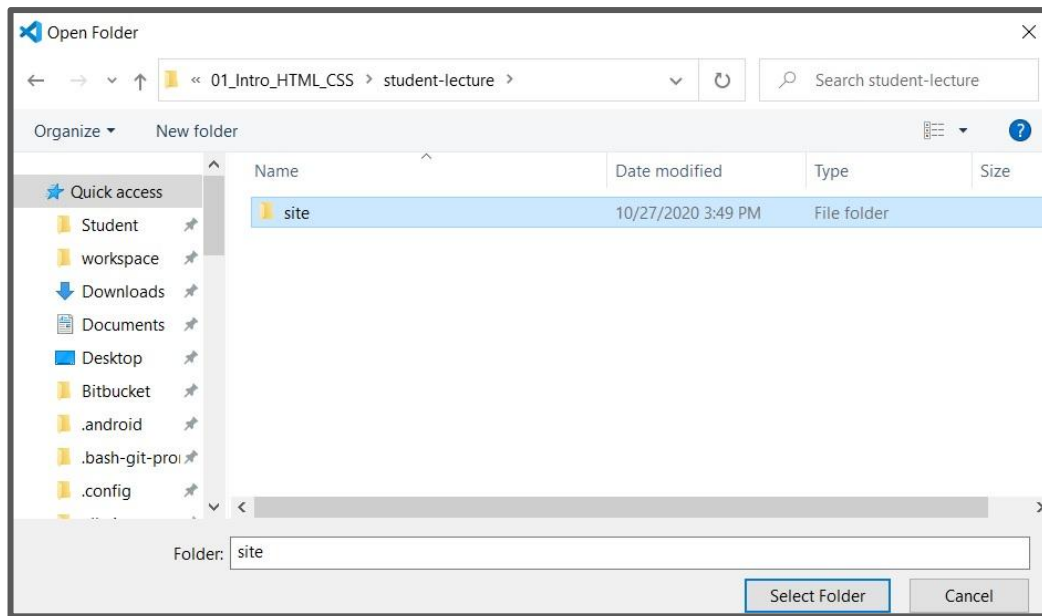
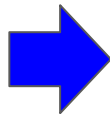
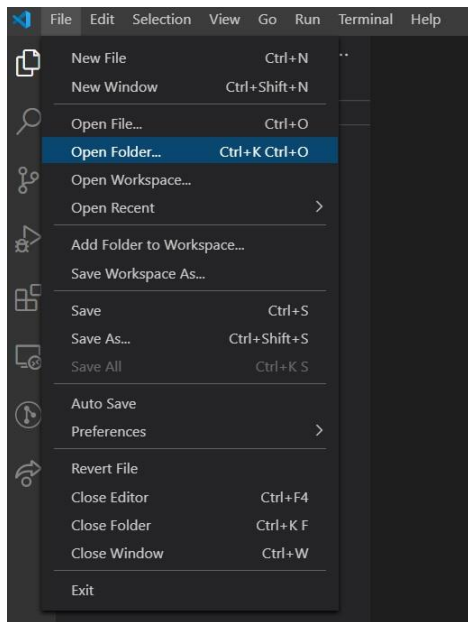


INTRO TO HTML & CSS

LET'S GET
SET UP!!!

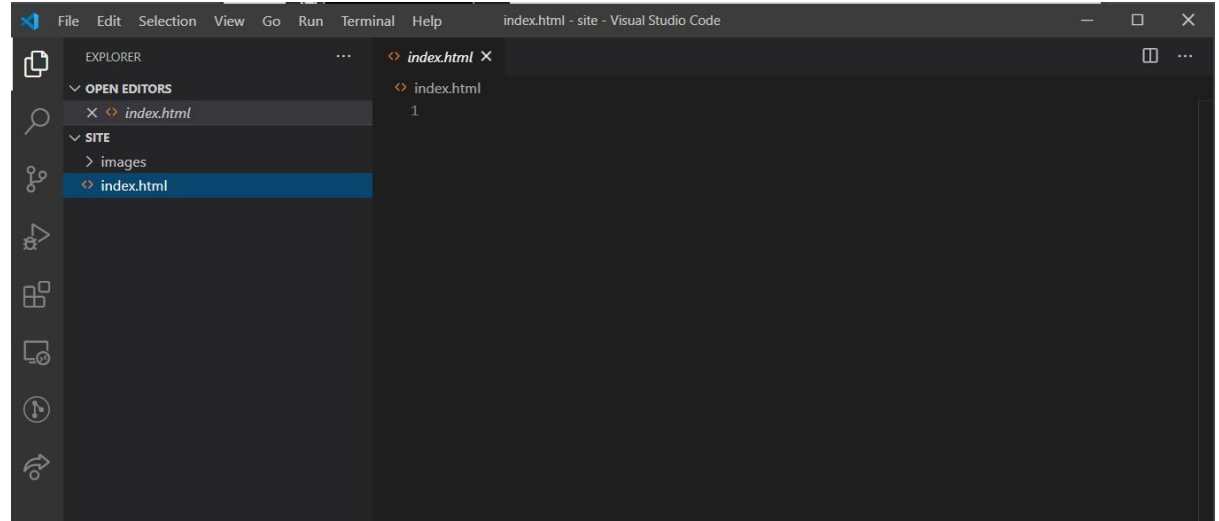
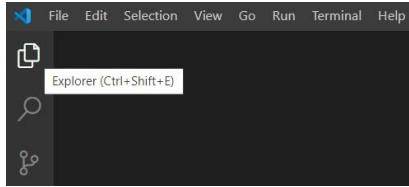
OPEN CODE

- Open Visual Studio Code and then open the `site` folder in the `student-lecture` folder for today.



OPEN INDEX.HTML

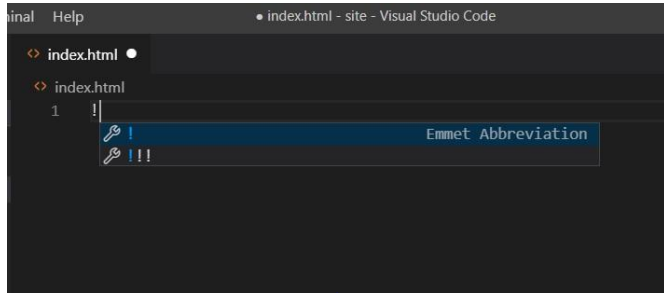
- In the **SITE** portion of the **Explorer**, double click on `index.html`



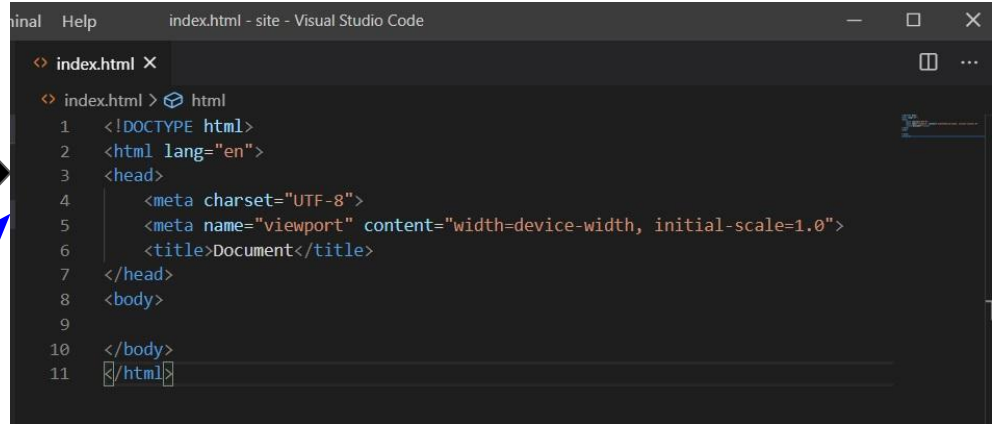
If you don't see the explorer tab, click the files icon

POPULATE HTML SKELETON INFO

- You can use the **Emmet** extension to populate the basic **HTML skeleton** information.



A screenshot of the Visual Studio Code editor. The file explorer on the left shows 'index.html' selected. The editor window shows the first line of 'index.html' with the character '!' typed. A dropdown menu titled 'Emmet Abbreviation' is visible, showing options like '!' and '!!!'.



A screenshot of the Visual Studio Code editor showing the completed HTML skeleton. The file explorer on the left shows 'index.html' selected. The editor window shows the following code:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Document</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9
10 </body>
11 </html>
```

Type an ! and when you see the Emmet bar come up, press the Tab key.

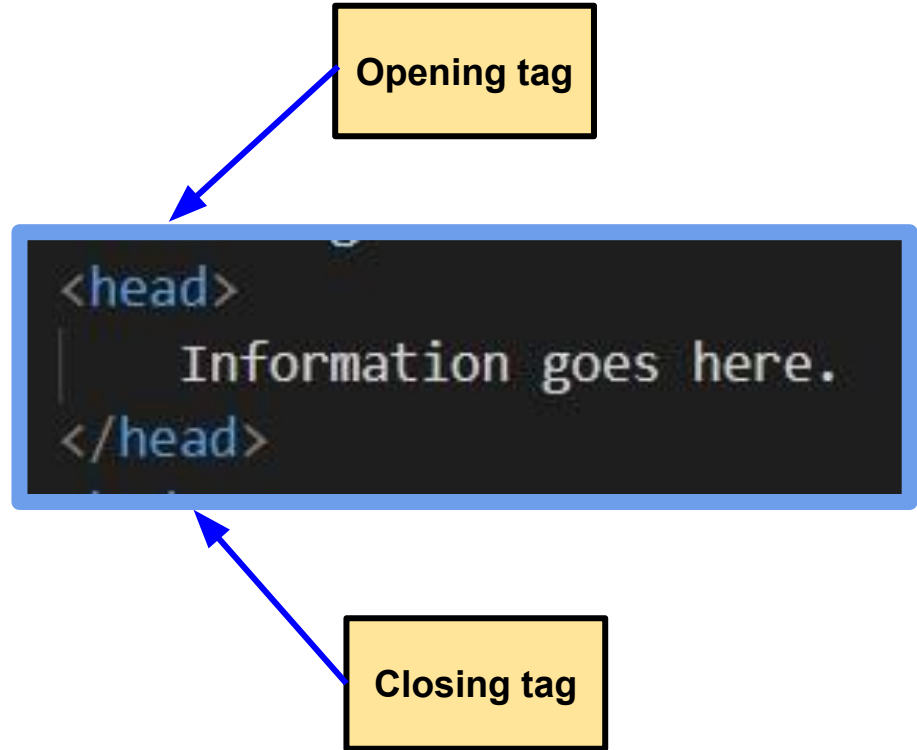
Emmet will fill in a basic HTML skeleton for you automatically.

WHAT IS HTML?

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)

is a markup language that is used to describe how a document should be rendered by a web browser.

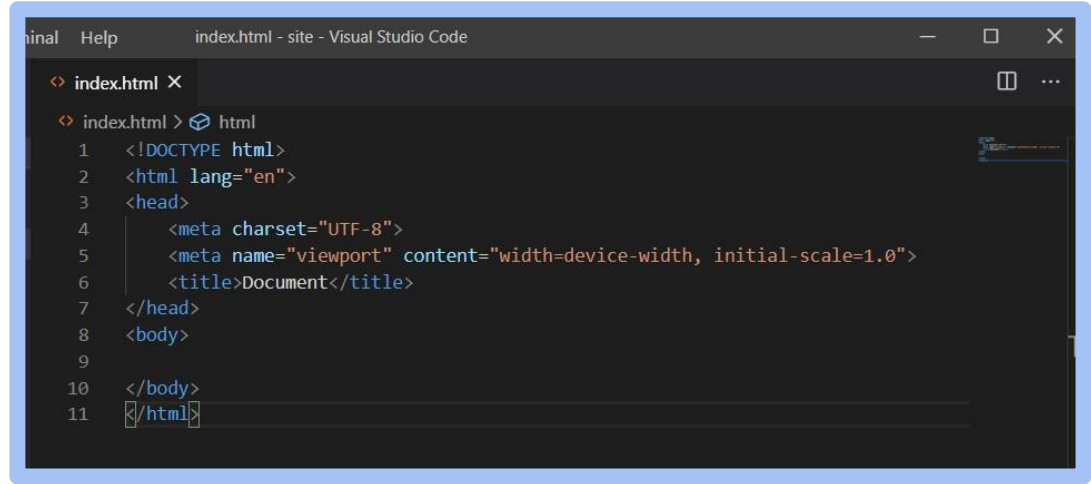
- The markup is done using HTML element tags.
- Most of the time, element tags enclose information.
- The opening tag name is bracketed by the < and > symbols.
- The closing tag is the same as the opening tag but the < is followed by a / to indicate it is a closing tag.



LET'S DIG INTO SOME ELEMENT TAGS...

<head>

- Defines any metadata of the document.
- Includes any links to resources the document may need.

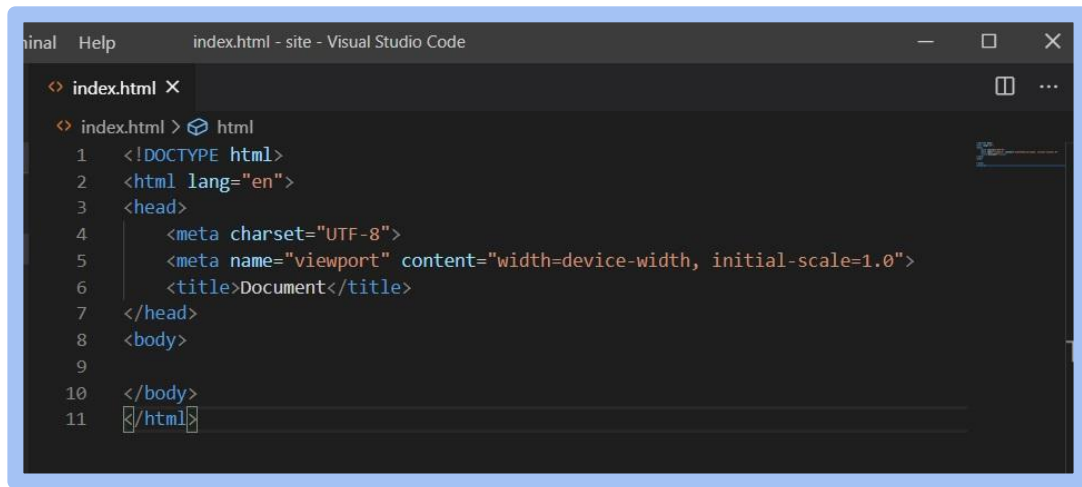


```
index.html - site - Visual Studio Code
index.html X
index.html > html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Document</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9
10 </body>
11 </html>
```

LET'S DIG INTO SOME ELEMENT TAGS...

<title>

- Sets the title of the page, which is displayed in the browser's title bar.
- Used when bookmarking the page.

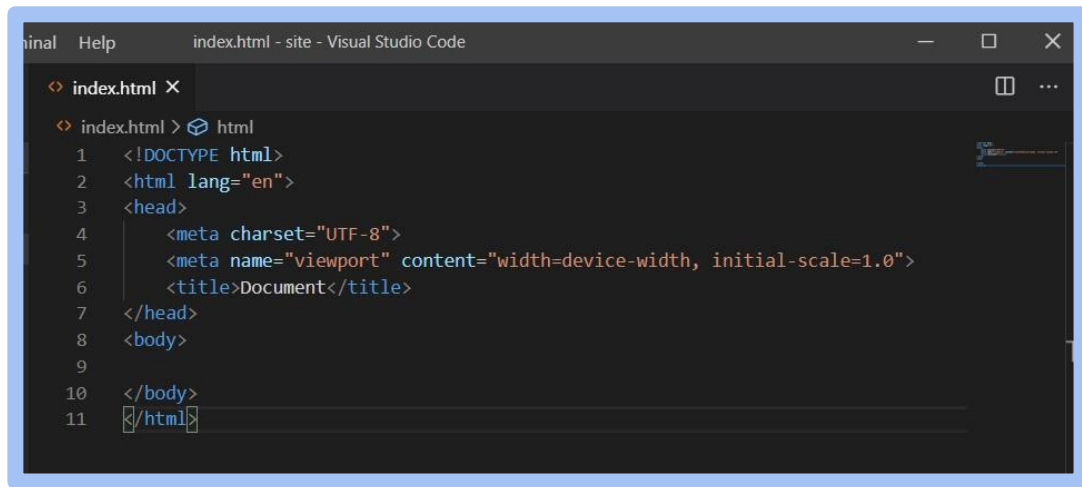


```
index.html - site - Visual Studio Code
index.html X
index.html > html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Document</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9
10 </body>
11 </html>
```


LET'S DIG INTO SOME ELEMENT TAGS...

`<body>`

- Actual content of the page
- Includes:
 - Text
 - Images
 - Media Files

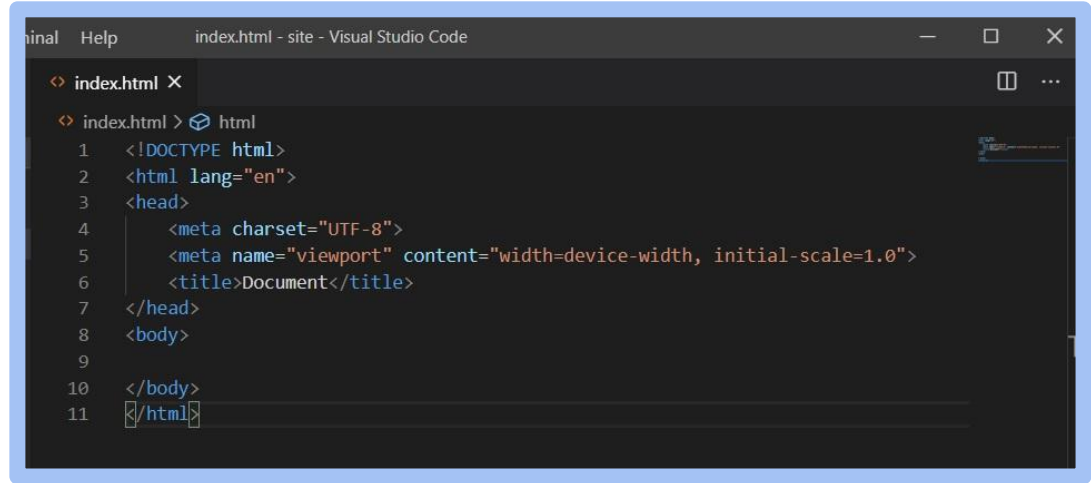


```
index.html - site - Visual Studio Code
index.html X
index.html > html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Document</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9
10 </body>
11 </html>
```

HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

<!DOCTYPE html>

- Tells the browser this is an HTML file and to treat it as such.
- Most browsers render HTML without it, but for better interoperability, it should always be included.

A screenshot of a Visual Studio Code editor window titled 'index.html - site - Visual Studio Code'. The editor shows a file named 'index.html' with the following HTML code:

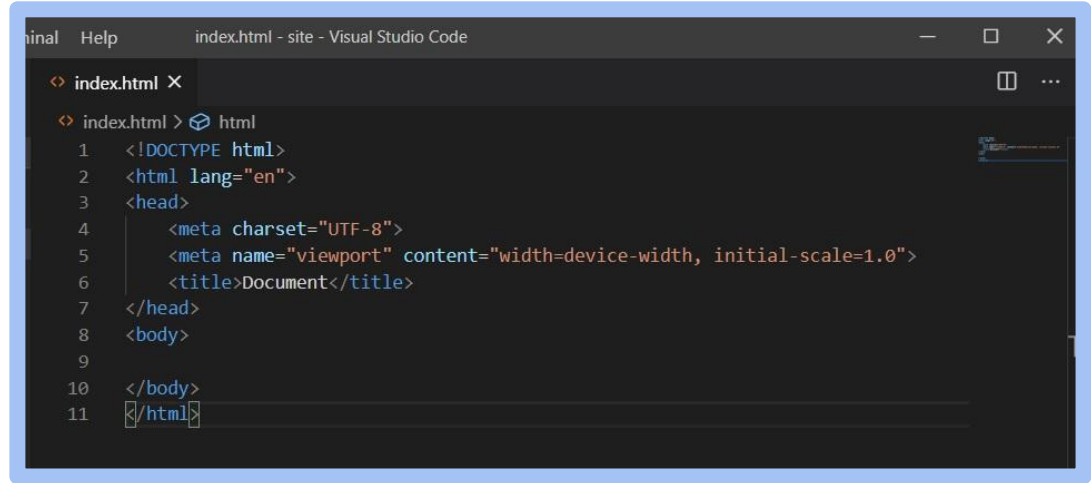
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```

The code is displayed with syntax highlighting: the DOCTYPE declaration is in blue, the html tag is in blue, the lang attribute is in orange, the meta tags are in blue, the title tag is in blue, and the body tag is in blue. The file explorer on the left shows 'index.html' selected.

HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

<html>

- The "root" element.
- Every other element on the page should be a "descendant" of this element, meaning it's nested underneath, like a folder inside another folder.



The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code editor window titled "index.html - site - Visual Studio Code". The editor displays the following HTML code:

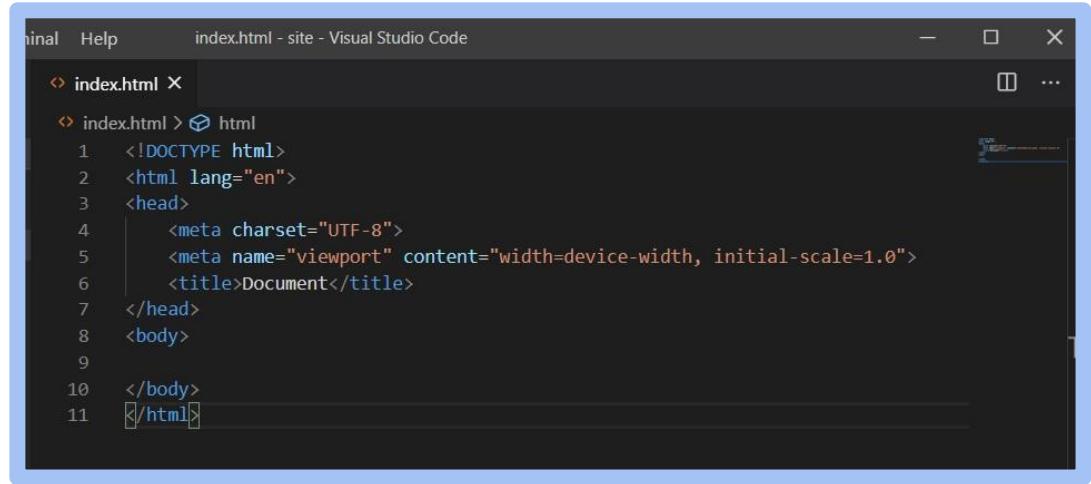
```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Document</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9
10 </body>
11 </html>
```

The code is color-coded: blue for tags, red for attributes, and black for text. The structure shows the root <html> element containing a <head> section with meta tags and a <body> section.

HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

<html>

- <head> and <body> are child elements of the <html> element.
- <head> has three child elements: two <meta> elements and a <title> element.

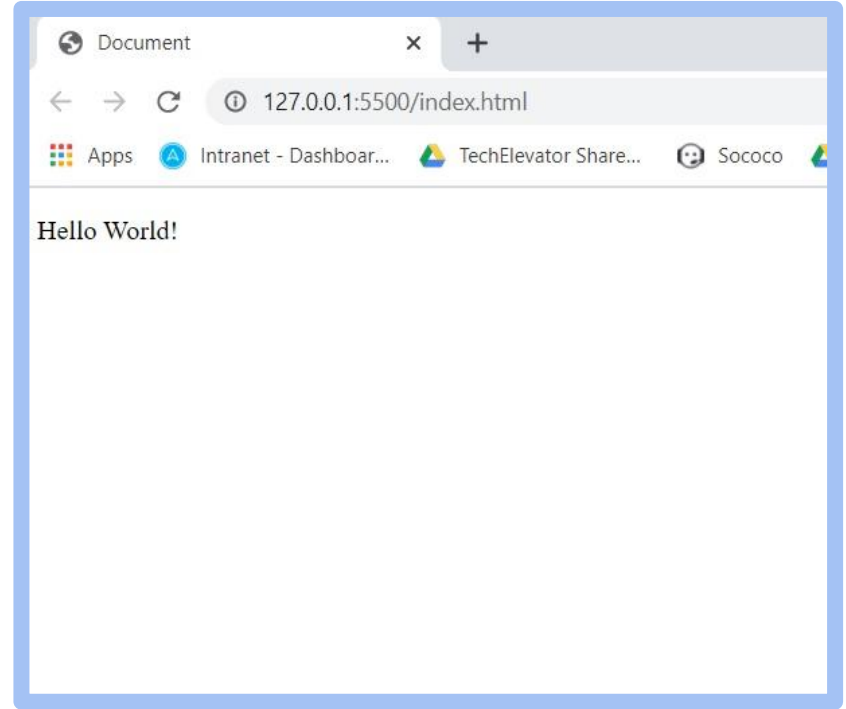
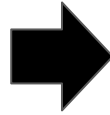
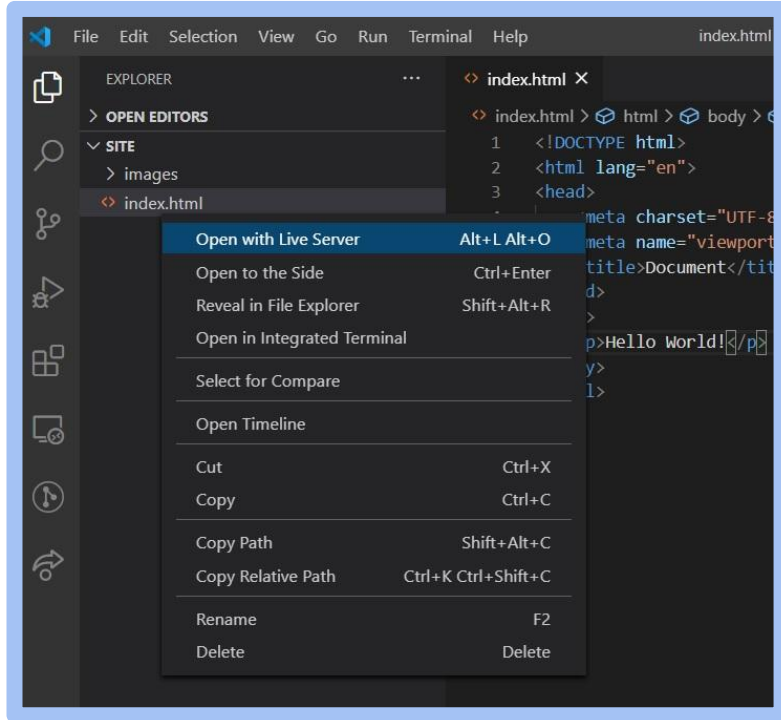


The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code window titled "index.html - site - Visual Studio Code". The editor displays the following HTML code for "index.html":

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8">
5     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6     <title>Document</title>
7   </head>
8   <body>
9
10  </body>
11 </html>
```

USING LIVE SERVER
TO RENDER YOUR
HTML DOCUMENTS

OPENING A DOCUMENT WITH LIVE SERVER



INTRO TO CREATING CONTENT USING HTML ELEMENT TAGS

WHY USE `<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>` RATHER THAN A SIZE?

- **Structure**

- You should make sure your content is organized in a way that makes sense:
 - `<h2>`'s follow an `<h1>`, and `<h3>`'s follow an `<h2>`.

- **Semantics**

- Refers to the "role" or "meaning" of a piece of code.
- HTML Elements you use can be meaningful - just like good variable names.
 - `<h1>` means "a top level heading on your page."
 - We could style other elements to look like `<h1>`, but the semantic meaning wouldn't be there.

WHY ARE SEMANTICS IMPORTANT?

- **Semantics are important**
 - Screen readers help visually impaired users read a page.
 - They can use elements as "sign posts" to help navigate around it.
- **HTML should be coded to represent the data, and not based on its default presentation styling.**
 - Presentation— meaning how a page should look—is the sole responsibility of the stylesheet (Stay tuned for that soon when we introduce CSS).

WHY ARE SEMANTICS IMPORTANT?

- **The tagline doesn't need any special meaning applied to it.**
 - Using `<p>` is sufficient here
 - We can still use whatever styling we think makes sense regardless of the tag used.

```
<body>  
  <h1>Bits & Bytes</h1>  
  <p>Welcome to the internet's best restaurant.</p>  
</body>
```

AN EXAMPLE OF SEMANTIC MEANING

- You've decided that you want to show the menu on the homepage.
- You've also decided an `<h2>` is acceptable for the header of the menu content. It's a subheading under the restaurant's name.
- The restaurant serves lunch and dinner, so `<h3>` makes sense for the headers of those sections.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
  <title>Document</title>
</head>

<body>
  <h1>Bits & Bytes</h1>
  <p>Welcome to the internet's best restaurant</p>

  <h2>Menu</h2>
  <h3>Lunch</h3>

  <h3>Dinner</h3>
</body>
</html>
```

SEMANTIC ELEMENTS AND ORGANIZATION

- You know that the restaurant offers several dishes and can see this might become an organizational headache.
- It's always a good idea to start with a good organization of your code. That's why you use folders and packages.
- Before you add any more content, maybe it's a good time to organize it.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
  <title>Document</title>
</head>

<body>
  <h1>Bits & Bytes</h1>
  <p>Welcome to the internet's best restaurant</p>

  <h2>Menu</h2>
  <h3>Lunch</h3>

  <h3>Dinner</h3>
</body>
</html>
```

SEMANTIC ELEMENTS AND ORGANIZATION

- There are elements that exist to group similar content together. These are called **semantic elements**.
- This is different from using an `<h1>` to define the heading—though that's still valid—as these elements have no visual display or indicator. Of course, you can always add styles if you wish.

SEMANTIC ELEMENTS IN ACTION

- The `<h1>` and `<p>` elements make up the header of the page but their meaning is just “a top level heading” and “a paragraph.”

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
  <title>Document</title>
</head>

<body>
  <h1>Bits & Bytes</h1>
  <p>Welcome to the internet's best restaurant</p>

  <h2>Menu</h2>
  <h3>Lunch</h3>

  <h3>Dinner</h3>
</body>

</html>
```

SEMANTIC ELEMENTS IN ACTION

- The `<h1>` and `<p>` elements make up the header of the page but their meaning is just “a top level heading” and “a paragraph.”
- We can use the `<header>` element, which is a semantic element tag, to indicate that the `<h1>` and `<p>` elements make up the page's header.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, ini
  <title>Document</title>
</head>

<body>
  <header>
    <h1>Bits & Bytes</h1>
    <p>Welcome to the internet's best restaurant</p>
  </header>

  <h2>Menu</h2>
  <h3>Lunch</h3>

  <h3>Dinner</h3>
</body>

</html>
```

OTHER SEMANTIC ELEMENTS

- We can indicate the main part of the content by using the `<main>` element.
- The `<section>` element is intended to represent a standalone section which doesn't have a more specific semantic element to represent it.

LET'S ADD
SOME CONTENT!!!

INTRODUCING ATTRIBUTES

- **Attributes** are pieces of code that are included within the tag definition (within the tag's angle brackets).
- Often used to “extend” a tag by changing its behavior or providing metadata.
- Usually in the format **name = value** but there are a few instances where you can use shorthand and omit the value (it's a good idea to include it anyway though).

MORE ABOUT THE TAG

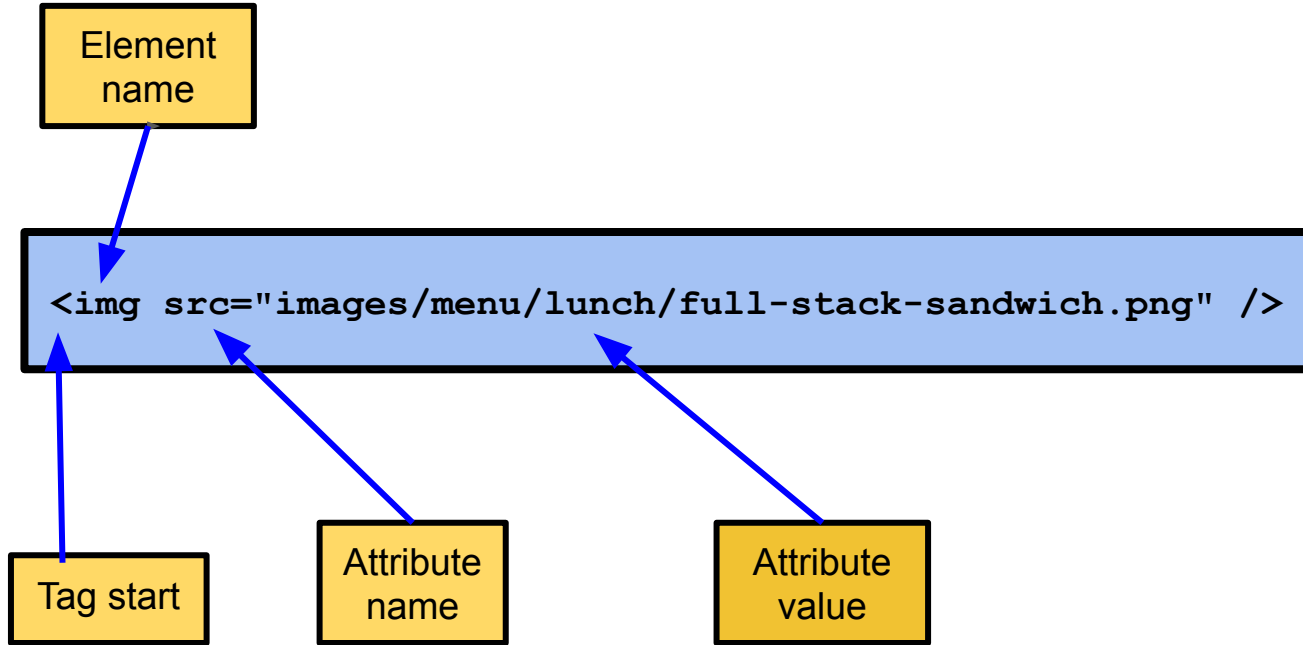
Element
name

``

Tag start

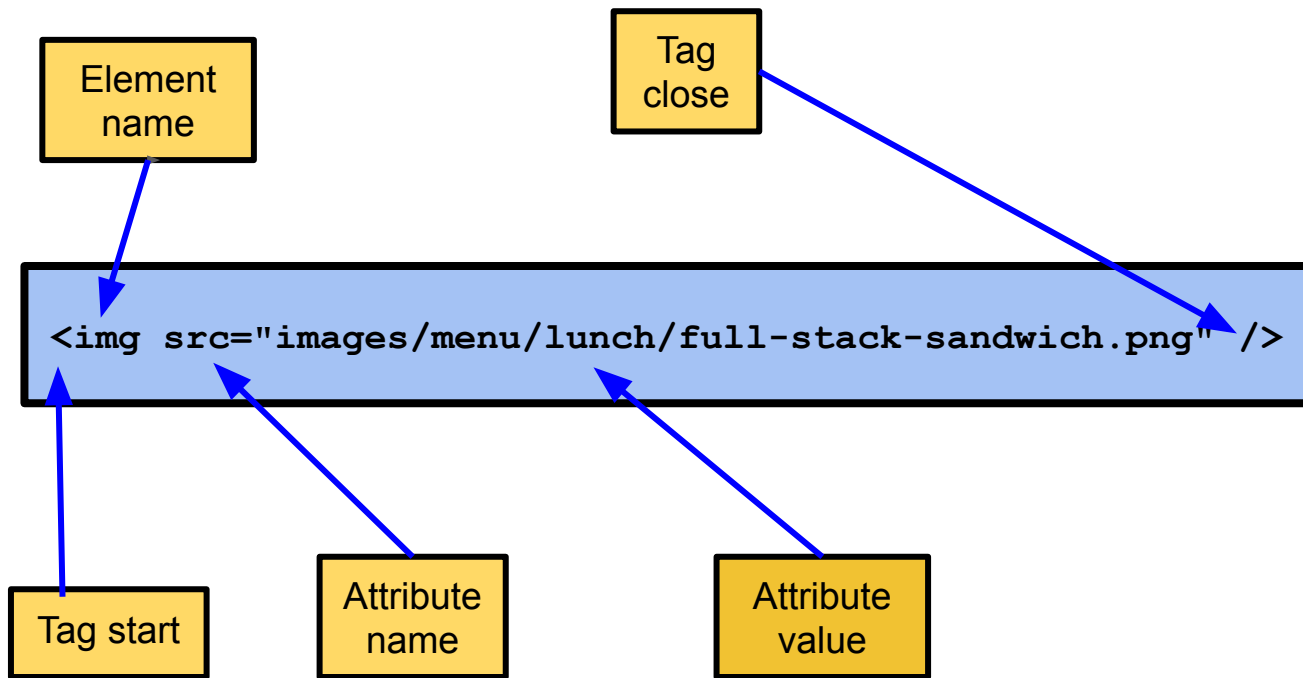
- The `` element is used to display an image on an HTML page.

MORE ABOUT THE TAG



- The `` element is used to display an image on an HTML page.
- The `src` attribute is used to specify the “source” image by providing the **relative file path** to the image file.

MORE ABOUT THE TAG



- The `` element is used to display an image on an HTML page.
- The `src` attribute is used to specify the “source” image by providing the relative file path to the image file.
- The `` element is used to specify a resource rather than contain child data, so it is “self-closing” - we close the single tag with a space and `/>`

LET'S ADD SOME
STYLE TO OUR PAGE...
WITH CSS

INTRODUCING CSS

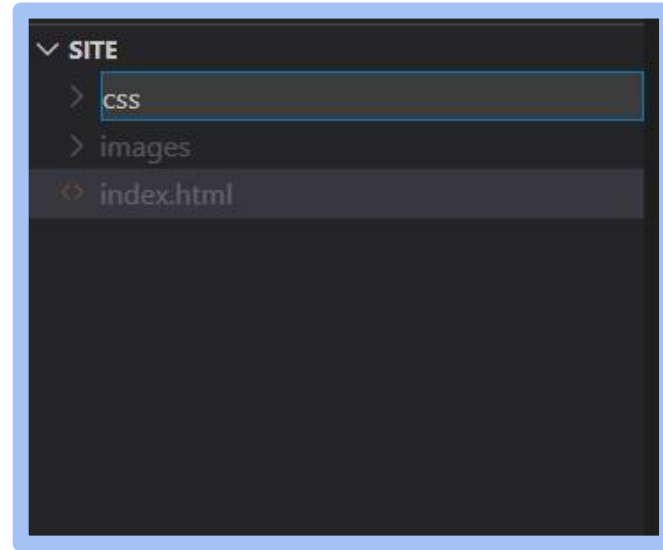
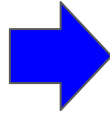
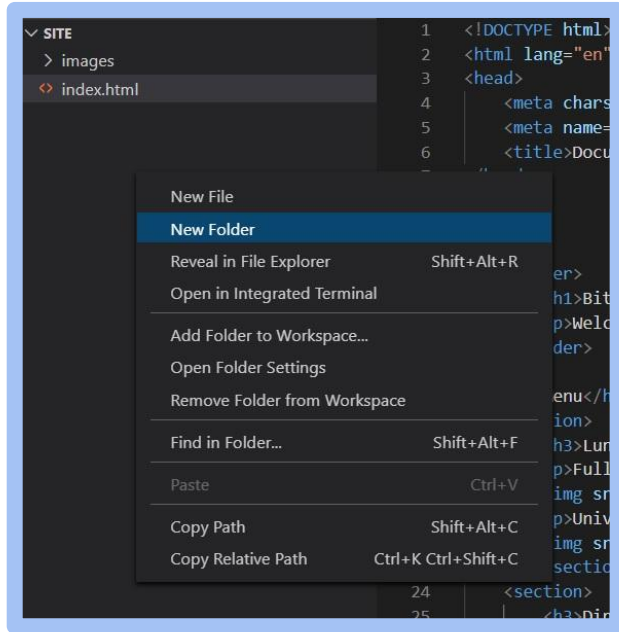
We know that HTML is used to represent data and that styling is done separately.

We use **Cascading Style Sheets** (CSS) to style HTML.

Let's see how this works...

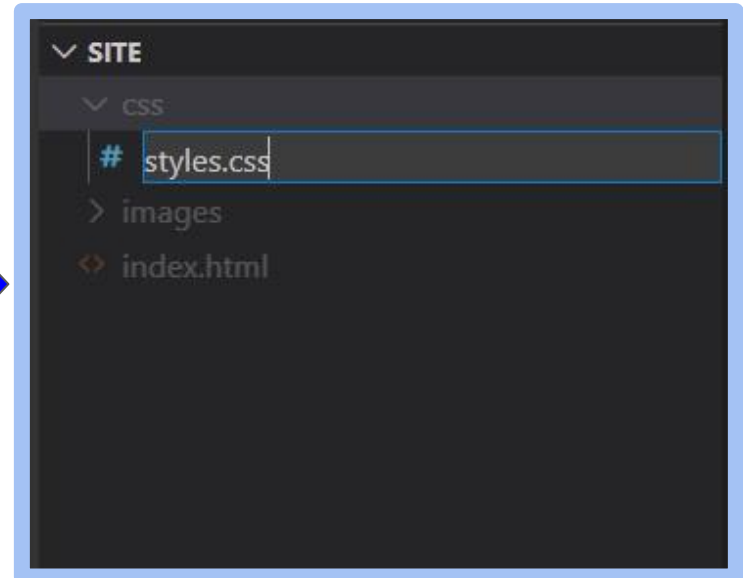
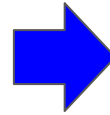
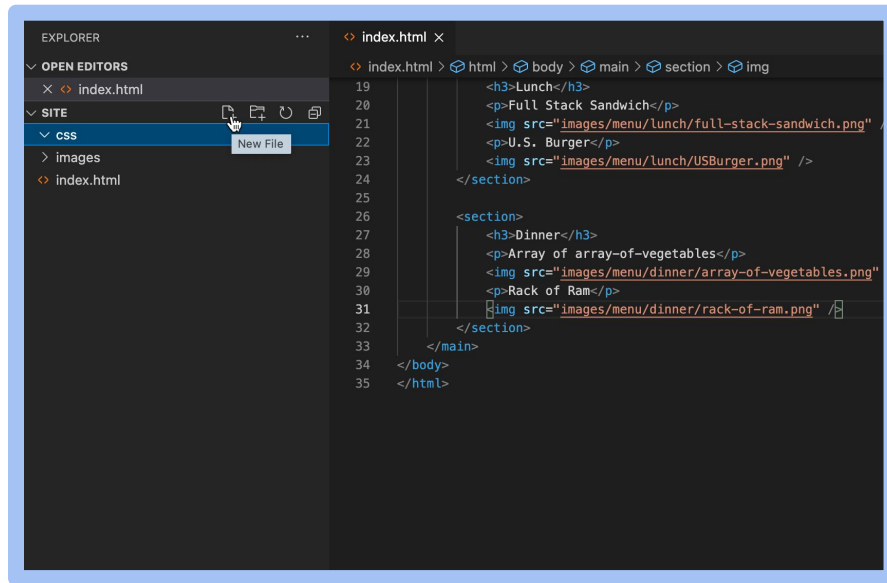
CREATING A CSS DOCUMENT

First, create a folder to hold your css documents.



CREATING A CSS DOCUMENT

Now create a styles.css file in the css folder.



WORKING WITH CSS

CSS contains **only styling** information.

We tell CSS which elements we want to affect using selectors. Anything that matches the selector of a CSS rule will be affected by it.

There are several different types of selectors which we will look at more tomorrow. Some examples are:

- element
- id
- class

The example on the right selects all `` elements.

```
img {  
  
}
```

WORKING WITH CSS

```
img {  
    height: 200px;  
}
```

ADDING CSS TO AN HTML DOCUMENT

<link> tag

In order for a CSS document to be used by an HTML document, we need to add a link to the CSS document in the HTML.

To do this, we place a <link> tag in our <head> element (**where** in the <head> element doesn't matter).

○

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css" />
  <title>Document</title>
</head>

<body>
  <header>
    <h1>Bits & Bytes</h1>
    <p>Welcome to the internet's best restaurant</p>
  </header>

  <h2>Menu</h2>
  <section>
    <h3>Lunch</h3>
    <p>Full Stack Sandwich</p>
    
    <p>Universal Serial Burger</p>
    
  </section>
</body>
```

ADDING CSS TO AN HTML DOCUMENT

<link> tag

rel
attribute

In order for a CSS document to be used by an HTML document, we need to add a link to the CSS document in the HTML.

To do this, we place a <link> tag in our <head> element (**where** in the <head> element doesn't matter).

<link> has two attributes:

- **rel**
 - Stands for “**relationship**” to the HTML file. For CSS files, we use the value “**stylesheet**”

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css" />
  <title>Document</title>
</head>

<body>
  <header>
    <h1>Bits & Bytes</h1>
    <p>Welcome to the internet's best restaurant</p>
  </header>

  <h2>Menu</h2>
  <section>
    <h3>Lunch</h3>
    <p>Full Stack Sandwich</p>
    
    <p>Universal Serial Burger</p>
    
  </section>
```

ADDING CSS TO AN HTML DOCUMENT

<link> tag

rel
attribute

href
attribute

In order for a CSS document to be used by an HTML document, we need to add a **link** to the CSS document in the HTML.

To do this, we place a **<link>** tag in our **<head>** element (**where** in the **<head>** element doesn't matter).

<link> has two attributes:

- **rel**
 - Stands for “**relationship**” to the HTML file. For CSS files, we use the value “**stylesheet**”
- **href**
 - Stands for “**hyperlink reference**” to the HTML file. This is where we put the path to the CSS file.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css" />
  <title>Document</title>
</head>

<body>
  <header>
    <h1>Bits & Bytes</h1>
    <p>Welcome to the internet's best restaurant</p>
  </header>

  <h2>Menu</h2>
  <section>
    <h3>Lunch</h3>
    <p>Full Stack Sandwich</p>
    
    <p>Universal Serial Burger</p>
    
  </section>
</body>
```

FONT STYLING

We can change font styling using the **font-family** property.

```
body {  
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}
```

- It's typically a good idea to use **web safe fonts**.
- Can specify fonts that can be downloaded from web font providers.
- Example above shows **font name** as well as some **fallback options**.
- **Always include a fallback web safe font.**

FONT STYLING

We can change font size using the **font-size** property.

```
h1 {  
    font-size: 40px;  
}
```

- Font size is usually specified in **px** (pixels) but there are **other units** as well... we'll talk about those later this week.

FONT STYLING

We can change font color using the `color` property.

```
h1 {  
    font-size: 40px;  
    color: darkred;  
}
```

- Color can be specified in several ways
 - **keyword** (currently about 140 options such as `blue`, `darkred`, etc)
 - Six digit **hexadecimal** value (i.e. `#0000FF`, `#8B0000`, etc.)
 - Red, green, blue (**rgb**) value (i.e. `rgb(0, 0, 255)`, `rgb(139, 0, 0)`, etc)

FONT STYLING

To explore colors more, take a look at this site:

<https://www.w3schools.com/colors/>

- You'll find lots of info there including
 - Color name keywords available along with the colors they represent
 - Color converter (convert to/from name, hex value, rgb value, others)
 - Color Picker (choose a color from a palette and get all its relevant info)
 - LOTS more

SOME OTHER CSS PROPERTY EXAMPLES

There are many CSS properties you can use. We'll take a look at a couple of examples:

- border-style (required)
- border-width
- border-color
- background-color

You can find a full list of CSS properties at:

<https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/>

INTRODUCING
FORMS...

FORMS

Forms are one way to submit data from the client to the server.

You've likely encountered forms on the web when logging in to websites, posting on social media, or completing an e-commerce purchase.

Forms are enclosed within a `<form>` element.

- `<form>` element has at least two attributes:
 - **method**
 - GET
 - POST
 - **action**
 - URL the form will send its data to (an API endpoint for example)

NOTES ON USING GET AS METHOD

More about using **GET** as the **method**:

- Form data is appended into the URL in name/value pairs.
- **Never use GET to send sensitive data.** It will be visible in the URL.
- Useful for form submissions where a user wants to bookmark the result.
- **GET** is better for non-secure data, like query strings for a search engine.

NOTES ON USING POST AS METHOD

More about using **POST** as the **method**:

- Form data is sent inside the body of the HTTP request (data is not shown in URL).
- Form submissions with **POST** cannot be bookmarked.

NOTES ON USING ACTION ATTRIBUTE

More about the **action** attribute :

- The **action** attribute is the URL that data is sent to (such as an API endpoint)
- **action** often uses an absolute path.
 - An absolute path differs from a relative path by the leading / in the URL. This is useful for when the page may be at a different path than the resource being referenced.
 - Example:
 - `<form method="POST" action="/api/reservation">`
 - Absolute paths can also be a full URL, like <https://example.com/api/reservation>.

WHAT CAN WE
PUT ON A FORM?

INPUT ELEMENTS

```
<input type="text" />
```

Some examples of the type of <input> elements we can use:


- **text**
- **number**
 - Forces the input data to be numeric
- **date**
 - Provides a date picker
- **time**
 - Provides a time picker
- **checkbox**
 - allows you to check if box is checked or not

FORM LABELS

Form elements typically require a label of some sort to indicate what the input field is asking for.

HTML provides a `<label>` element which is associated with an input element.

Label text
wrapped in
`<label>`
element.



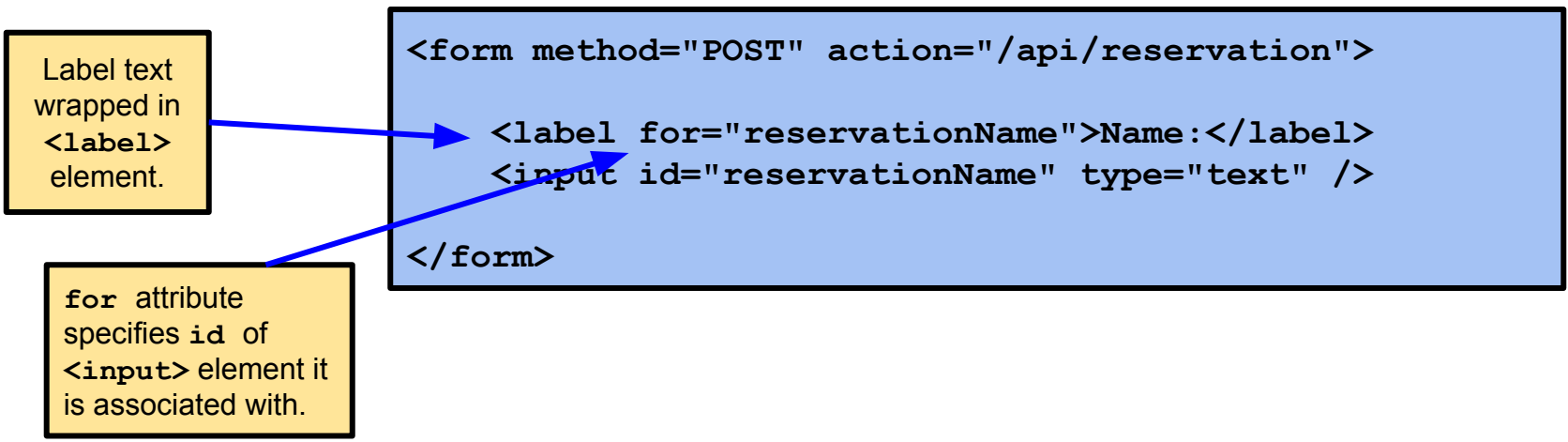
```
<form method="POST" action="/api/reservation">  
  <label for="reservationName">Name:</label>  
  <input id="reservationName" type="text" />  
</form>
```

FORM LABELS

Form elements typically require a label of some sort to indicate what the input field is asking for.

HTML provides a `<label>` element which is associated with an input element.

Label text
wrapped in
`<label>`
element.



`for` attribute
specifies id of
`<input>` element it
is associated with.

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<form method="POST" action="/api/reservation">  
  <label for="reservationName">Name:</label>  
  <input id="reservationName" type="text" />  
</form>
```

FORM ELEMENT NAMES

Form elements should also have a **name** attribute.

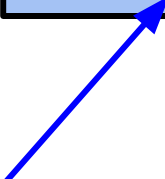
```
<input id="firstName" name="firstName" type="text" />
```

The element **id** is often used by CSS/Javascript but when a form is submitted to backend code as a set of form fields, the fields will be identified by their **name** attribute.

USING NAV AND HYPERLINKS

- You can use the `<nav>` element to give semantic meaning to the navigation portion of an HTML page.
- Navigation is often accomplished by using hyperlinks. Hyperlinks are all over the web and they are easy to add to your code.

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<a href="https://google.com">Go to Google!</a>
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The `href` attribute contains the URL to link to (remember stylesheet `<link>` element?)

The text contained within the `<a>` element is what will be displayed on the page for the link.

MORE INFO

More Info Links:

CSS Colors:

<https://www.w3schools.com/colors/>

General CSS Reference:

<https://www.w3schools.caom/cssref/>

HTML Select Tag:

https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_select.asp

HTML Radio Buttons

https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_input_type_radio.asp

General HTML element reference

<https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp>