (text, images, links, etc.)

ANATOMY OF A MARKUP TAG

START TAG

OPTIONAL ATTRIBUTES

CONTENT

END TAG

SAMPLE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
        <title>Hello World</title>
</head>
<body>
        <div class="test">
                <p>hello world</p>
                <p>#fullstack</p>
        </div>
</body>
</html>
```

WHAT CAN YOU PUT IN THE BODY?

1
- **Headers:** <h1></h1> (*largest*) down to <h6></h6> (*smallest*)

2
- **Paragraphs:** <p></p>

3
- **Line Breaks:**

4
- **Images:** <img src="http://imgurl.jpg" alt="alternative text">

5
- **Links:** Google

6
- **Image with Link:**
                              <img src="http://imgurl.jpg" alt="Google">

MAKING LISTS

UNORDERED LIST
(Bulleted)

```
<ul>
    <li>Object 1</li>
    <li>Object 2</li>
</ul>
```

ORDERED LIST
(Numbered)

```
<ol>
    <li>Item A</li>
    <li>Item B</li>
</ol>
```

- Object 1
- Object 2

1. Item A
2. Item B

LINKING HTML TO CSS

External Style Sheet

Between <head></head>, type:

<link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet“ href="stylesheet.css"/>

CSS SYNTAX

Selector {
      Property: value;
}

<u>**Example**</u>
body {
   background: #FFFFFF;
   font-family: "Times New
      Roman", Times, serif;
}

<u>**Selector**</u>: any HTML element
Ex: <p> <img> <table>

<u>**Property**</u>: an aspect of a selector (eg. font-family, color, etc.)

<u>**Value**</u>: possible setting for a property

You must end each property value with a semi-colon!

HTML vs. CSS: CLASSES

Classes are useful for different elements receiving the same styling.

HTML

```
<div class = "square"></div>
<img class = "square"/>
<td class = "square"></td>
```

CSS

```
.square {
    Height: 100px;
    Width: 100px;
}
```

HTML vs. CSS: ID's

ID's are useful for when you have exactly one element that should receive a certain kind of styling.

HTML

```
<div id = "first"></div>
<div id = "second"></div>
<p id = "intro"></p>
```

CSS

```
#first {
        Height: 50px;
}
#second {
        Height: 100 px;
}
#intro {

        Color: #FFFF00;
}
```