

The logo consists of a 3D orange shield-like shape. The front face is a darker orange, while the inner recessed area is a lighter shade of orange. The word "HTML" is written in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters across the center of the front face.

HTML

HTML Basics

Preview

A web page is a collection of HTML elements. CSS can control the design of an element, like its color, font, and spacing.

CSS can also control where an element sits on a page to create a page layout.

Unit 1 “Structure your page”

Web pages made out of **HTML** and **CSS**

HTML for the **Structure**

CSS for the **Design and Layout**

HTML elements are **building blocks** of webpages.

They describe each piece of content on a web page so that the browser knows what to display.

Common HTML elements

Doctype, for example: (`<!DOCTYPE html>`) Tells the Browser which version of HTML is used.

HTML (`<html>...</html>`) Shows the Browser this is a HTML document.

Body (`<body>...</body>`) The actual content of the Webpage, everything in here shows in the Browser

Heading (`<h1-6></h1-6>`) (Different types of Headlines)

Paragraph (`<p></p>`)

Link (`TEXT`)

Image (``)

Bulleted list (``) and its elements (`TEXT`)

Classes or Groups (`<div class="CLASSNAME"></div>`)

Command Browser to load additional files, for example .css, with

`<link href=FILE.css> rel="stylesheet">` (Needs to be inside `<head>...</head>`)

Unit 2 “Style your text” and Unit 3 “Style your elements”

CSS is used to control the appearance of an HTML element through CSS Rules.

Structure of a CSS Rule

Selector (Which HTML element should be styled?)

Property (What aspect of the HTML element should be styled?)

Value (Into what should the aspect be styled?)

Syntax of a CSS Rule:

```
SELECTOR
  {
    PROPERTY: VALUE;
  }
```

The diagram illustrates the syntax of a CSS rule using the example `.class h1 { color: red; }`. The text "Syntax of a CSS Rule:" is followed by the code. Brackets and labels identify the parts: a purple bracket above `.class h1` is labeled "SELECTOR"; a blue bracket to the left of `color: red;` is labeled "PROPERTY"; and a black bracket to the right of `color: red;` is labeled "VALUE".

Classes can be used as a **Selector** with “**.CLASSNAME** {”.

Specific **HTML elements** inside a specific **class** can be targeted by writing their handle after the **class** like this “**.CLASSNAME ELEMENTNAME** {”.

Common CSS Properties

Changing Text

color (sets color with **HEX** or **RGB** codes) (**HEX=** `color: #0000ff`)
(**RGB=** `color: rgb(255,255,255)`)

font-family (changes the **font of a text**) (`font-family: 'Open Sans', sans-serif;`)

font-size (changes the **size of a text**) (`font-size: NUMBERpx;`) (**px=pixel**, other measurement systems are “**ems**” and “**rems**”)

Changing space surrounding an element or class

background-color (sets **color of the background** directly behind an **element** or **class**)

background-image (instead of color, **place image** behind an element or class
(`background-image: url('URL');`)

border (set **width, style and color** of **element's** or **classes** border)
(`border: WIDTH STYLE COLOR;`)

padding (create space between actual content and **border**)

padding-top, -bottom, -left, -right sets **padding** for specific sides of the content

margin (creates space for multiple **HTML elements** while being a transparent area **outside the border** of the element) (can be “**auto**” instead of real value)
-top, -bottom, -left, -right, available as with **padding**

Unit 4 “Organize your Page”

HTML elements are treated like boxes by CSS.

“display” Property

A box can be displayed as “**block**” or “**inline**”.

Block elements display on a **new line**.

Inline elements display on **same line** as neighboring elements

“position” Property

Moves an **element** to a specific position on the web page.

Setting “**position:**” to “**relative**”, you can use **CSS** properties

“**top:**, **left:**, **bottom:**, **right:**” to shift the element away from where it originally was, for example by using **pixel** values.

“float” Property

Pulls element to **far corner** specified by the assigned value (“**float: right;**” for **far right** corner)