

Announcements

- Some resources
 - <http://jsfiddle.net/>
 - <http://www.drupalgardens.com/>

HTML Table

- To define a table us the <table> tag
 - By default borders are not visible
 - Using CSS to see borders
- Tags
 - <tr> </tr> → defines a row
 - <td></td> → defines a data element
 - <th></th> → defines a header data element
 - <caption> </caption>
 - Must be inserted immediate after the <table> tag
- **Example:** TableNoBorders.html
- **Example:** TableWithBorders.html

Block VS Inline Elements

- Block vs. inline elements
 - Begin on new lines whereas inline elements don't
- Block elements examples
 - `<p>`, headings, lists, tables
- Inline elements
 - `<a>`, ``
- Block elements → may contain other block elements, inline elements and data. Some block elements may not contain other block elements
- Some elements must appear within block elements

Other HTML Elements

- `<div>`
 - Defines areas in your document
- `<script>`
 - Allow us to include javascript

jQuery Mobile

- jQuery Mobile → HTML5-based user interface system for all popular mobile device platforms
 - <http://jquerymobile.com/>
- Example
 - <http://www.cs.umd.edu/~nelson/mobile>
 - Let's take a look at the HTML

CSS

- CSS → Cascading Style Sheets
- Official W3C standard for controlling presentation
- Specification: <http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/>
- Style Sheets
 - Text file with rules. It includes no html
 - Style sheets files use a .css extension
 - Allows you to apply typographic styles (font size, line spacing, etc.)
 - Allows you to apply spacing instructions
 - Allows you to have page layout control
 - Smaller html files by avoiding redundancy in style specification
 - Easy update a collection of pages by updating only a single file
 - **Example:** ExternalFile.css
- Why CSS? <http://www.csszengarden.com/>
- Will discuss CSS2 (also talk about CSS3)

CSS

- Rule → Basic element of a style sheet
- Rule → describes the formatting associated with a page element
- Rule format

selector declaration

- ***selector*** → identifies what should be styled in a web document (e.g., h1, p).
- ***declaration*** → what and how that portion of the web document should be modified

CSS

- declaration → consists of *property: value* pair(s) enclosed in { }
- Examples:

```
h1 {color: green}
p {
  font-size: 2em;
  color: red;
}
```

- **Example:** ExternalFile.css
- Popular properties → color, font-family, font-size, text-decoration
- CSS Properties
 - <http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/>

Types of Style Sheets

- **Inline**
 - Style information applied to specific tag (e.g., <p style=...”)
 - Avoid if possible
- **Internal**
 - Using the <style> tag in the header of the html document.
 - Convenient to provide own style to a specific page
 - Example: InternalStyle.html
- **External**
 - External style sheet which web pages link to (see <link> tag)
 - Preferred approach
 - Example: ExternalFile.html and ExternalFile.css

CSS Validator

- <http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/>
- Notice you have three choices
 - By URI
 - By File Upload
 - By direct input

Colors

- You can specify colors using one of the following predefined colors:

yellow, white, teal, silver, red, purple, orange, olive, navy, maroon, lime, green, gray, fuchsia, blue, black, aqua

- Source for colors

http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_colors.asp

- You can specify a color by indicating the red, green and blue components. For example, all the following are equivalent:
 - red
 - rgb(255,0,0)
 - #ff0000
- Color picker extension for chrome
 - colorPicker

Setting Size

- Length units - centimeters (cm), millimeters (mm), etc.
- Percentages → size of the font is based on the size of the parent element
- Relative
 - ex → height of the lowercase x in the font
 - em
 - Corresponds to the value of the font-size property of the element on which is used. If it appears in the font-size property itself it refers to the font-size of the parent element
 - If the parent is body tag and no font size is specified then the size is looked in the user's preferences specified in the browser
- Preferred → relative and percentages

CSS Comments

- **Comments** → Surrounded by `/* */`
 - You can use them to disable styles
- **Inheritance of Properties** → A child element inherits the same properties of its parent element (unless otherwise indicated by the CSS specification)

Kinds of Selectors

- **Type Selectors** → Those based on the name of an HTML tag (e.g., p, table, etc.)
 - p { color: red; }
- **Pseudo-classes** → attached to selectors to specify a state. Four popular pseudo-classes are:
 - a:link → initial color of a link
 - a:visited → color for a visited link
 - a:hover → color when mouse hover over link
 - a:active → color during the clicking of the link
 - **Order is important (LoVeHAte)**
- **Example:** Selectors.html, Selectors.css

Kinds of selectors

- **Class Selectors** → Allow us to apply the same rules to many elements
 - Use when you need to apply a style many times in your document
 - Created with a period (also known as full stop)
 - **Example:** Selectors.html, Selectors.css
- **ID Selectors** → Similar to class selectors but appear only once in the document
 - Used when you need to apply a style only once in your document
 - Created using #
 - **Example:** Selectors.html, Selectors.css
- **Others**
 - Descendant, child, attribute, universal selectors