



MAKING WEBSITES!

# HTML

(hypertext markup language)

We use this to define the content of our website.

Things like images, headings and the text of the page go here and each page of the site will have it's own html file.

```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3   <title>Page Title</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6   Website Content Here
7 </body>
8 </html>
```

index.html

# HTML

## ADDING TEXT

We use the text tags ranging from `<h1>` down to `<h6>` for titles and `<p>` tags for paragraphs of text.

**Remember to always close your tags!**

```
<h1>Coderdojo</h1>
<h2>22 Mars 2014 @ NUMA, Paris</h2>
<p>CoderDojo Paris fait partie ...</p>
<p>Au Dojo, les jeunes apprennent ...</p>
```

index.html

# HTML

## ADDING IMAGES

Images can be added using HTML too - good image formats to use are JPGs (for photographs), GIFs (few colours and/or with animation) and SVGs (scalable vector graphics look good at all sizes)

**For <img> tags you close them a little differently, check it!**

```

```

index.html

# HTML

## ADDING LINKS

To link pages together we can use `<a>` tags with the href of where we want to go.

**For links you wrap the text you want to use to explain the where the link goes in an `<a>` tag like this...**

```
<h2>22 Mars 2014 @ <a href="https://www.google.com/maps/place/39+Rue+du+Caire/">NUMA, Paris</a></h2>
```

index.html

In this example clicking the link will go to Google's map page showing the location of NUMA.

# CSS

(cascading style sheets)

OK, so far so good - we have some information.

**BUT!** at the moment it looks really bad...

CSS is here to help - we use it to make a website look good. First we add it to the `<head>` of our `.html` page...

```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3   <title>Coderdojo - Paris</title>
4   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="assets/
css/styles.css">
5 </head>
```

index.html

# CSS

## ADDING BACKGROUND COLOR

Why is this useful?

Because now we can start adding some color, change sizes of text, move things where we want and generally start making things look better.

Lets start by adding a color to the background of the page.

```
1 body {  
2   background-color: lightblue;  
3 }
```

assets/styles.css

# CSS

## USING HEX COLORS

OK, we have a background color - but it is exactly what we want.

To get the right color we can set it exactly using a **HEX value** you can find this value using a color picker on your computer & it looks something like this...

```
1 body {  
2   background-color: #00AFF1;  
3 }
```

assets/styles.css



# CSS

## CHANGING THE FONT

We can easily change the font from Times New Roman to something different using CSS.

The problem is if we want to use a font we need to make sure everyone that sees our page has it.

Arial is a font that everyone has, so lets start with that...

```
1 body {  
2   background-color: #00AFF1;  
3   font-family: "Arial", sans-serif;  
4 }
```

assets/styles.css

# CSS

## USING CUSTOM FONTS

If we want to use our own fonts then we have to include them in the CSS, don't worry! just include the small text...

```
1 body {  
2   background-color: #00AFF1;  
3   font-family: "Brandon Text", "Arial", sans-serif;  
4 }  
  
5  
6 @font-face {  
7   font-family: 'Brandon Text';  
8   src: url('/assets/fonts/brandon_text_regular.eot');  
9   src: url('/assets/fonts/brandon_text_regular.eot?#iefix') format('embedded-opentype'),  
10      url('/assets/fonts/brandon_text_regular.woff') format('woff'),  
11      url('/assets/fonts/brandon_text_regular.ttf') format('truetype'),  
12      url('/assets/fonts/brandon_text_regular.svg#4582969d6388a5dded4cbb4ff7487e0a') format('svg');  
13   font-style: normal;  
14   font-weight: normal;  
15 }
```

this might seem a bit scary, but there are services like <https://www.google.com/fonts> & <http://www.fontsquirrel.com/> that can help.

# CSS

## ADDING ANOTHER FONT

We are going to include a second font like this to use for the titles, it's the same style but thinner. Again, don't worry!

```
h1, h2 {  
  font-weight: 200;  
}  
  
@font-face {  
  font-family: 'Brandon Text';  
  src: url('/assets/fonts/brandon_text_light.eot');  
  src: url('/assets/fonts/brandon_text_light.eot?#iefix') format('embedded-opentype'),  
        url('/assets/fonts/brandon_text_light.woff') format('woff'),  
        url('/assets/fonts/brandon_text_light.ttf') format('truetype'),  
        url('/assets/fonts/brandon_text_light.svg#b2e83f21a04278900d92d2a5931f7dc3') format('svg');  
  font-style: normal;  
  font-weight: 200;  
}
```

assets/styles.css

# CSS

## CENTERING THE TITLES

This is easy, just use text-align like we did to set the weight.

```
h1, h2 {  
  font-weight: 200;  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

assets/styles.css

# CSS

## CENTERING LOGO

This is trickier, don't worry if this doesn't make sense yet. first, give the logo a class so we can select in the CSS...

```

```

index.html

Then in the CSS use margin property to align it into the center. The **auto** lets the left and right margins center it.

```
.coderdojo-logo {  
  display: block;  
  margin: 50px auto;  
}
```

assets/styles.css

# CSS

## SPACING AROUND PAGE & COLOUR

A couple of last things, we can make sure the text doesn't sit right against the page and use the dark blue color isn't of the black currently being used for the color of the text.

Just add these two lines to the body CSS.

```
body {  
  background-color: #00AFF1;  
  font-family: "Brandon Text", "Arial", sans-serif;  
  margin: 50px;  
  color: #00324B;  
}
```

# CSS

## MAKING THE TITLES BIGGER

We can use font-size to make our titles bigger, like this...

```
h1 {  
  font-size: 64px;  
}  
  
h2 {  
  font-size: 48px;  
}
```

# CSS

## CHANGING THE LINK COLOR

A final thing - we can change the color of links by adding some CSS to the link selector like this...

```
a {  
  text-decoration: none;  
  color: #F7391A;  
}
```





LETS MAKE SOMETHING!