HTML & CSS

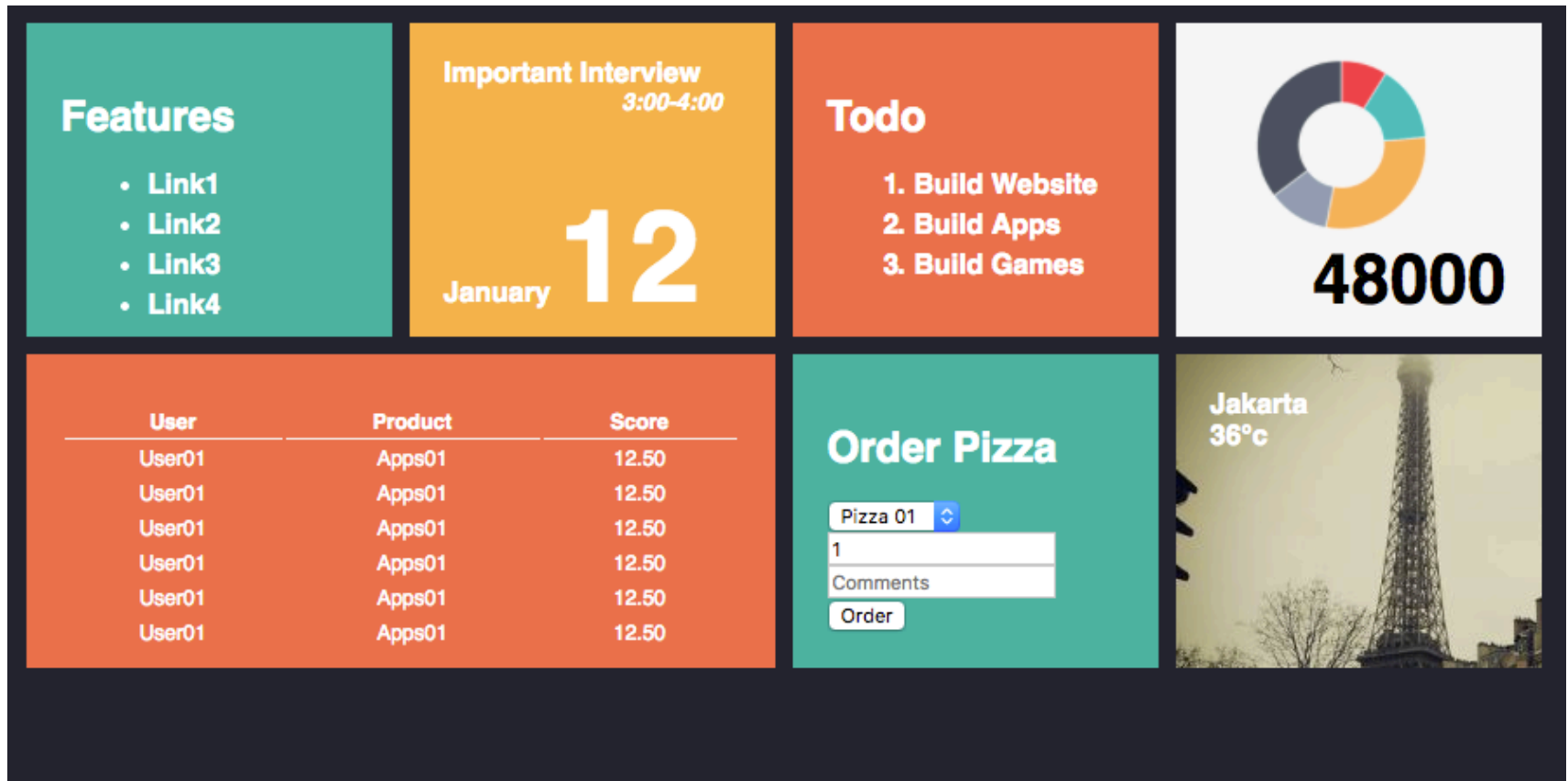## Day-1

Requirement

- Browser
- Code Editor Ex :
  - Visual Studio Code
  - Bracket
  - Atom
- No prior knowledge required

Final Project

Features

- Link1
- Link2
- Link3
- Link4

Important Interview
3:00-4:00

January **12**

Todo

1. Build Website
2. Build Apps
3. Build Games

48000

User	Product	Score
User01	Apps01	12.50
User01	Apps01	12.50
User01	Apps01	12.50
User01	Apps01	12.50
User01	Apps01	12.50
User01	Apps01	12.50

Order Pizza

Pizza 01

1

Comments

Order

Jakarta
36°c

Modern Web

HTML = Structure

CSS = Presentation

JavaScript = Behavior

HTML is easy to learn. So don't wait! Dive right in!

Analogy

HTML + CSS + JavaScript

HTML Page Structure

```
<html>

    <head>

        <title>Page title</title>

    </head>

    <body>

        <h1>This is a heading</h1>

        <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

        <p>This is another paragraph.</p>

    </body>

</html>
```

HTML Head

the head's content is not displayed on the page. Instead, the head's job is to contain metadata about the document

ex :

```
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>My test page</title>
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
  <meta name="author" content="bangsacerdas">
  <meta name="description" content="bangsacerdas institute">
<script src="my-js-file.js"></script>
</head>
```

HTML ELEMENTS

An HTML element usually consists of a start tag and end tag

`<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>`

HTML elements with no content are called empty elements. Empty elements do not have an end tag, such as the <br> element

The HTML5 standard does not require lowercase tags, but W3C recommends lowercase in HTML, and demands lowercase for stricter document types like XHTML.

Self-Closing Elements

```
<br/>
<hr/>
<img/>
<input/>
<meta/>
```

Nested HTML Elements

HTML elements can be nested (elements can contain elements)

```
<p>My cat is <strong>very</strong> grumpy.</p>
```

```
<p>My cat is <strong>very grumpy.</p></strong>
```

HTML text fundamentals

One of HTML's main jobs is to give text structure and meaning (also known as semantics,) so that a browser can display it correctly.

Heading & Paragraph HTML

Heading

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
```

Paragraph

```
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet</p>
```

Text Formatting HTML

\<b\> - Bold text

\<strong\> - Important text

\<i\> - Italic text

\<em\> - Emphasized text

\<mark\> - Marked text

\<small\> - Small text

\<del\> - Deleted text

\<ins\> - Inserted text

\<sub\> - Subscript text

\<sup\> - Superscript text

HTML Attributes

- ✓ All HTML elements can have **attributes**
- ✓ Attributes provide **additional information** about an element
- ✓ Attributes are always specified in the **start tag**
- ✓ Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

Ex :

```
<p title="I'm a tooltip">
This is a paragraph.
</p>
```

Core Attributes

- ✓ **id**

  ex :
  ```
  <p id="html">This para explains what is HTML</p>
  <p id="css">This para explains what is CSS</p>
  ```

- ✓ **title**

  ex :
  ```
  <h3 title="tooltips">Titled Heading Tag Example</h3>
  ```

- ✓ **class**

  ex :
  ```
  <h3 class="class1 class2">Titled Heading Tag Example</h3>
  ```

- ✓ **style**

  ex :
  ```
  <p style="font-family:arial; color:#FF0000;">Some text...</p>
  ```

Common HTML Attributes

Attribute	Description
alt	Specifies an alternative text for an image, when the image cannot be displayed
disabled	Specifies that an input element should be disabled
href	Specifies the URL (web address) for a link
id	Specifies a unique id for an element
src	Specifies the URL (web address) for an image
style	Specifies an inline CSS style for an element
title	Specifies extra information about an element (displayed as a tool tip)

HTML Attribute Rules

✓ Use Lowercase Attributes

✓ Quote Attribute Values

✓ Single or Double Quotes?

Basic HTML

List
Unordered
ex :
```
<ul>
    <li>milk</li>
    <li>eggs</li>
    <li>bread</li>
    <li>humous</li>
</ul>
```
Ordered
```
<ol>
    <li>milk</li>
    <li>eggs</li>
    <li>bread</li>
    <li>humous</li>
</ol>
```

Unordered List HTML

Value	Description
disc	Sets the list item marker to a bullet (default)
circle	Sets the list item marker to a circle
square	Sets the list item marker to a square
none	The list items will not be marked

Ordered Basic HTML

Ordered List type (Attributes)

Type	Description
type="1"	The list items will be numbered with numbers (default)
type="A"	The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters
type="a"	The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters
type="I"	The list items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers
type="i"	The list items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers

HTML Images

In HTML, images are defined with the `<img>`tag.

Syntax :

```
<img src="url" alt="some_text"
style="width:width;height:height;">
```

HTML Links

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document

```
<a href="url">link text</a>
```

Default :

An unvisited link is underlined and blue

A visited link is underlined and purple

An active link is underlined and red

HTML Links

The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

_blank - Opens the linked document in a new window or tab

_self - Opens the linked document in the same window/tab as it was clicked (this is default)

HTML Tables

The HTML tables allow web authors to arrange data like text, images, links, other tables, etc. into rows and columns of cells.

The HTML tables are created using the `<table>` tag in which the `<tr>` tag is used to create table rows and `<td>` tag is used to create data cells.

HTML Grouping tags

Tag	Description
<div>	Defines a section in a document (block-level)
<span>	Defines a section in a document (inline)

HTML CSS

Inline
```
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a Blue Heading</h1>
```

Internal
```
<style>
h1 {
    color: blue;
    font-family: verdana;
    font-size: 300%;

}
p  {
    color: red;
    font-family: courier;
    font-size: 160%;
}
</style>
```
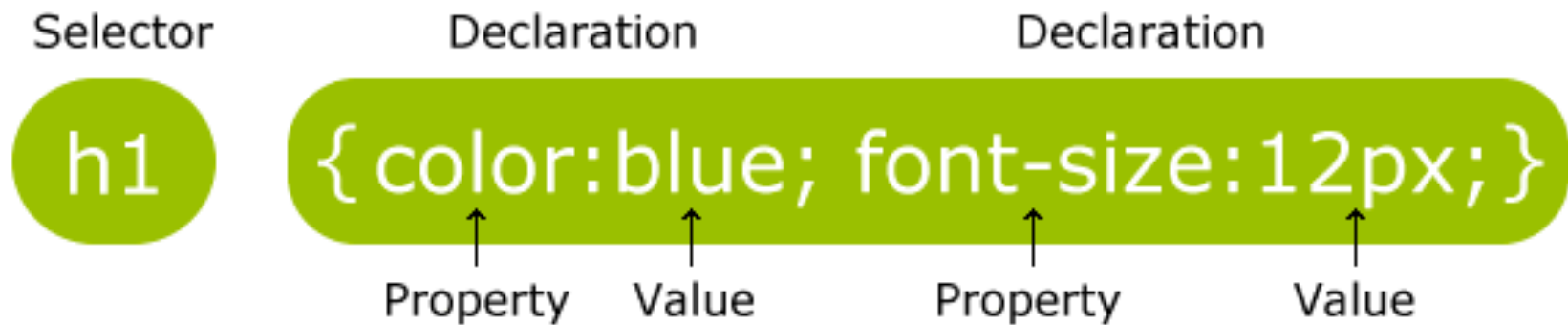**External**
```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
```

How To Added CSS

- Inline - by using the style attribute in HTML elements

- Internal - by using a <style> element in the <head> section

- External - by using an external CSS file

CSS Syntax

Selector   Declaration   Declaration

h1 { color:blue; font-size:12px; }

Property   Value   Property   Value

CSS Selectors

The Universal selector
```
* {
    color: blue;
    background-color: white;
  }
```
The element Selector
```
p {
    text-align: center;
    color: red;
}
```
The id selector
```
 #para1 {
    text-align: center;
    color: red;
}
```

CSS Selectors

The class selector
```
.center {
    text-align: center;
    color: red;
}


p.center {
    text-align: center;
    color: red;
}
```
The group selector
```
h1, h2, p {
    text-align: center;
    color: red;
}
```

CSS Box Model