HTML/CSS 201

Here are a few HTML tags that we haven't seen yet, but are very important!

<title></title>

- <title> belongs in the <head> of your document

- It tells the browser what title to display in the tab

```
<head>

  <title>Adam's Website</title>

</head>
```

<table>, <tr>, <td>, <th>

- <table> represents a table

- <tr> represents a row

- <td> represents a cell

- <th> represents a header cell

- Tables used to be *the way* to code html

```html
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Email</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Adam</td>
    <td>adam@gmail.com</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

<iframe></iframe>

- <iframe /> lets you load other webpages as an element in your document

- Be careful! Your website can be susceptible to XSS (cross-site scripting)

```
<iframe
    src="https://w3schools.com"></iframe>
```

<header>, <footer>, <main>

- <header>, <footer>, and <main> behave just like <div>

- They provide semantic information to search engines to make your website easy to search

```
<header>
    This is the header.
</header>
<main>
    This is the main content.
</main>
<footer>
    This is the footer.
</footer>
```

<form>, <input>, <textarea>, <select>, <button>

- These tags are meant for user input

- Become familiar with these! Most websites require user input, and each tag has its own quirks

```html
<form>
  <input type="text" placeholder="email" />
  <input type="radio" />
  <input type="checkbox" />
  <input type="password" />

  <select>
    <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
    <option value="saab">Saab</option>
    <option value="audi">Audi</option>
  </select>

  <textarea rows="4" cols="50"></textarea>

  <button type="submit">Done</button>
</form>
```
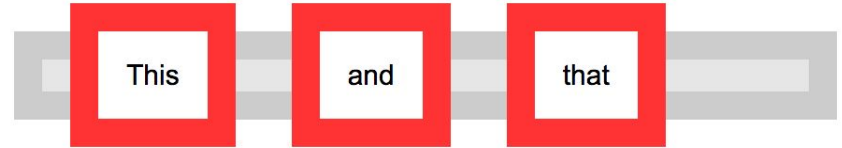
And here are some CSS properties you should familiarize yourselves with
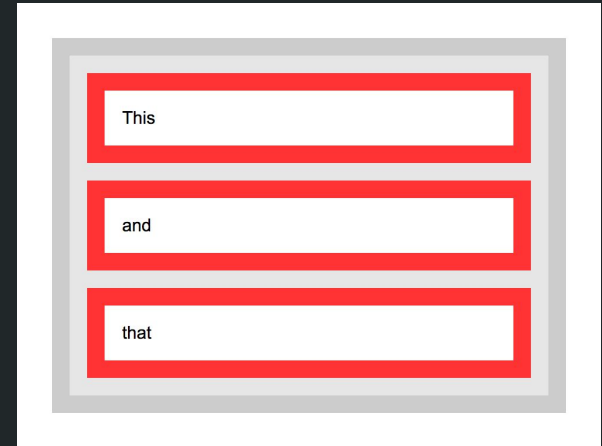
display

- The display property can be set to: none, inline, block, and many more

- Some elements are inline by default (<p>, <a>)

- Others are block by default (<div>, <img />)

Inline:

This   and   that

Block:

This

and

that

display

- The display property can be set to: none, inline, block, and many more

- Some elements are inline by default (<p>, <a>)

- Others are block by default (<div>, <img />)

```css
a {
    display: none;
}

div > li {
    display: inline;
}

* {
    display: block;
}
```

position

- Default position is "static"

- "Relative" elements allow the top, left, right, bottom properties

- "Absolute" also allows top, left, right, and bottom, but relative to its first "relative" ancestor

- "Fixed" positions relative to the screen

```css
a {
    position: static;
}

div > li {
    position: relative;
}

* {
    position: absolute;
}

.myClass {
    position: fixed;
}
```
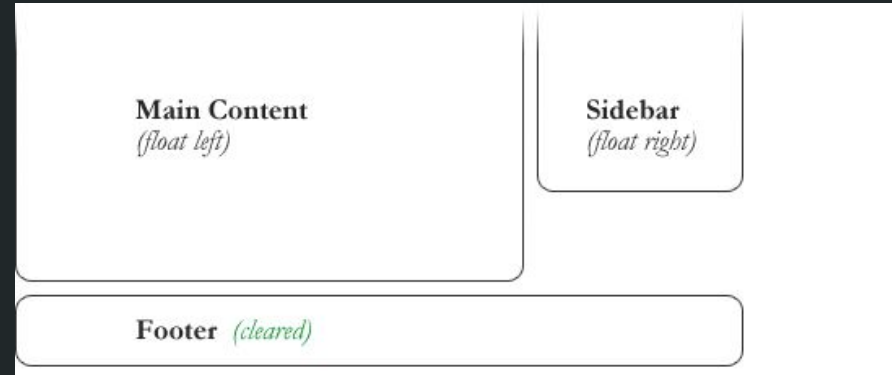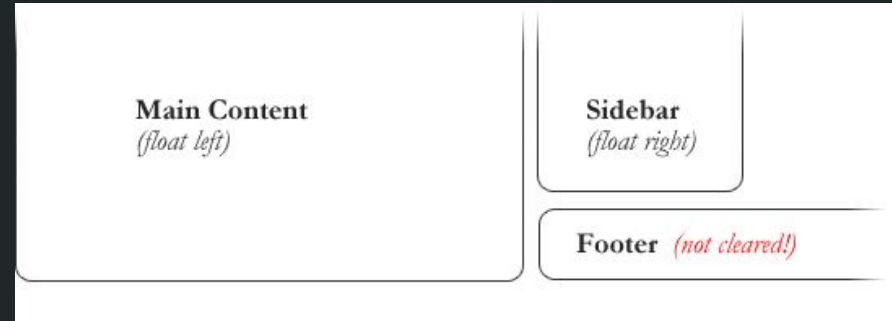
float, clear

- The float property determines how the element floats around other content
- Clear is float's sister property - prevents floating

float, clear

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- Clear is float's sister property - prevents floating

```css
a {
    float: right;
}

div > li {
    float: left;
}

* {
    float: none;
}

.myClass {
    float: right;
    clear: both;
}
```

Color transparency

- Colors are usually defined with hex code (#ff2599)

- However, rgba should be used for transparent colors

- The "a" stands for alpha, which is a value between 0.0 and 1.0

```
a {
    color: #FF88AA;
}

div > li {
    color: rgba(255, 136, 170, 0.8);
}
```

:hover

- The :hover selector selects elements that the mouse is currently hovered over

- Makes for a subtle but powerful effect!

```css
a {
    color: red;
}

a:hover {
    color: purple;
}
```

CSS transitions

- The transition property allows for animation of *almost* any css style

- This also makes for a subtle but powerful effect (especially when combined with :hover)

```css
a {
    color: red;
    transition: color 0.3s;
}

a:hover  {
    color: purple;
}
```