

WISH's Build a Website Workshop

HTML & CSS Guide

What is HTML and CSS?

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language and CSS stands for Cascading Stylesheets. HTML provides a framework and structure for the content that will be your website. On the other hand, CSS is a presentation language used to style the appearance of the content. You can think of the two like cake (HTML) and icing (CSS)!

HTML:

Elements - Elements help define what is what in HTML and create the structure and content. Some examples include text elements and picture elements. Elements are identified in tags.

Tags - Angled brackets called “tags” surround an element. Most tags have an opening tag (<) and an ending tag (>). In between the opening and ending tag is the content.

For example: <p>....</p>

Attributes - Attributes are properties used to provide more information about an element. Attributes are placed within the opening tag, but not the end. An attribute usually contains the attribute name, an equals sign, and then a quoted attribute value.

*For example: *

Other elements worth mentioning:

- Head - The head tag will be used later to help with the CSS styling!
- Body - All of the content of the website goes here. Most (if not all) elements should be placed within the body.
- Div - A div is an easy way to create different sections within your content. This helps to organize your code. Not absolutely necessary, but this is good practice.
- Text elements
 - Headers (h1, h2, h3) - Distinguish the difference between the different numbers used.
 - Paragraph (p)
- Links (img src for images, a href for text)
- Line break (br) - Inserts a single line break.

- This is an empty tag = no end tag needed!
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CSS:

Selector - A selector defines what HTML elements to target. A selector is followed by curly brackets.

For example:

```
p {  
}
```

Properties - A property tells us what styles should be applied to the element. Properties are placed within the curly brackets, followed by a colon, the value, and a semicolon.

For example:

```
p {  
    color: red;  
}
```

Values - Values are placed after the property to define how the style should change. For example, a text element can be styled with the property as “color” and the value as “red.” What do you think that would do?

Other properties worth mentioning:

- Text-align
 - Font-size
 - Color
 - Max-width
 - Display
 - Margin, margin-left, margin-right, margin-top, margin-bottom
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Additional Resources

Here are some useful resources for learning more about HTML and CSS.

- **W3 Schools:** <http://www.w3schools.com/html/>
- **Mozilla’s Developer Guide (HTML):** <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML>
 - Extensive Reference: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Reference>

- **Mozilla's Developer Guide (CSS):** <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS>
 - Extensive Reference: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Reference>

Wanna snaz up your design?

- **Google Fonts:** <https://fonts.google.com/>
 - How to use Google Fonts:
https://developers.google.com/fonts/docs/getting_started
- **CSS Colors:** https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors.asp

Interested in saving your work?

- **GitHub**
 - GitHub is a great way to showcase your future coding projects and an easy way to make a website.
 - Make a GitHub account here: <https://github.com/>
 - Directions on how to host your website: <https://pages.github.com/>