Html & CSS

For beginners

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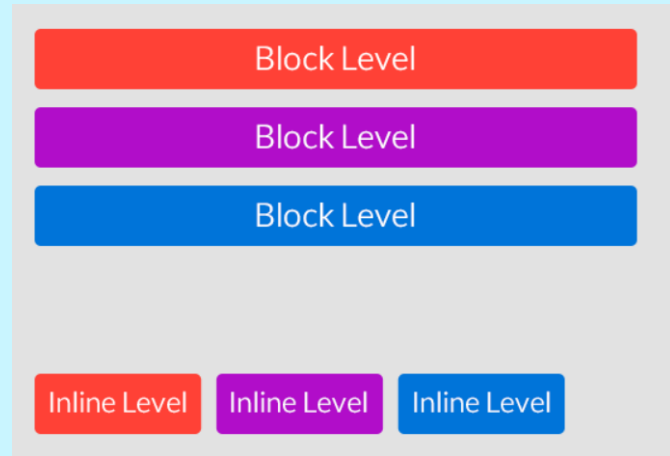
Position of text in horizontal line

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01

Inline and block elements

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Block and Inline elements

Every HTML element has a default display value, depending on what type of element it is. There are two display values: block and inline.

Block elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line. It always takes up the full width available

The <div> element is a block-level element.

Block element example:

<div>Hello World</div>

List of main block Elements

<h1> - <h6>

Html element, for putting header

<p>

Html element, for creating paragraph

<table>, <form>

Html elements for creating table and form(getting data from user) in browser

<div>

Html element, it's like container, used for collecting elements

<header>, <footer>

Html elements for dividing page

**<ol>, <ul>, **

Html element for creating lists in browser

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Inline elements

An inline element does not start on a new line. It takes only as much width as necessary.

Note: An inline element cannot contain a block-level element!

The `<span>` element is a inline-level element.

inline element example:

`<span>Hello World</span>`

List of main inline Elements

<a>

Html element for creating link in browser

< img >

Html element for putting image in browser

<input> , <button>

Html elements, for getting and submitting something in browser

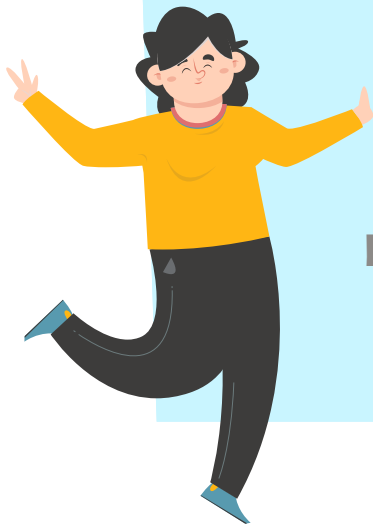**<span>**

An inline container used to mark up a part of a text

**
**

Html element for dividing elements, it will add new line

<label>

label tag is used to define a caption for an element in an HTML form

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That's it, you already know main html elements.

Let's learn CSS and style our html documents

File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help

<> text.html ●

HTML CSS > <> text.html > ⬨ html > ⬨ head

```html
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3    <head>
4      <title>Page Title</title>
5      <style>
6
7      </style>
8    </head>
9    <body>
10     <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit.</p>
11   </body>
12 </html>
13
```

Add CSS to html file

To add style in your page, you need to add <style> tag in head of your page

Then you should select element from html page and style.

In order to do this, you should know about selectors, let's see what is selector is

02

CSS
selectors

CSS selectors

selector   declaration

`p { font-size: 1.2em; }`

property   value

CSS selectors are used to "find" the HTML elements you want to style.
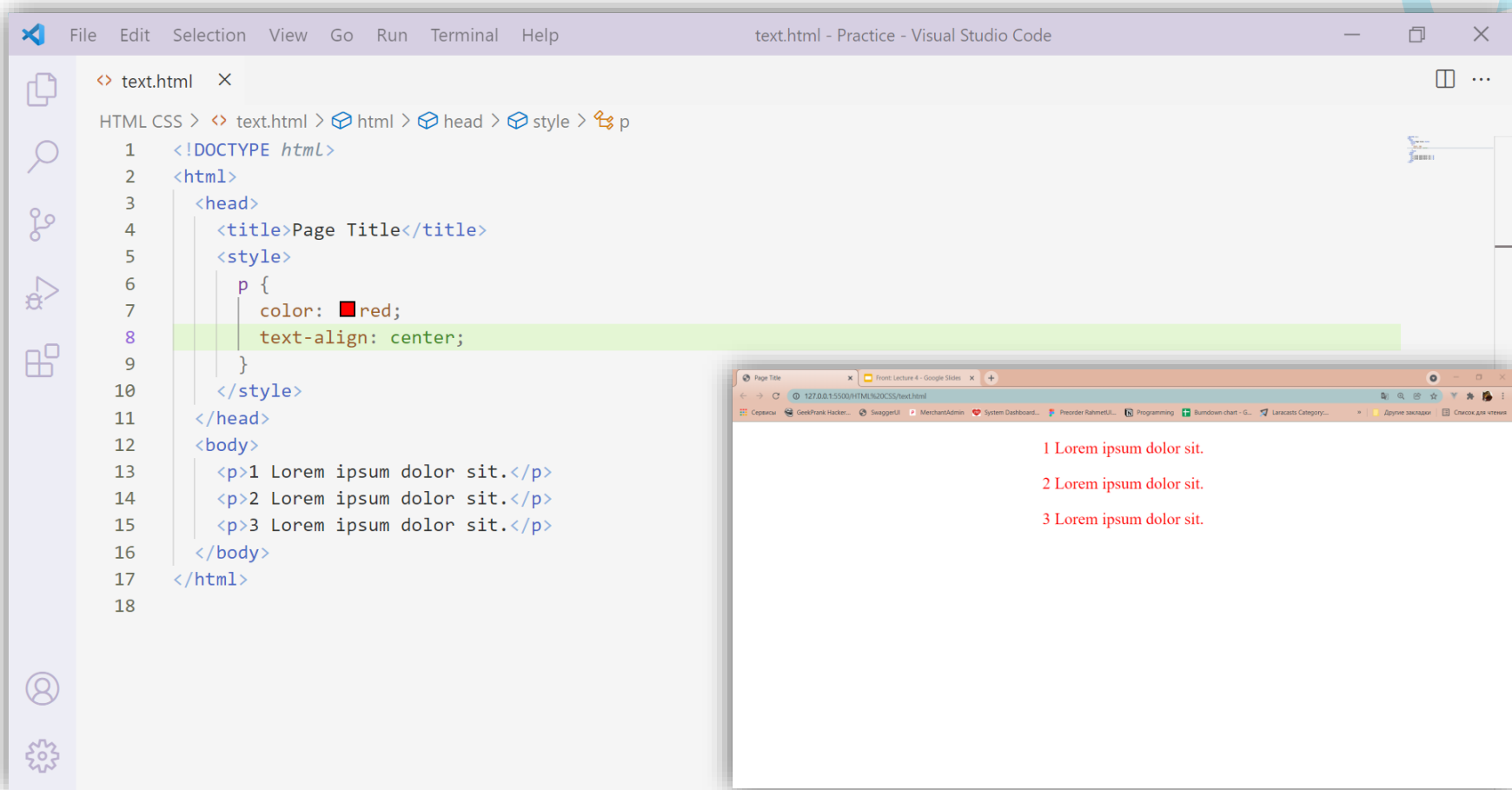
Simple CSS selectors:
- Type
- Id
- Class

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Select by Type

The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

Here, all <p> elements on the page will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

```css
p {
    text-align: center;
    color: red;
}
```

```
text.html - Practice - Visual Studio Code

File  Edit  Selection  View  Go  Run  Terminal  Help

<> text.html

HTML CSS > <> text.html > html > head > style > p
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html>
3     <head>
4       <title>Page Title</title>
5       <style>
6         p {
7           color: red;
8           text-align: center;
9         }
10      </style>
11    </head>
12    <body>
13      <p>1 Lorem ipsum dolor sit.</p>
14      <p>2 Lorem ipsum dolor sit.</p>
15      <p>3 Lorem ipsum dolor sit.</p>
16    </body>
17  </html>
18
```

Page Title — 127.0.0.1:5500/HTML%20CSS/text.html

1 Lorem ipsum dolor sit.

2 Lorem ipsum dolor sit.

3 Lorem ipsum dolor sit.

Select by Id

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.

The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!

Note: An id name cannot start with a number!

The CSS rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="para1":

```
#para1 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```
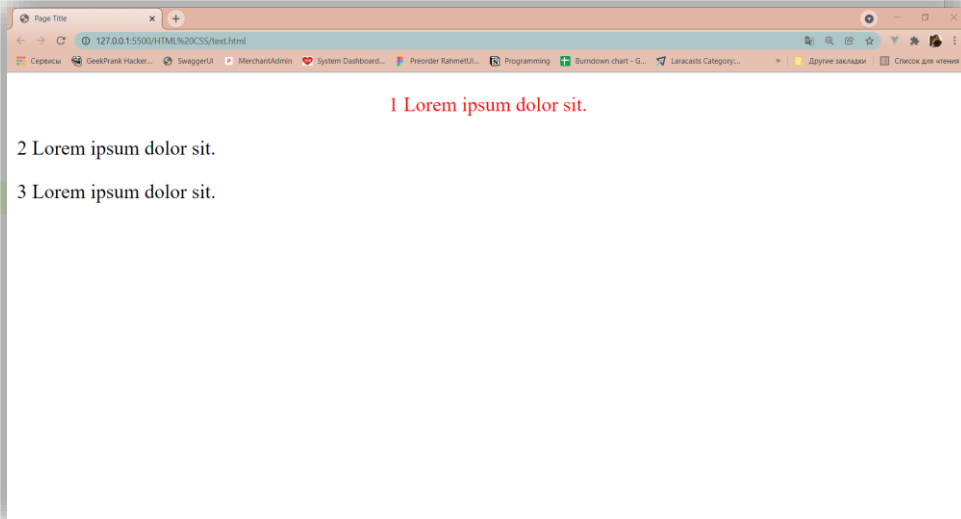
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```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
    <style>
      #para1 {
        color: red;
        text-align: center;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p id="para1">1 Lorem ipsum dolor sit.</p>
    <p>2 Lorem ipsum dolor sit.</p>
    <p>3 Lorem ipsum dolor sit.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Select by Class

- The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.

- **Note:** A class name cannot start with a number!

- In this example all HTML elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned:

```css
. center {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```
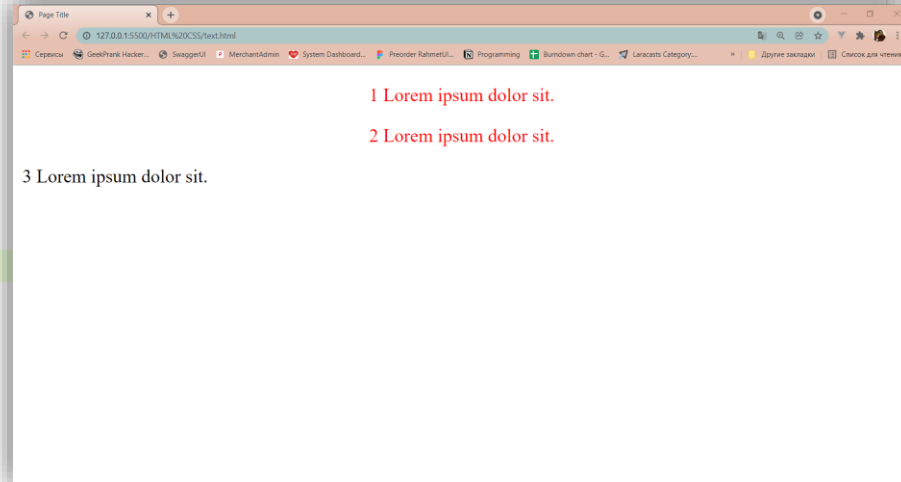
```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
    <style>
      .center {
        color: red;
        text-align: center;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p class="center">1 Lorem ipsum dolor sit.</p>
    <p class="center">2 Lorem ipsum dolor sit.</p>
    <p>3 Lorem ipsum dolor sit.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```
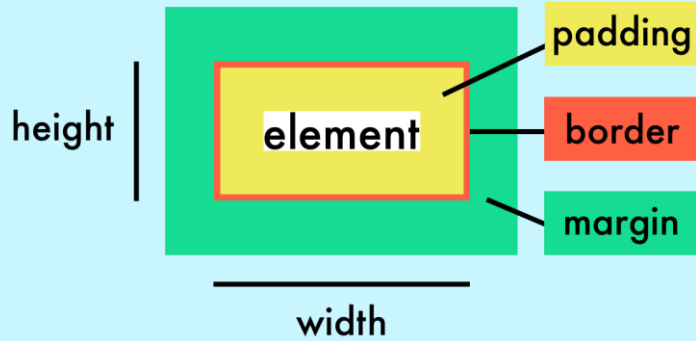
03

Height/width
(max-min)

Height / Width

The CSS height and width properties are used to set the height and width of an element. Simple CSS selectors

CSS height and width Values

The height and width properties do not include <u>padding</u>, <u>borders</u>, or <u>margins</u>. It sets the height/width of the area inside the padding, border, and margin of the element.

The height and width properties may have the following values:

auto - This is default. The browser calculates the height and width

length - Defines the height/width in px, cm etc.

% - Defines the height/width in percent of the containing block

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File   Edit   Selection   View   Go   Run   Terminal   Help

text.html

HTML CSS > text.html > ...

```html
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html>
3     <head>
4       <title>Page Title</title>
5       <style>
6         .block-yellow {
7           height: 150px;
8           width: 500px;
9           background-color: yellow;
10        }
11        .block-green {
12          height: 150px;
13          width: 500px;
14          background-color: green;
15        }
16      </style>
17    </head>
18    <body>
19      <div class="block-yellow"></div>
20      <div class="block-green"></div>
21    </body>
22  </html>
23
```
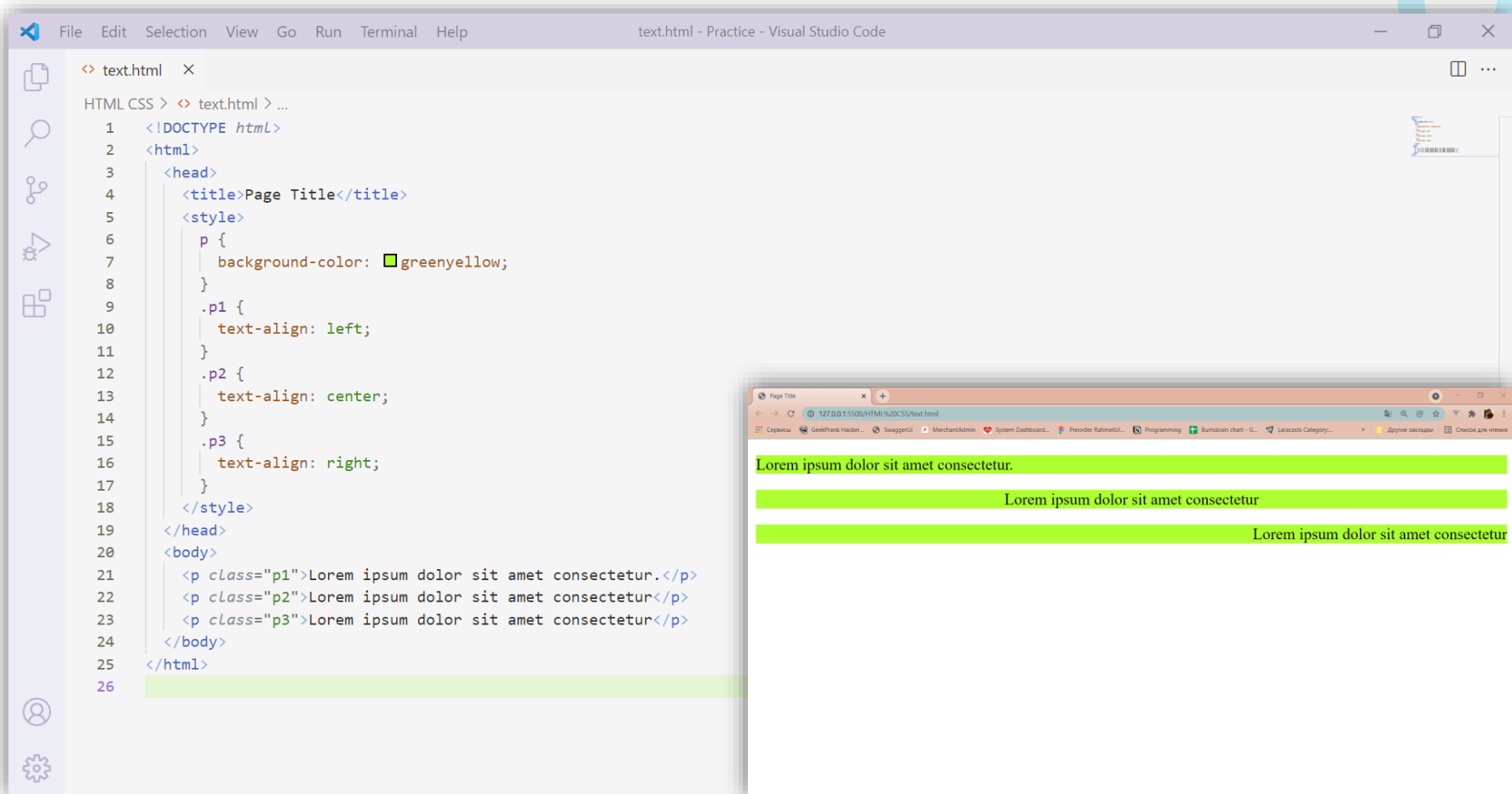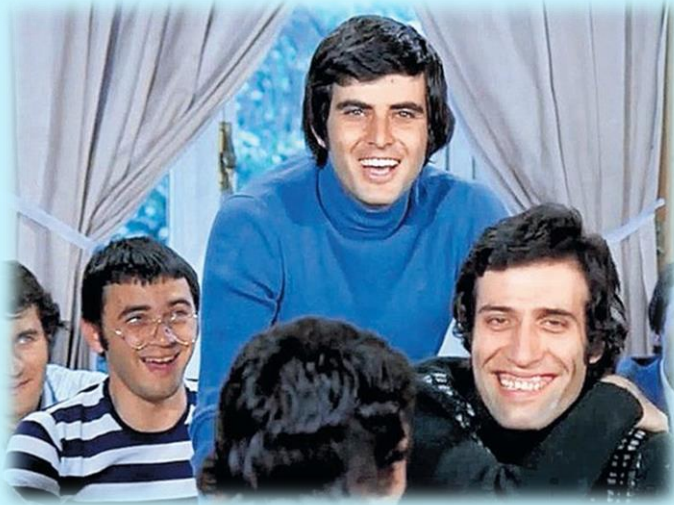
04

Text Align

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Text alignment

The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.

left | center | right | justified

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```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
    <style>
      p {
        background-color: greenyellow;
      }
      .p1 {
        text-align: left;
      }
      .p2 {
        text-align: center;
      }
      .p3 {
        text-align: right;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p class="p1">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur.</p>
    <p class="p2">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur</p>
    <p class="p3">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Be happy and Smile

Thanks!

"don't stop when you're tired
stop when you are done."
— **unknown**

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