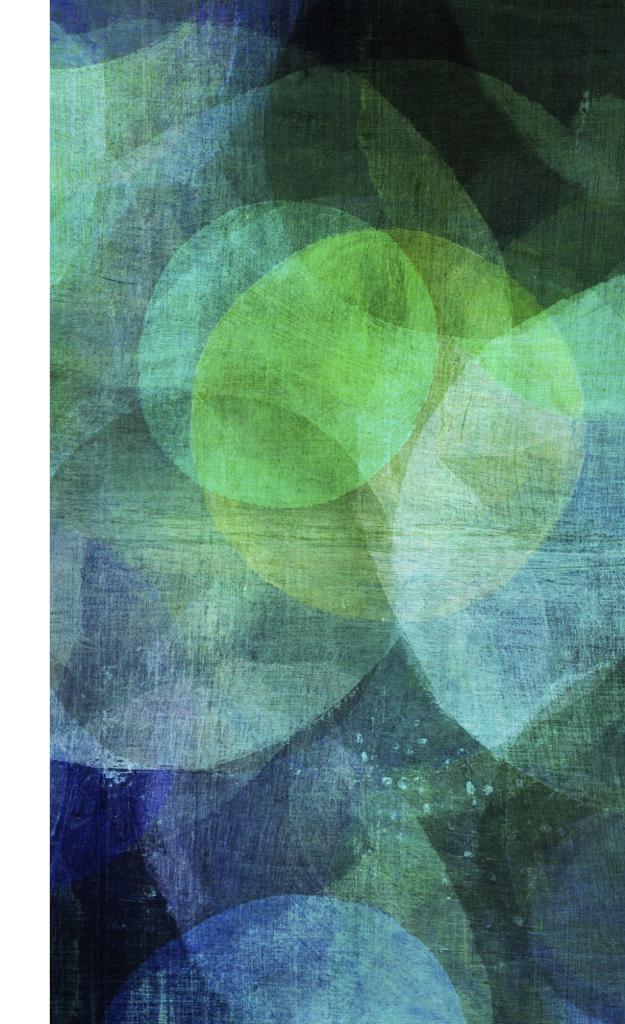
HTML + CSS

ScottyLabs WDW



OVERVIEW

What are HTML and CSS? How can I use them?



WHAT ARE HTML AND CSS?

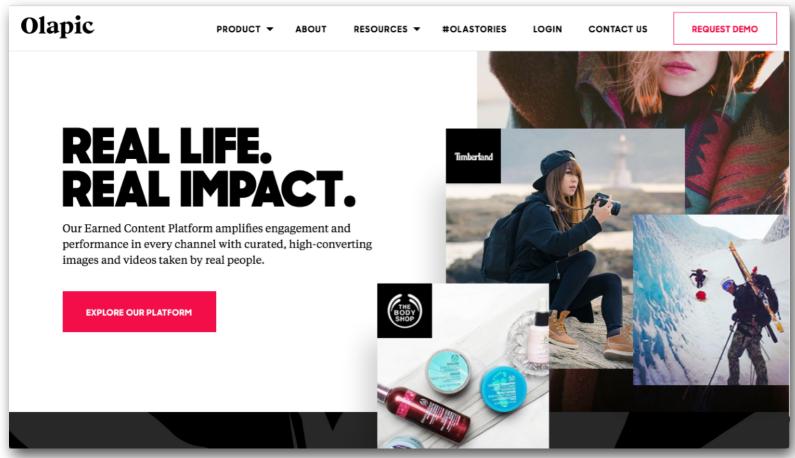
- ➤ HTML HyperText Markup Language
 - Specifies webpage content hierarchy
 - Describes rough layout of content
- ➤ CSS Cascading Style Sheets
 - ➤ Tells the browser how the content should look when displayed
 - Allows for fine-tuned control of layout
 - ➤ Responsible for "responsive" designs

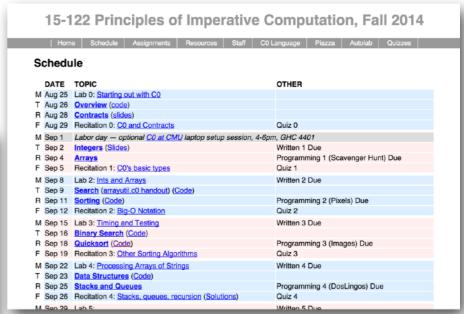


WHAT ARE HTML AND CSS? (TLDR)

HTML = CONTENT CSS = STYLE



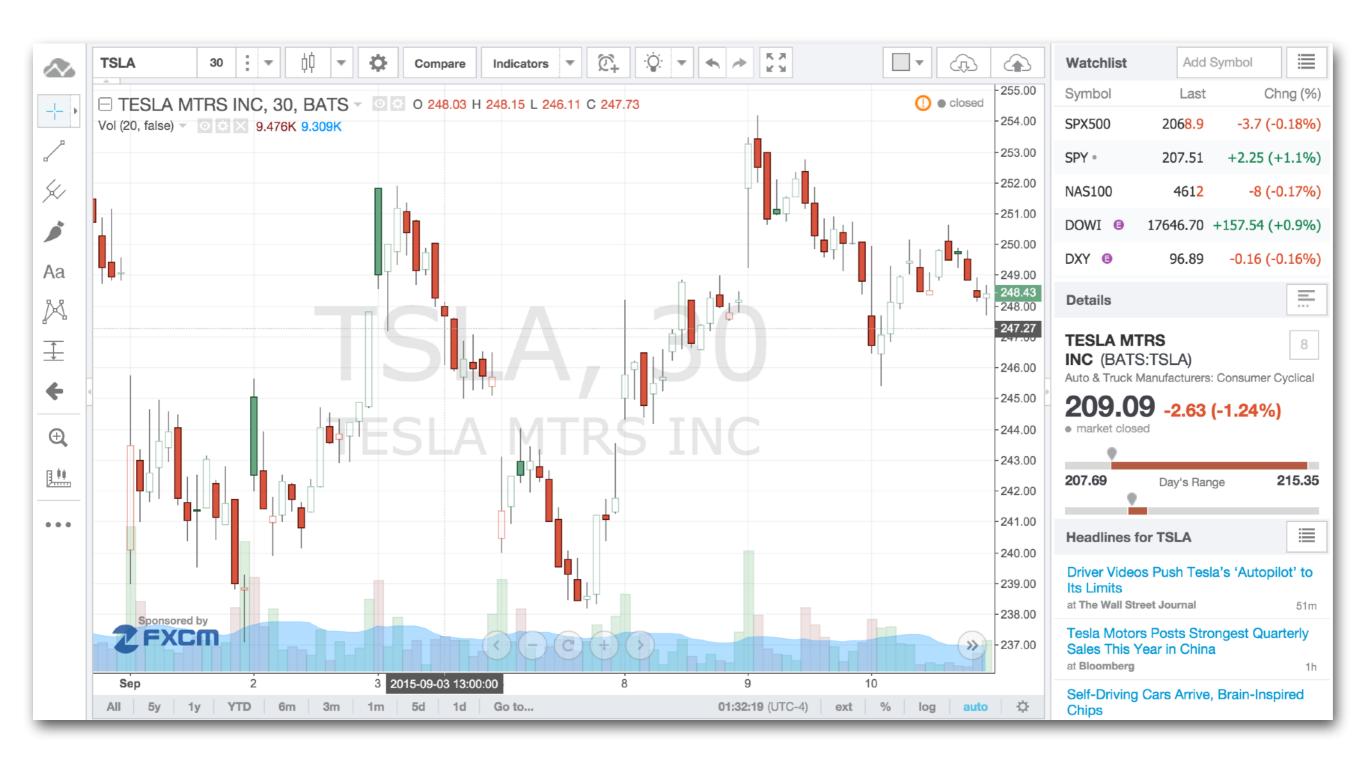






With just HTML and CSS, we can build a complete **Static Website**.





We cannot build **Dynamic Websites** that adapt to different data.



WITHOUT CSS STYLING

Sergey Brin's Home Page

Ph.D. student in Computer Science at Stanford - sergey@cs.stanford.edu

Research

Currently I am at Google.

In fall '98 I taught CS 349.

Data Mining

A major research interest is data mining and I run a meeting group here at Stanford. For more information take a look at the <u>MIDAS</u> home page or see the <u>datamine maling list achive</u>. Here are some recent publications:

· Extracting Patterns and Relations from the World Wide Web



We demonstrate a technique for extracting relations from the WWW based on the duality of patterns and relations. We experiment with it by extracting a relations of <u>books</u>. WebDB Workshop at EDBT '98 (<u>postscript</u>).

· Dynamic Data Mining: A New Architecture for Data with High Dimensionality

by Sergey Brin and Lawrence Page.

We describe a new architecture for data mining (sorry not yet available online). It makes use of some of the dynamic itemset counting technology described below.

Work in progress. (postscript)

Scalable Techniques for Mining Causal Structures

by Craig Silverstein, Sergey Brin, Rajeev Motwani, and Jeff Ullman. We address mining for causality, not just correlation in data. To appear in VLDB '98. (abstract, gzipped ps)

· Dynamic Itemset Counting and Implication Rules for Market Basket Data

by Sergey Brin. Rajeev Motwani, Jeffrey D. Ullman and Shalom Tsur.

We present and algorithm for counting large itemsets faster than previous algorithms. We rely on partial results to guide the mining process.

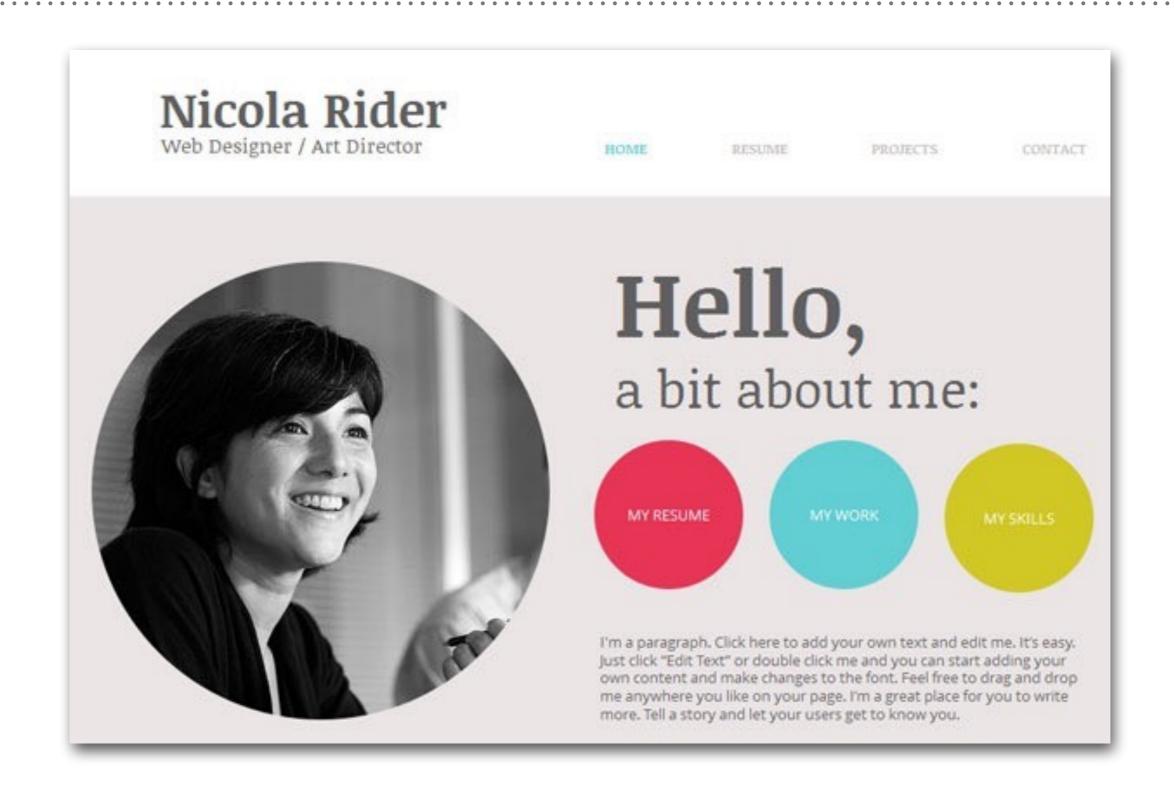
Proceedings of the ACM SIGMOD International Conference on Management of Data, pp. 255-264, Tuscon, Arizona, May 13-15 1997. (https://doi.org/10.1007/j.gzipped-ps.bibtex)

· Beyond Market Baskets: Generalizing Association Rules to Correlations





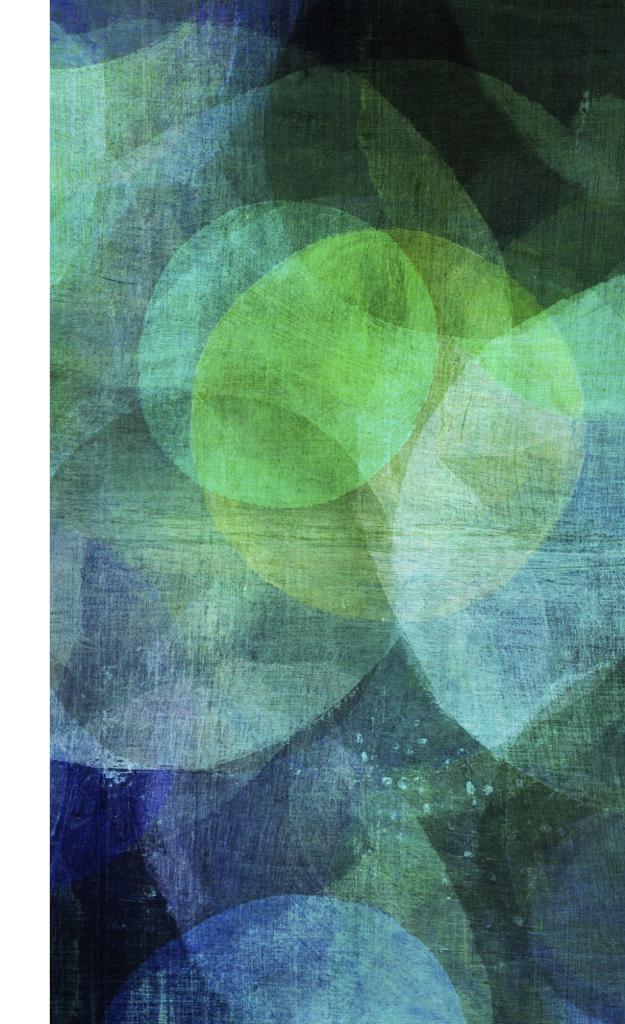
WITH CSS STYLING





HTML TAGS

Components to compose webpages.



DOCUMENT OBJECT MODEL

Known as the "DOM" the Document Object Model is a convention that describes the hierarchal organization of page "elements". It can be visualized as a tree, with the usual *parent*, *child* and *sibling* terminology used to describe element relationships. The DOM is specified using "tags".



THE DOM

<html>
<head>
<title>
<div>
<h1><h2> <body>
<div>
<h2> <body>
<h2> <body>
<h2> <body>
<h2> <body>
<h2> <body>
<h3> <body>
<h4<body>
<body>
<bo

- Each HTML element is an object, with its own style properties
- The DOM describes the inheritance structure of CSS
- The DOM also defines how to manipulate HTML elements dynamically (check this out in the Javascript presentation!)



Overview

FOLLOWING ALONG

skrulcik.github.io/WDW_HTMLCSS



DIV TAGS

<div> Content </div>

- Organizes content areas into logical blocks
- Guides the browser laying out the page to bundle groups of tags together
- Very useful for more complex CSS layouts



DIV TAG EXAMPLE

Harry Bovik

Contact: skrulcik@gmail.com

Work Experience

Software Engineer - Carnegie Mellon

Researching stuff that has to do with computers. Somehow related to *science*. Gotta love that scienc And those *Computers*. Was awarded many awards for award-worthy accomplishments.

Software Development Intern

Worked on **really important** stuff. More stuff about jobs and crap. Responsibilty. **Big Data. Responsive Design. Agile Development.** Buzzwordified description of basic tasks.

Note how the most important words are bolded by using the strong tag.

Mad Skillz Yo

Nunchuck skillz

Bow hunting skillz

Computer hacking Skillz



HEADER TAGS

Used to denote prominent text such as:

- Title
- Subtitle
- Section Header

The number indicates prominence, with 1 being most prominent and 6 least prominent.



HEADER TAG EXAMPLE

h1 —— Harry Bovik

Contact: skrulcik@gmail.com

h2 — Work Experience

Software Engineer - Carnegie Mellon

Researching stuff that has to do with computers. Somehow related to *science*. Gotta love that scienc And those *Computers*. Was awarded many awards for award-worthy accomplishments.

h3 Software Development Intern

Worked on **really important** stuff. More stuff about jobs and crap. Responsibilty. **Big Data. Responsive Design. Agile Development.** Buzzwordified description of basic tasks.

Note how the most important words are bolded by using the strong tag.

Mad Skillz Yo

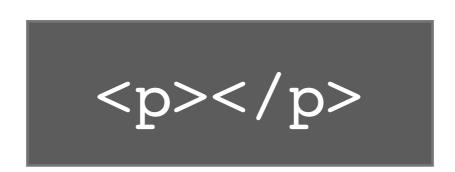
Nunchuck skillz

Bow hunting skillz

Computer hacking Skillz



PARAGRAPH TAGS



- Standard way to denote a large block of text
- tags add spacing between each other, if you want text with no spacing, it must be within the same tag



P TAG EXAMPLE

Harry Bovik

р —

Contact: skrulcik@gmail.com

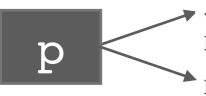
Work Experience

p

Software Engineer - Carnegie Mellon

Researching stuff that has to do with computers. Somehow related to *science*. Gotta love that scienc And those *Computers*. Was awarded many awards for award-worthy accomplishments.

Software Development Intern



Worked on **really important** stuff. More stuff about jobs and crap. Responsibilty. **Big Data. Responsive Design. Agile Development.** Buzzwordified description of basic tasks.

Note how the most important words are bolded by using the strong tag.

Mad Skillz Yo

Nunchuck skillz

Bow hunting skillz

Computer hacking Skillz



IN-LINE TAGS

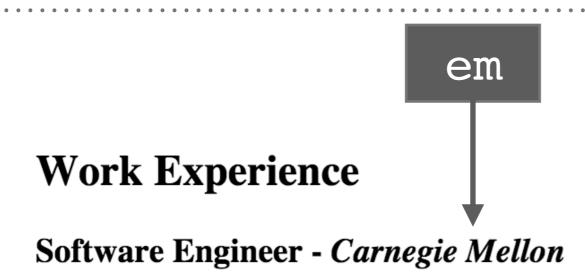
Makes text bold

< em > < / em >

Emphasizes text (usually italics)



IN-LINE TAG EXAMPLES



Researching stuff that has to do with computers. Somehow related to *science*. Gotta love that science. And those *Computers*. Was awarded many awards for award-worthy accomplishments.

Software Development Intern

Worked on **really important** stuff. More stuff about jobs and crap. Responsibilty. **Big Data. Responsive Design. Agile Development.** Buzzwordified description of basic tasks.





ANCHOR TAGS (LINKS)

Google

- Defines a link to another page
- href Relative or absolute url to link to page
 - Relative: ./other-pages/blog-post-2.html
 - Absolute: https://google.com



LIST TAGS

ul>



Un-ordered (bulleted) list

Ordered (numbered) list

"List Item" - these tags go around each line/object in the list



TABLE TAGS (1/2)

Defines the beginning and end of a table element.

<thead>

Contains the header row

Contains data rows



TABLE TAGS (2/2)

"Table Row" - Marks the beginning and end of a row of data



</d>

Table header entry

Table data entry



COMMENTS

<!-- Comment Text -->

HTML is mostly self-documenting, so only use comments where they are really needed.



- Places an image in your webpage
- src Relative or absolute url for an image resource
 - Relative: ./img/my-image.jpg
 - Absolute: http://imgur.com/r/Harambe/Avyjso5



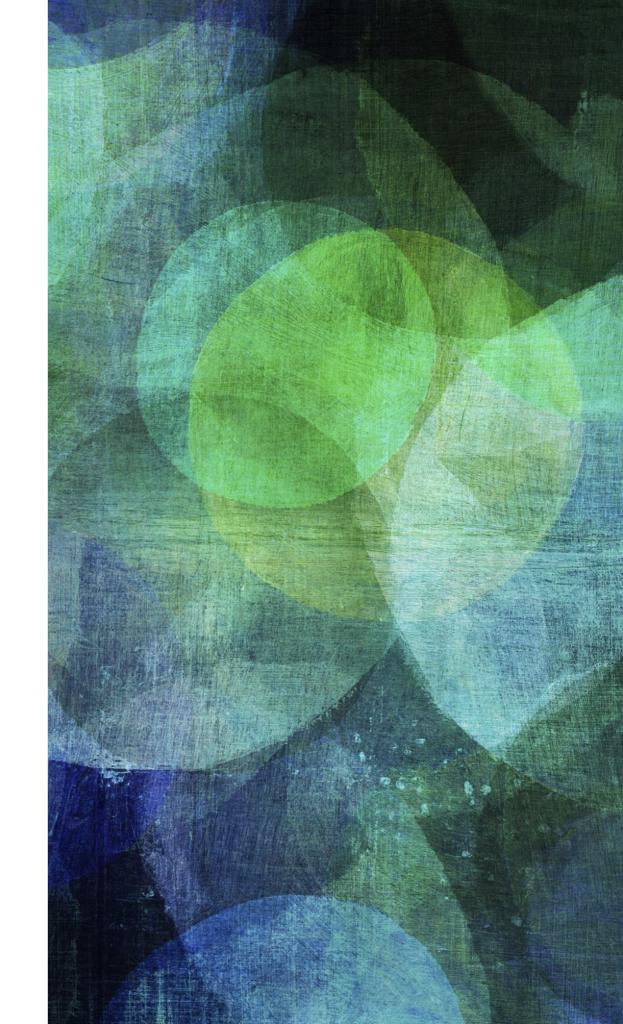
SUMMARY OF TAGS

Purpose Tag Organize and group similar content div h[1,6]Make titles/headers prominent Organize body text Bold key words strong Emphasize (italicize) key words em Bulleted list/Numbered List ul/ol Link to pages or sections a Make a table table img Image

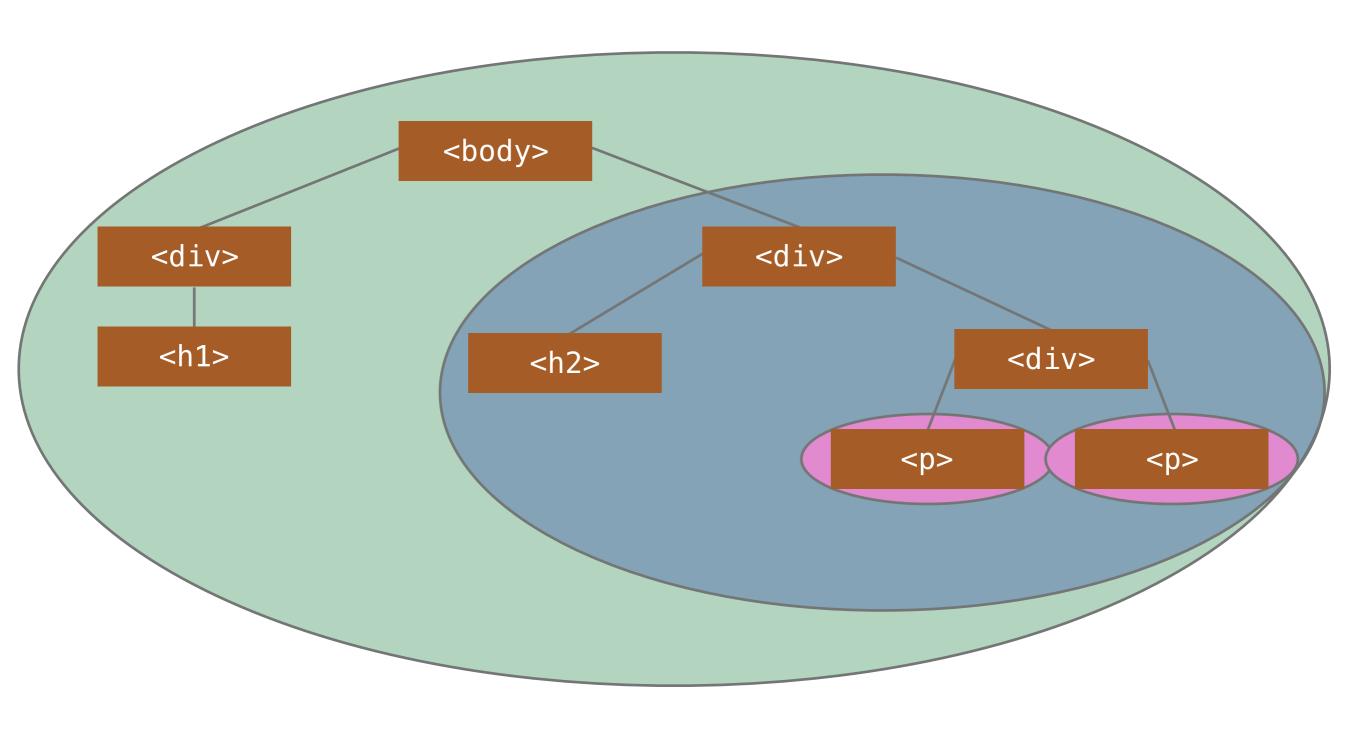


CSS PROPERTIES

Making HTML look less poopy.



C FOR CASCADING





READING CSS CODE

```
Selector
               Defines which part of the
               DOM tree is affected.
   h1, h2 {
         font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;
         background-color: #E3E4E5;
         color: #0F0F0F;
         display: block;
         padding-right: 1em;
6
                                    Value
     Property
     Properties control color,
                                    Can be a size, hex color, or
                                    pre-defined value
     fonts, layouts, etc.
```



CSS SELECTORS

div

You can use any tag (div,h1,p, etc.) as a selector. It selects ALL elements of that tag.

#my-id

Denoted by octothorpe/hashtag. Selects one specific element by id (this is preferred to "style=" in HTML)



CSS SELECTORS

.my-class

Denoted by leading period. Selects ALL elements of a given class.

<div class="my-class"></div>

Adding a class in HTML



COMPOUND SELECTORS

selector1 selector2

Space Separated: Applies to all elements of **selector2** that are descendants of **selector1**

selector1 > selector2

> Separated: Applies to all elements of **selector2** that are *direct* children of **selector1**



COMPOUND SELECTORS

selector1, selector2

Comma Separated: Applies style to all elements satisfying any of the selectors.

div.my-class.otherclass

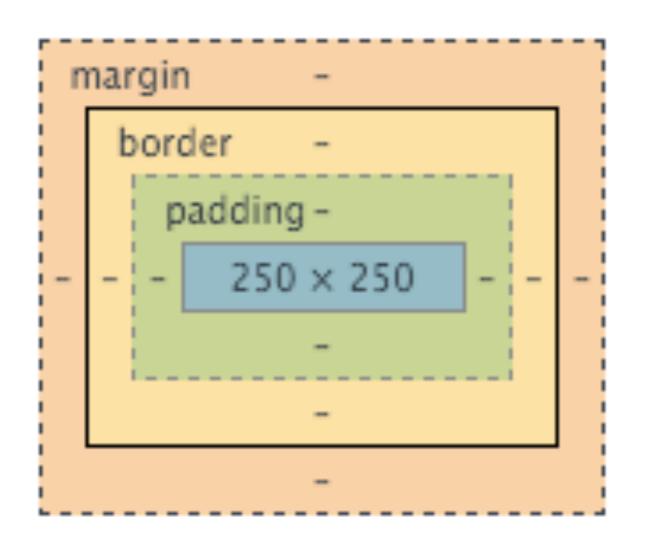
Multiple classes: Applies to all elements that have all of the combined classes.



CSS FONTS

- Changing fonts completely changes the look and feel
- Want to make a bad website look good quickly? Just change it to a nicer font!
- Google Fonts
 - Massive Open Source font collection
 - Free for commercial use 👍
 - Loads from their servers, which are definitely faster than whatever you are using





THE BOX MODEL

- Describes multiple CSS properties in one simple diagram
- Can be used to define spacing and layout for a DOM element
- Editable box model available via Google Developer Tools



LAYOUT PROPERTIES

- margin Amount space between elements at the same level in the DOM tree
- border Defines the line surrounding element
- padding Size of inset space between an object border and its content
- width/height Exactly what you would expect
- These properties take scalar values either in the following formats: "<num>px" for pixels, "<num>%" for percent of width, "<num>em" for size based on regular font size.



CSS LAYOUT EXAMPLE

width: 60%;

Harry Q. Bovik

Email: skrulcik@gmail.com

Phone: (123) 321-4567

Harry is the man. You should hire him because he is great for lots of reasons.

Moreover, he's the bees knees.

Work Experience

Software Engineer - Carnegie Watermelon University

Researching stuff that has to do with **computers**. Somehow related to science. Gotta love that **science**. And those Computers. Was awarded many **awards** for award-worthy accomplishments. Website

Software Development Intern - ACME Software

Worked on really **important stuff**. More stuff about jobs and crap. Responsibilty. **Big Data. Agile Blah Blah Blah.** Buzzwordified description of basic tasks. <u>Project Page</u>

Mad Skillz Yo

- Nunchuck Skills
- · Bow Hunting Skills
- · Computer Hacking Skills

Skilled

You know, skills.

Programming Languages

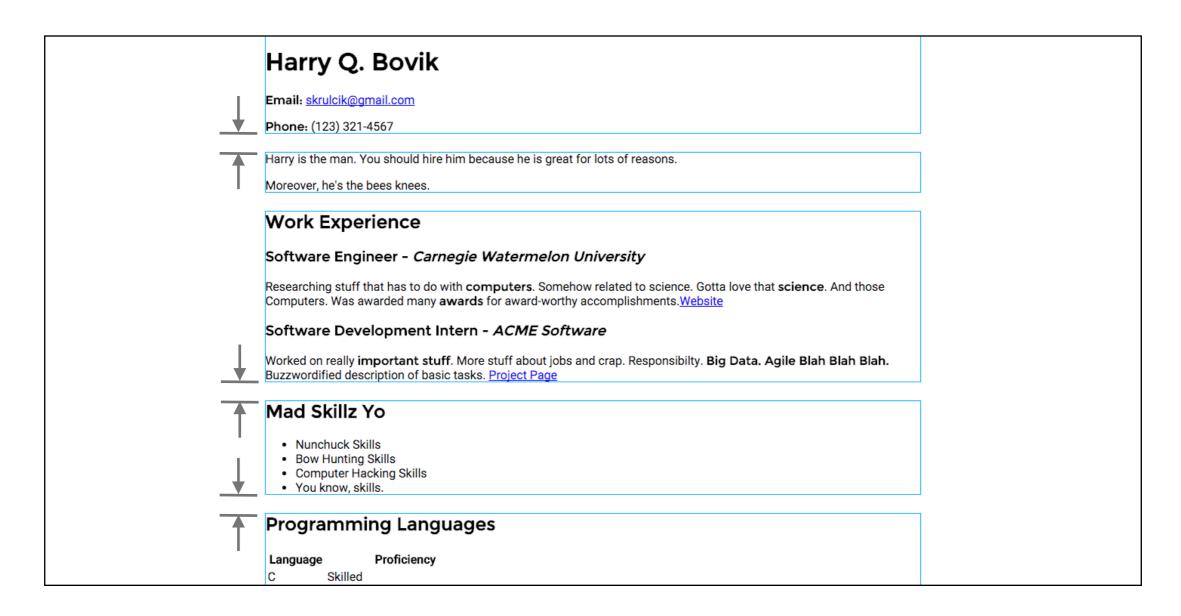
Language

Proficiency



CSS LAYOUT EXAMPLE

margin-bottom: 1.5em;





CSS COLOR

color: #046380;

- CSS supports Hex colors (#FFFFFF = white, #FF0000 = red) and built-in colors like black, teal, and red
- Properties to define color:
 - color specifies foreground (text) color
 - background-color specifies background color
 - border-color used instead of border property if you want to specify color of border only



CSS SHADOW

box-shadow: 5px 5px 5px #888888;

Order of arguments:

- 1. Horizontal Offset
- 2. Vertical Offset
- 3. Blur Radius (Optional)
- 4. Color (Optional)

The text-shadow property has the same options.



CSS FLOAT PROPERTY

float: right;

- Allows text and other elements to wrap around the floated object (think the images in a news article)
- Float can be none, left, right or inherit
- Using floating, and the display property, we can put multiple divs on the same line



CSS DISPLAY PROPERTY

display: block;

- Defines how the browser tries to arrange the elements on the page
- Over 20 possible values, some basics:
 - inline: think or tag
 - block: put in its own vertical area, like tag
 - **flex**: designed for dynamic sized blocks to occupy the same vertical area



RESPONSIVE DESIGN - CSS MEDIA QUERIES

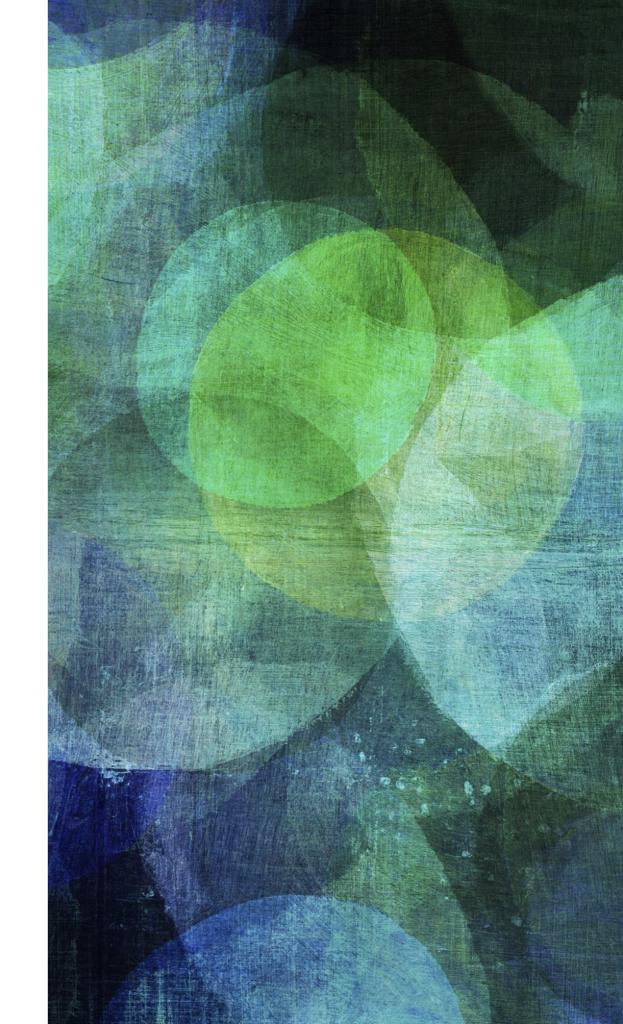
```
@media (max-width: 600px) {}
```

- Media queries allow us to change CSS based on properties of the device and browser
- Often used to make "mobile-optimized" versions of sites
- Common Queries:
 - max-width, min-width, width
 - max-aspect-ratio, min-aspect-ratio, aspect-ratio



RESOURCES

Where to go next!



HTML TEMPLATE

- DOCTYPE tells the browser how to parse the file
- html tags surround all HTML in the document
- The head section is where you set the title, and load stylesheets (more on this later)
- The body section is where the actual content of the page is written
- Download this from the Github repo



WHERE TO LEARN MORE

https://scottylabs.org/wdw/html/resources

