**HTML CSS by freeCodeCamp**

**HTML 🡪** It is a markup language, not programming language. It is responsible for webpage structure:

Syntax: **<element>** content **</element>**

* Install Chrome, Install VS Code, some extensions too
* Create a folder, open it in VS Code and add a HTML file
* Una vez en VS Code asociamos el Repository Git: https://github.com/PadillaTom/FrontEndJourney.git

(Log in user.name // user.email // git init // git remote origin LINK //git pull origin master // git push –u origin master)

* Una vez Asociado Git con Remote y Folder comenzamos los tutoriales

**Structure and Elements:**

<!DOCTYPE html> 🡪 HTML version.

<html> 🡪Root Element.

<head> 🡪 Information about the page (Meta, Links, Title, etc) .

Content won’t be visible.

<title> xxx 🡪 Page title (shows in tab).

<body> 🡪 What will be displayed on the page.

* There are Parent Tags and Children Tags:  
  <head>

<title> **Titulo 1**

* If something is too long we can use **ALT + Z** (word wrap)
* What is Emmet? Something that speeds up my work. In VS Code it’s already built in. EJ: Every time I want to create a HTML element I don’t need to type the < >, Emmet will fill with the suggested abbreviation. <html></html>
* Vemos la estructura general y una vez armada podemos comenzar: Se recomienda utilizar Live Server (right click on VS Code + open with Live Server)

**Headings <h>:**

They are a kind of title. There are six types, being h1 the bigger size:

<h1> <h2> <h3> <h4> <h5> <h6>

**Paragraph <p>:**

Where we are going to put some kind of Text component. HTML it is “white space collapsing” (HTML is going to ignore extra spacing) : <p> **Hello**

**this is a paragraph**</p> 🡪 HTML will ignore all the spaces and print it all together.

* Si queremos crear SPACES tenemos que usar un tag especial
* Por momentos sabemos que tenemos content, pero no lo tenemos, podemos usar **LOREM X** (x = number of words):

<p> **Lorem 20** </p>

**Images <img src = “ “ alt=” “ >:**

We can upload images for every kind of content. They must be in the same folder as the website or can be uploaded by URL().

SRC = ” “ 🡪 Path (Folder **./** or URL() )

ALT = “ “ 🡪 What we can see when the image is broken, like a short description

./ 🡪 “in the same directory”

../ 🡪 “outside the directory”

URL() 🡪 Get to the image file (Jpg, Png, etc) and copy link.

Debemos usar website de busqueda para copyright free images (Pixabay, Gratisography, etc).

* Render size 🡪 via HTML (we will use CSS or even cropping

them before)

<img src=”” width=”260 alt=”””> 🡪 Width =” “ // Heigth will be

automatically adjusted.

* Ahora … si tenemos muchas imagines el usuario va a experimentar un website muy lento…. Podríamos ajustar las imágenes previamente Photoshop, Mac, Etc. o **utilizar CSS.**
* Creamos una IMG folder y dentro sub folders según utilidad.

**Comments <!—xxx -->:**

We should comment at the Start or End of every section.

**CTRL + }** 🡪 To add or convert into a comment.

**Line Breaks <br>:**

This will break the white space collapsing. Just like print(“ “) in python. It adds lines.

**BR\*6** 🡪 Shortcut that will add 6 times the <br>

**Links <a href=” “>:**

It is called an Anchor Tag:

<a href= ” # ” > **Some clickable Text** </a> 🡪 **#** it is a placeholder that will be replaced later in time for a real link

* Target =” **\_blank** “ 🡪 It will open link on a new Tab
* What about internal surfing? Creamos un **About.html** y agregamos un **<a>** que nos lleve a **Index.html**.
* “Back to the top” 🡪 Usamos **src =” # “. #** Como en CSS # representa un ID, podríamos poner cualquier **#ID** y nos llevaría hasta él.
* Podemos usar distintos elementos para clickear un Link:

<a>

<img>

**<Sup> and <Sub> Elements:**

These elements will be places in top or bottom of the RENGLON.

<h1> **Hello I am** <sup>**1st**</sup> **John to arrive in** <sub>**town**</sub></h1>

* 1st and Town will be shown NOT IN LINE.

**<Strong> and <Em>phasis Elements:**

Within some text we can have STRONG and EM.

<p>**lorem20**<strong>**Bold Text**</strong><em>**Italic Text**</em></p>

Strong 🡪 Bold text

Em 🡪 Italic Text

* The ideal is to have a CSS for style and HTML for structure. Not to mix them both.

**Special Characters” &char; “ :**

Por ejemplo el logo de Copyright:

<h1> Copyright **&copy;** </h1> 🡪 Replace copy for another character, Emmet will suggest the names.

**List Structures <ul> <li>:**

<ul> 🡪 Unordered List: Uses points, can be removed by CSS

<ol> 🡪 Ordered List: Uses numbers, CSS can remove

<li> 🡪 List Item

* Usually we have List items inside the Lists, we can have as many as we need
* We can have Elements inside List Items

<li> <a href =” “ > **About** </a> </li>

<li> <img src=” “> </li>

* We can also have “Nested Lists”

<ul>

<li> **John** </li>

<li> **Peter**

<ul>

<li> **Html 🡪** Appears like a sub list of Peter.

<li> **Css**

</ul>

</li>

</ul>

**Tables <table> <tr> <th> <td>:**

Like any other table we need:

<tr> 🡪 Table row

<th> **Name**  🡪 Table Headings

<th> **Age**

<tr>

<td> **John** 🡪 Table Data

<td> **Peter**

<tr>

<td> **20**

<td> **25**

**Forms:**

**Input and Submit <form> <input> <button>:**

Generalmente las usamos para colectar data. HTML trabaja únicamente con el Front End, no podría coleccionar data, simplemente armar la estructura **(FormSpree website will créate the form and send info to our email)**

<form action =”” method=””>

<input type=”text” name=”” id=” ID ”>

🡪 Type: tipo de input // name: lo que se pide

<button type=”submit”> **Submit**

<input type=”submit” value=””> 🡪 Funciona como botón de submit // Value: Ingresamos texto del boton

* A su vez podemos especificar la info solicitada antes de la casilla del input

<label for=” ID “> **First Name** </label>

<input type=”text” id=” ID “>

🡪 La ID debe coincidir con la ID del input. Ejemplo: NAME. Si se hace click en la Label se resalta el casillero de Input

* Solicitar una password sin usar labels:

<p> Password

<input type=”password” placeholder=”Type in your password”>

🡪 When we type password it is NOT Visible

**Textarea Radio Checkbox <textarea> <input> <select>:**

<**textarea** name =”” id=”” cols=”10” rows=”10”>

🡪 Es simplemente un área para escribir, podemos especificar cantidad de renglones. Cols y Rows : Cantidad de renglones.

<input type=”**radio**” value=”Javascript“> **Javascript**

<input type=”**radio**” value =”Python”> **Python**

**🡪** You can ONLY select ONE of the items. **Si bien uno selecciona lo que diga, el valor real que se envia es el VALUE.** Name debe concidir entre las 3, sino podrá elegir el usuario entre varias opciones.

<input type=”**checkbox**” **checked** value=” ”>

🡪 You can select MULTIPLE values within the options. **Si bien uno selecciona lo que diga, el valor real que se envia es el VALUE.** Checked = Have the box already checked by default

<**select** name=”” >

<**option** value=” ”> Javascript </option>

<**option** value=” ”> Python </option>

</select>

🡪 You can select ONE of the list. **Si bien uno selecciona lo que diga, el valor real que se envia es el VALUE.**

**Prettier and format:**

We can install an extensión to use the formatting function: Prettier Code 🡪 Whenever I Save it will automatically format it to make it prettier and understandable.

File -> Preferences -> search for : Format On (type/save)

**Keyboard Shortcuts:**

Look the JPG for windows shortcuts.

Most importants :

* Ctrl + Z : Undo
* Alt + Click : Multiple Cursors
* Ctrl + I : Select whole Line
* Alt + <- or -> arrows : Navigate Tabs
* Ctrl +up down arrows : Start or End document
* Ctrl + } : Comment Line or Start a comment
* Shift + Alt + up down : Copy line
* Alt + up down: Move the line up or down
* Ctrl + Enter : Creates a new line
* Para H Refs = “ ../ “ : Buscar en directorios

**First HTML Project DONE!!!**

**CSS 🡪**  Cascade Style Sheet. We need to create a new file with the extension **.css.** It is responsible for styling the web, the looks.

Selector **{**property: value **;** property: value , etc. **}**

* There are different ways of using CSS:
  + Inline CSS 🡪Inside our HTML <h1 style=” “>
  + Internal CSS 🡪 Inside HEAD: <style> h1{ ; }
  + External CSS 🡪 Inside HEAD: <link rel =” “

href= “Style.css”>

* Lo major esc rear un Style.css y asociarlo con LINK al head element de las pages.
* **Borramos todo lo anterior!!!! (Tests de los diferentes CSS)**

**Syntax:**

H1 {

Color: red;

}

**H1 🡪** Selector

**{ } 🡪** Declaration block

**Color:** 🡪 Property

**Red** 🡪 Value

**All together 🡪** Css Rule

**Selectors:**

* Element Selectors:

We should use the name of the element as the selector

h1 {Color;}

h2 {Color;}

p {Color;}

Selector Grouping:

Podriamos simplemente usar el **<body>** siendo el elemento que contiene todo. 🡪 Body {color}

Tambien podemos usar “ **,** “ 🡪 h1, h2 {color}

* ID Selectors:

Damos un ID al elemento en el html y luego lo usamos en el css. IDs should be unique, one per element.

<h1 id = “heading”> 🡪 #heading {}

* CLASS Selectors:

Las clases pueden ser compartidas de manera de hacer un estile a la class y que se aplique a todas a la vez.

<h3 class = “Green”> 🡪 .Green {}

* Podemos combinar ID junto con CLASS y una segunda CLASS:

Todos los TITLE tendrán cierta fontsize, color verde y además podemos hacer lowercase al text.

<h3 id=”title” class=”Green lowercase”>

**#title** {font-size} **.green** {color} **.lowercase** {text-transform}

**Div and Span elements <div> <span>:**

Cuando trabajamos con mucho contenido nos conviene usar Div y Span. Se usarán para agrupar a la hora de dar style.

<div> 🡪 Tag de DIV, agrupamos h3 y p

<h3> dentro.

<p>

</div>

<h3>

<p> **blablablá** <span>**blablablá**</span>

Style:

div {color; bgcolor} 🡪 Everything inside the div will be changed.

Span {text-transform} 🡪 Everything within span will change.

Podemos mezclar DIV o SPAN con CLASS tambien:

<div class=”red”> 🡪 Entonces se estiliza como **.red**

<span class=”red”> 🡪 Se le aplica la **.red**

* DIV is for starting a new line. “Block level element”
* SPAN inline style. “Inline element” 🡪 To style something within a text already, so we don’t want to create a new line.

**Inheritance:**

Whatever style we apply to a Parent element in HTML, children element are going to inherit. Unless we specifically style the children element.

* <body><p> **blablá** </p><p> **blabla** </p></body>

\*\* body {color: red} 🡪Color will be applied to both P

* <body><div><p> **blablá** </p><p> **blabla** </p></div></body>

\*\* Body {color: red} div {color: blue} 🡪They will turn blue, since DIV is a child element and it was specifically styled to blue.

* <body><div><h2>**Hello**</h2><p> **blablá** </p><p> **blabla** </p></div></body>

\*\* Body {color: red} div {color: blue} h2 {color:green} 🡪 h2 will be green the rest will be blue. H2= child.

\*\* Body {font-family; line-height} div {color: blue} h2 {color:green} 🡪 They will change FONT and LINE, but NOT colors, because font and line hasn’t been overwritten yet.

* Todo será inherited hasta que se modifique el valor especifico. NO TODO: border por ejemplo no.

**Last Rule and Specificity – Universal Selector \* :**

Pequeñas reglas de la lógica detras de CSS styling

Last Rule 🡪 Si usamos **p {color: red}** y luego **p {color: blue}.**

¡Se aplica a la última! Ganará la **BLUE**

Specificity 🡪 <p class= “red”> // .red {color: red} p {color: blue}

¡Se aplica la más específica! Ganará la **CLASS**

Universal Selector 🡪 **\*** {color: blue} p {color: red}

¡La que menos fuerza tiene! Ganará el **P**

Se usa cuando queremos resetear el Default del browser.

**Colors:**

<h3 id=”first”> **I am first** // #first **{COLOR; BGCOLOR}**

<h3 id=”second”> **I am 2nd** // #second **{background}**

* Color 🡪 Da color a textos
* BGcolor 🡪 Da color a fondos
* BG 🡪 Da color como tambien imagines **url()**

RGB (red, green, blue)

Color: rgb (00, 00, 00) 🡪 255 the max

RGBA (red, green, blue, alpha)

Color: rgba (255, 0, 0, .25) 🡪 Opacity

HSL and HEX

Color: # RR GG BB 🡪Numbers and letters a=10 f=15.

Ej: Red Color = #ff0000 🡪 F= highest, A= lowest.

Hay muchos colores que alcanza con los primeros #000 (black)

**Units:**

Absolute Values

Pixels

They control the layout of our page. 1PX = 1Dot on the screen.

H1 {font-size: 60px; width: 200px; height: 200px}

* Absolute values. They don’t change, not responsive.
* Width: largo // Height: Alto (200x200 = cuadrado)

Relative Values

Percent values

<div “outer”> <div “inner”>

.inner {color: red; width: 50%, height: 50%}

🡪 At this point nothing happens, why? Because INNER is the **child class**. We need to specify something to OUTER (**parent class**) if we are using percentages. It is **RELATIVE**

.outer {color: blue; width: 500px; height: 500px}

.inner {color: red; width: 50%, height: 50%}

🡪 Here we will have a BLUE square and inside a RED square half of the value (250x250).

EM values

1EM = 16px in default browser style, also Base Value. “Emphemeral Unit”.

<body>

<h3 “relative”> Relative

<h3 “absolute> Absolute

. relative {font-size: 2em}

.absolute {font-size: 32px}

🡪 At this point they are both the same size, why? Because default Relative is a child of Body, and base value is 1em (16px). Absolute is 32px therefore 2em.

If we change the 16px value in global… EM changes aswell.

\* {font-size: 32px}

. relative {font-size: 2em}

.absolute {font-size: 32px}

🡪 Relative will have 64px and absolute will stay at 32.

REM Values

Relative that depends on the Root. 1REM = 16px. They DO NOT depend on a parent class, they depend on ROOT values.

<div “relative>

<div “absolute”>

. relative {font-size: 2rem}

.absolute {font-size: 32px}

.html font-size : 32px}

🡪 The root would be HTML, if we change it, 2REM will become 64px.

* Using REM will help if the user changes the default browser settings (RESPONSIVE)

View Height (VH) and View Width (VW)

They are relative to the SCREEN. No solo cambian su size, sino tambien sus dimensions.

<div “banner”>

<div “header”>

.banner {width: 50vw; heigth: 50vh; color: red}

🡪 Nos dará un 50% de la pantalla, si la agrandamos se agrandará relativamente.

.header {width: 100vw; heigth: 100vh; color: blue}

🡪 Ocupara el 100% de la pantalla, sea el tamaño que sea.

Default Browser Styles

We can see them using Google Dev Tools (Ctrl + Shift + I), we can select Elements too (Ctrl + Shift + C).

Elements 🡪 Vemos los elements del document

“User Agent Stylesheet” 🡪 When we see this it means they are the default styles.

Style.css 🡪 We can see our own CSS file and change it, BUT it will not be saved in our file, this is just to TRY to see if we like the changes.

* DevTools are perfect for Debugging. For example Margins and Paddings

Calc() Function

This function will really help us performing math operations, also mixing and matching values.

<div “nav-bar”> This is my nav bar

<div “banner>

\* {margin: 0}

.nav-bar {bgcolor: blue; height: 100px; color: white; font-size: 3rem;}

.banner {bgcolor: red; min-height: 100vh}

🡪 Que tenemos? Una nav bar, de fondo azul, texto blanco. Y el fondo del website (banner) de color rojo. El problema es que tenemos el 100% de la pantalla + 100px del nav bar, lo que quiero es que juntos compartan el 100%.

.banner {Min-height: calc (100vh – 100px); color: red}

🡪 CALC () : Decimos que queremos la min-height de 100vh – 100px de la nav bar y deberá completar la page al 100%. DEJAR ESPACIOS ENTRE ELEMENTOS Y OPERATIONS **(**100 **–** 100**)**

* Calc() Function es lo que usaremos para completar paginas al 100% de su capacidad. DEJAR ESPACIOS ENTRE ELEMENTOS Y LA OPERACIÓN A REALIZAR. **Calc (vh – px)**

**Typography**

Properties, family, size, align, indent, etc

Font-Family 🡪 It is the typography for an element.

Font Stack 🡪 If the browser doesn’t support certain type of typography we can set up some backups fonts.

Font-Weight 🡪 Makes our fonts Bolder

Font-Style 🡪 Italic, oblique, normal (default)

* In suggestions of VSC it will appear the whole font-stack.

EJ: font-family: "Lucida Sans", "Lucida Sans Regular", "Lucida Grande", "Lucida Sans Unicode", Geneva, Verdana, sans-serif}

Google Fonts 🡪 Vamos a Fonts Google y elegimos la nuestra, luego copiamos el @IMPORT y pegamos en el CSS. Luego copiamos Font-Family y pegamos.

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Text-Align 🡪 Ajusta el texto al Centro, Derecha, Izquierda (default)

Text-Indent 🡪 Sangría , podemos decir X px .

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Line-Height 🡪 Espacio entre líneas, Relative to something (default browser)

Letter-Spacing 🡪 Space between letters

Word-Spacing 🡪 Space between words.

Text-Transform 🡪 Transformamos cada palabra del elemento elegido. (uppercase, capitalize, etc.)

Text-Decoration 🡪 Generalmente usado para Links (none, subrayado, etc.)

**CSS Box Model:**

Asd 6.04.30

**Datos Piolas**

* DIV is for starting a new line. “Block level element”
* SPAN inline style. “Inline element” 🡪 To style something within a text already, so we don’t want to create a new line.
* Everything will be inherited unless we change the property’s value specifically. (font-site: 1.5rem)

🡪 BORDER por ejemplo NO inherit.

* Pick nice colors: coolors website.
* Using REM will help if the user changes the default browser settings (RESPONSIVE)
* VW, VH: Relativos a la pantalla. (RESPONSIVE)
* DevTools are perfect for Debugging. For example Margins and Paddings (Ctrl + Shift + I)
* Calc() Function es lo que usaremos para completar paginas al 100% de su capacidad. DEJAR ESPACIOS ENTRE ELEMENTOS Y LA OPERACIÓN A REALIZAR. **Calc (vh – px)**