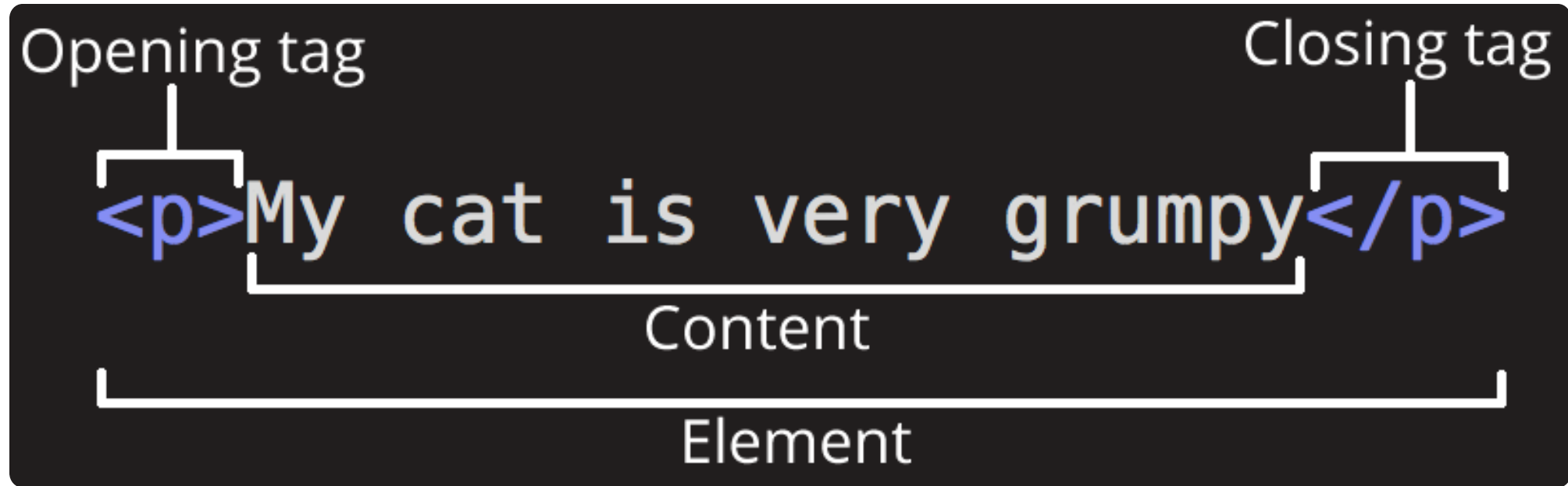




# HTML & CSS

-ISS TA's





# Anatomy of HTML

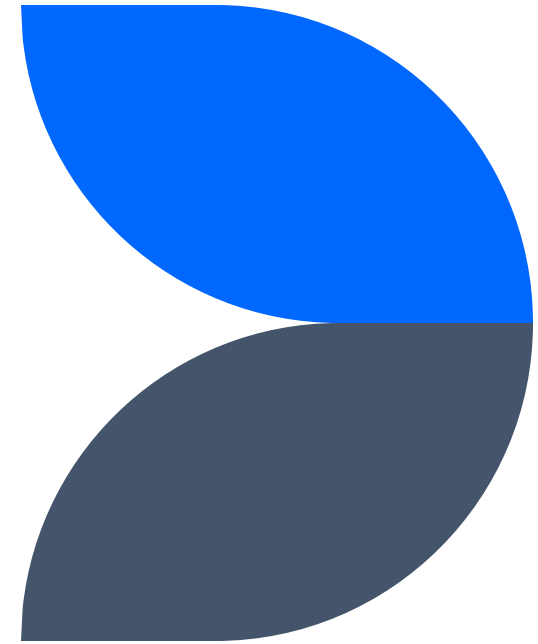
**The opening tag:** The opening tag marks where the element begins or starts to take effect.

**The content:** This is the content of the element. In this example, it is the paragraph text.

**The closing tag:** This is the same as the opening tag, except that it includes a forward slash before the element name. This marks where the element ends.

# <!DOCTYPE html>

The first line required in every HTML document to ensure that all browsers render the page in the same way.



# Common Tags

## <html>

Represents the root of the HTML document, that contains all other HTML elements.

## <title>

Title of the website. Displays it on the browser/tab header.

## <head>

Used to contain metadata or information related to the document. Usually holds the <title> , <meta> and <link> tags.

## <body>

Contains all the visible contents in a webpage.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>A simple HTML document</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

# Container Tags

## `<p>`

Used to enclose paragraphs with.

## `<div>`

Most common container, used to encapsulate a block of content.

## `<span>`

Similar to a div, but inline.

```
<div class="myDiv">  
  <p>This is some text in a div element.</p>  
</div>
```

```
<span style="color:blue">blue</span>
```



# Other Tags

## <h1> till <h6>

Different sizes/levels of headings.

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>  
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>  
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>  
<h4>This is heading 4</h4>  
<h5>This is heading 5</h5>  
<h6>This is heading 6</h6>
```

## <a> (Hyperlink Tag)

Used to link to other webpages.

```
<a href="https://www.google.com/">Visit google.com!</a>
```



# Empty Tags

`<br />`

Line break.

`<img />`

Insert an image.

```

```

```
<p>To force<br> line breaks<br> in a text,<br> use the br<br> element.</p>
```



# Form Tags

## <form>

Container for a form (a group of inputs/labels/buttons).

## <input>

Tag to specify some kind of input

## <label>

Add label text to any element.

```
<form>
  <label for="fname">First name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">
  <button type="submit">Submit</button>
</form>
```

## <button>

Add a button.





# List Tags

**<ul>**

Container for an unordered (bulleted) list.

```
<ul>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ul>
```

**<ol>**

Container for an ordered (numbered) list.

```
<ol>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>
```

**<li>**

Each list item.



# Table Tags

## `<table>`

Container for a table.

## `<tr>`

Container for one row of the table.

## `<th>`

Specify row/column header

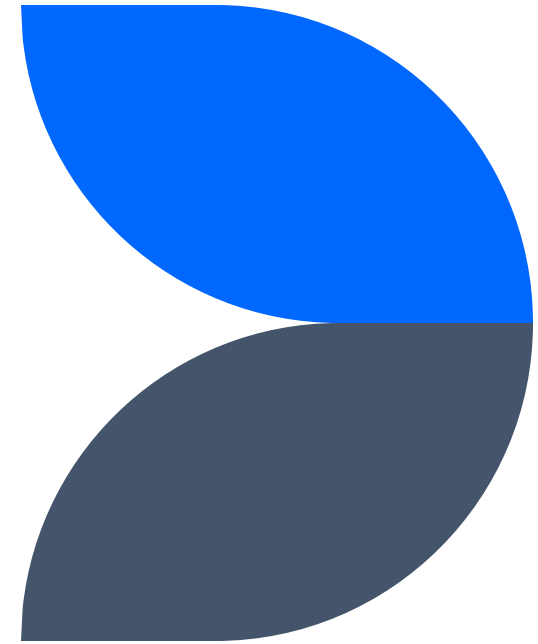
## `<td>`

Specify column data.

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

# CSS

Styling the html skeleton



# Different ways to apply CSS

## Whole tags

```
div {  
    background-color: blue;  
}
```

Using classes is the best practice to organize your styles, because they act as a single source of truth for multiple elements and can be tweaked later/applied to more elements easily.

## Specific elements

```
#someDiv {  
    background-color: red;  
}
```

## User-defined classes (best-practice)

```
.someClass {  
    background-color: green;  
}
```

# Class precedence

Multiple classes can be applied to the same element. A general rule of thumb is that the priority increases from left to right.

In this case the attributes of class2 would override the attributes of class0 and class1.

```
<div class="class0 class1 class2">
```

The !important keyword can be used next to an attribute in a class to force it to be important.

```
.class0 {  
    background-color: green !important;  
}
```



**Thank you**