今天的目标

- 学习HTML / CSS基础
- 创建个人profile page 例子
- 通过Github Pages把页面上传到网上

Lecture Boilerplate

https://github.com/lewagon/html-demo

```
cd ~/code/$GITHUB_USERNAME
git clone git@github.com:lewagon/html-demo.git
cd html-demo
rm -rf .git
stt
```

前端

是针对**浏览器**而开发的

content
+ structure

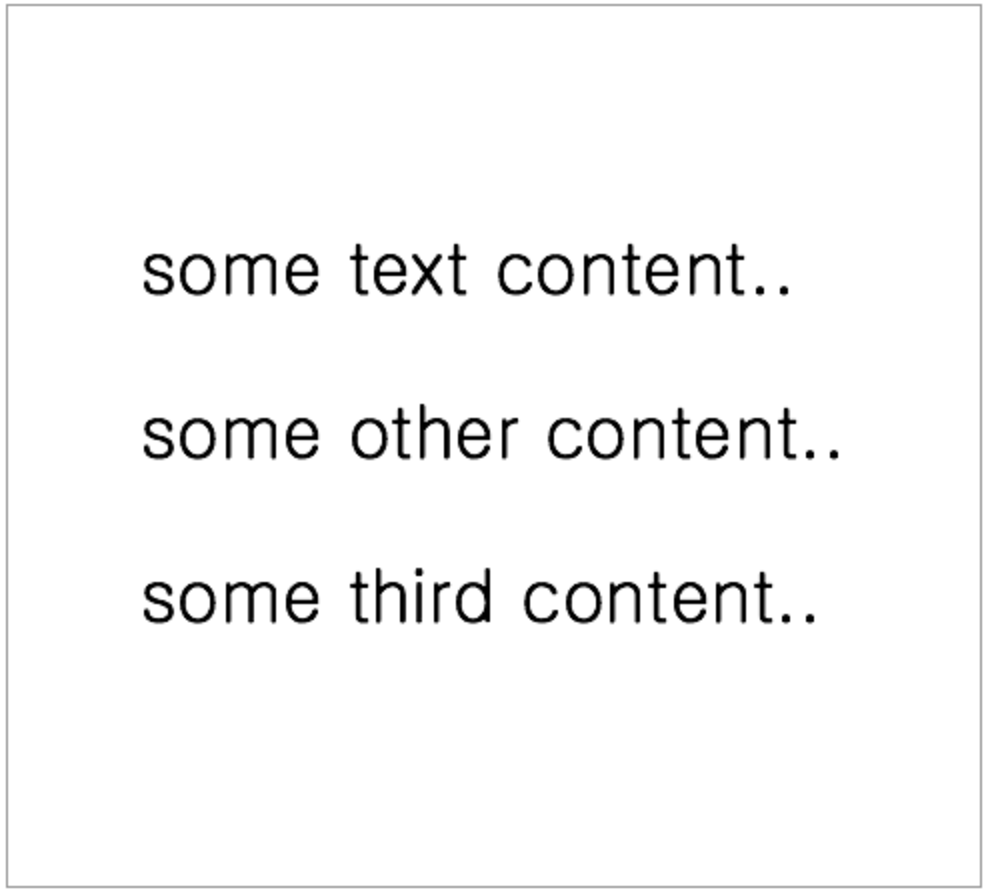
style

dynamism
+ usability

是一种标记语言（markup language）== 结构

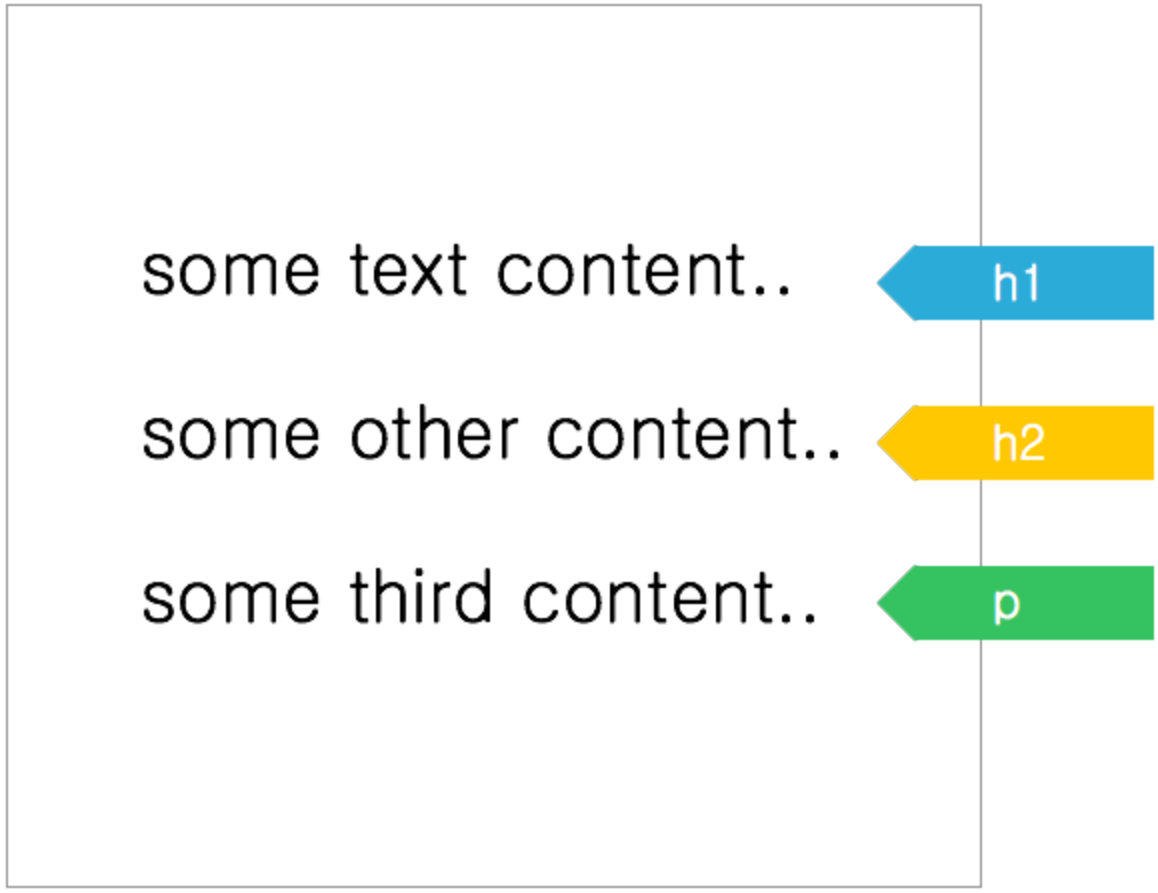
HTML 超文本标记语言

网页将显示不同的内容



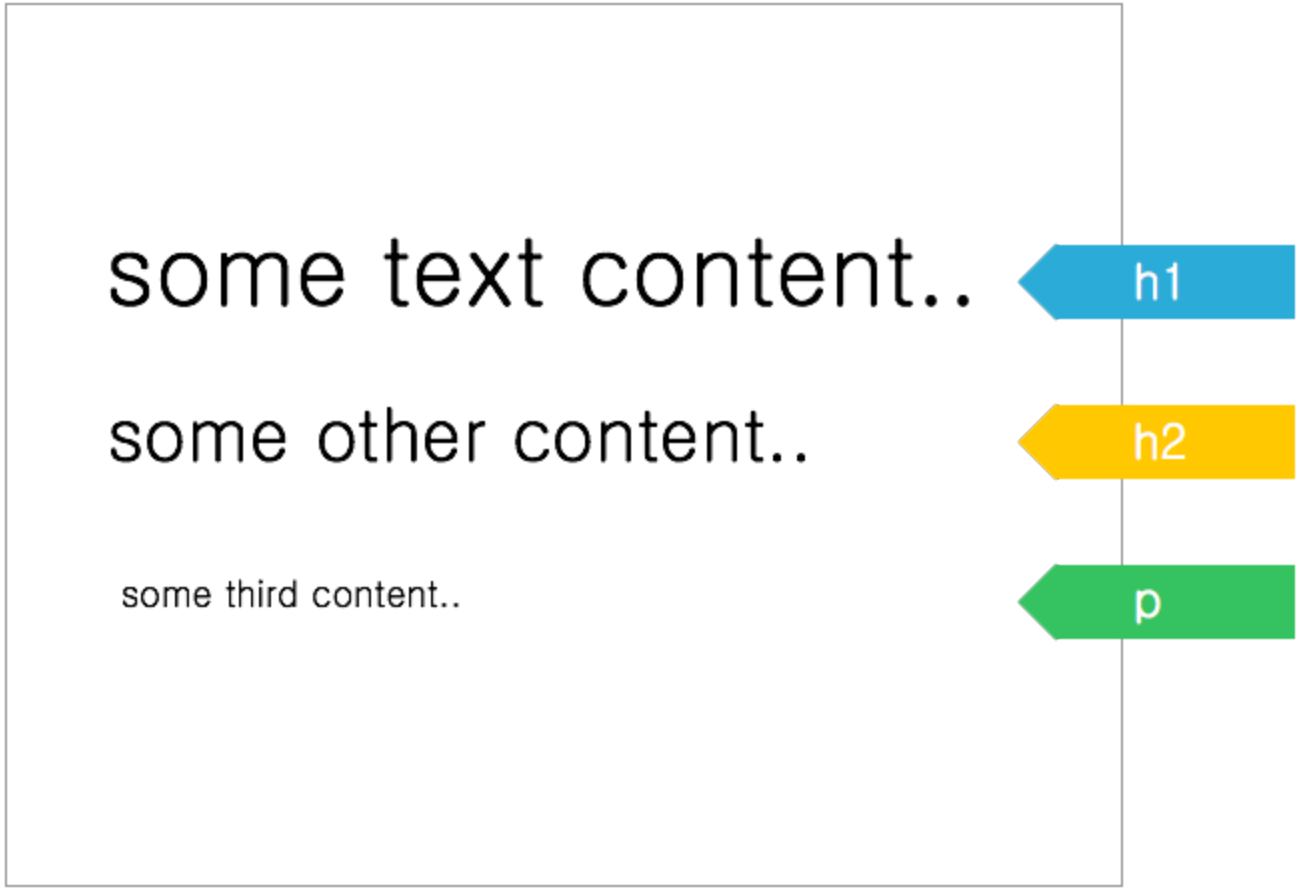
HTML 超文本标记语言

标签（tags）是用来**定义**内容的



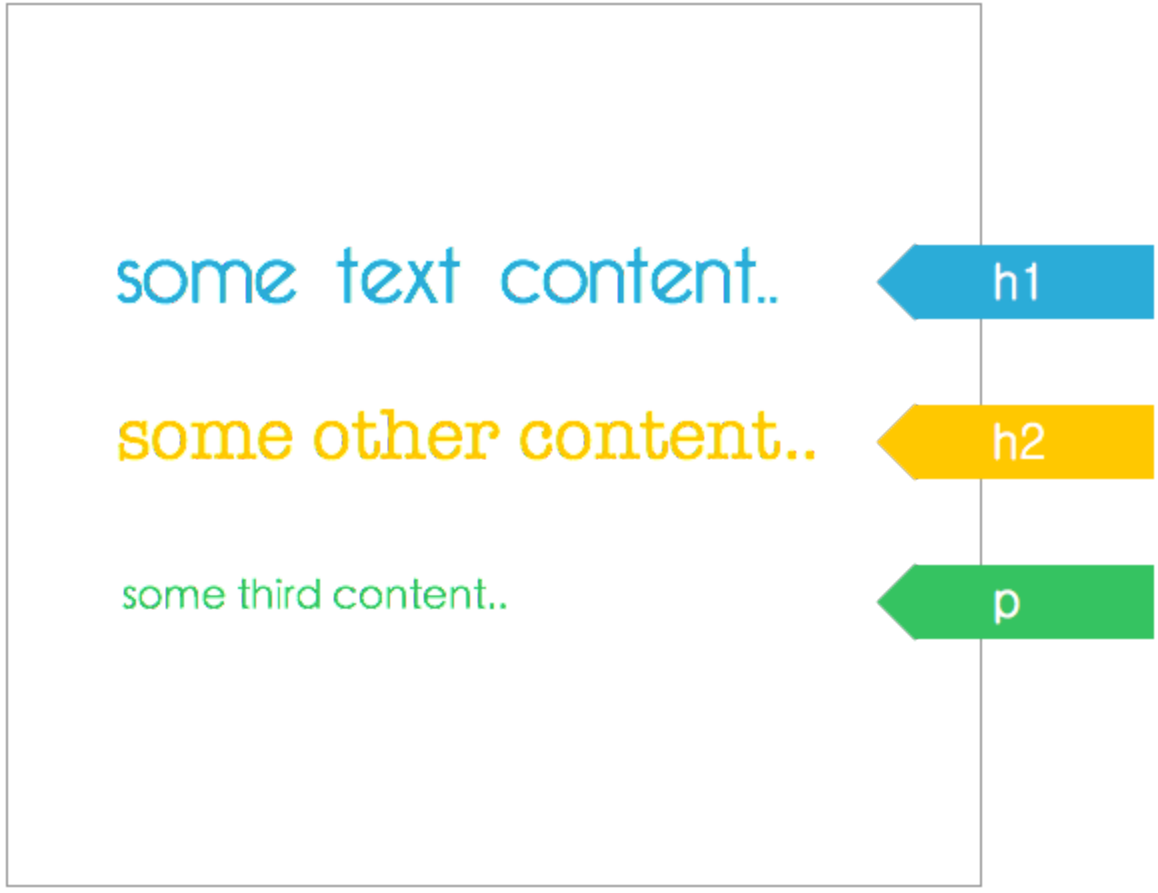
HTML 超文本标记语言

因此，将应用**浏览器默认的样式**



HTML 超文本标记语言

也可以对标签的样式进行修改



HTML结构

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<!<!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--- end of file <!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--->
```

HTML结构

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>









</html>
<!<!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--- end of file <!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>

    <!<!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--- 元素包含了文档的元（meta）数据 <!-- footer: Le Wagon China
![bg](background.png)

--->

  </head>
  <body>

    <!<!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--- 元素包含了可见的页面内容 <!-- footer: Le Wagon China Produ
![bg](background.png)

--->

  </body>
</html>
<!<!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
```

Le Wagon China Product

![bg](background.png)

HTML结构 - head

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Page Title. Maximum length 60-70 characters</t
    <meta name="description" content="Page description. N
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>

  </body>
</html>
<!<!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--- end of file <!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--->
```

```
<head>
  <!<!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--- Google文本 <!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--->
  <title>Coding Bootcamp Le Wagon | Europe's Best Coding |
  <!<!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--- Google描述 <!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--->
  <meta name="description" content="Le Wagon is Europe’s |
</head>
```

Coding Bootcamp Le Wagon | Europe's Best Coding Bootcamp

https://www.lewagon.com/ ▾

HTML结构 - head & Facebook

```
<head>
  <meta property="og:title" content="Le Wagon – The Frenc
  <meta property="og:image" content="facebook-card.jpg">
  <meta property="og:description" content="Le Wagon is th
  <meta property="og:site_name" content="Le Wagon"/>
</head>
```

HTML结构 - head & Twitter

```
<head>
  <meta name="twitter:card" content="summary_large_image">
  <meta name="twitter:site" content="@Lewagonparis">
  <meta name="twitter:title" content="Le Wagon - The Fren
  <meta name="twitter:description" content="Le Wagon is t
  <meta name="twitter:creator" content="@Lewagonparis">
  <meta name="twitter:image:src" content="http://twitter-
</head>
```

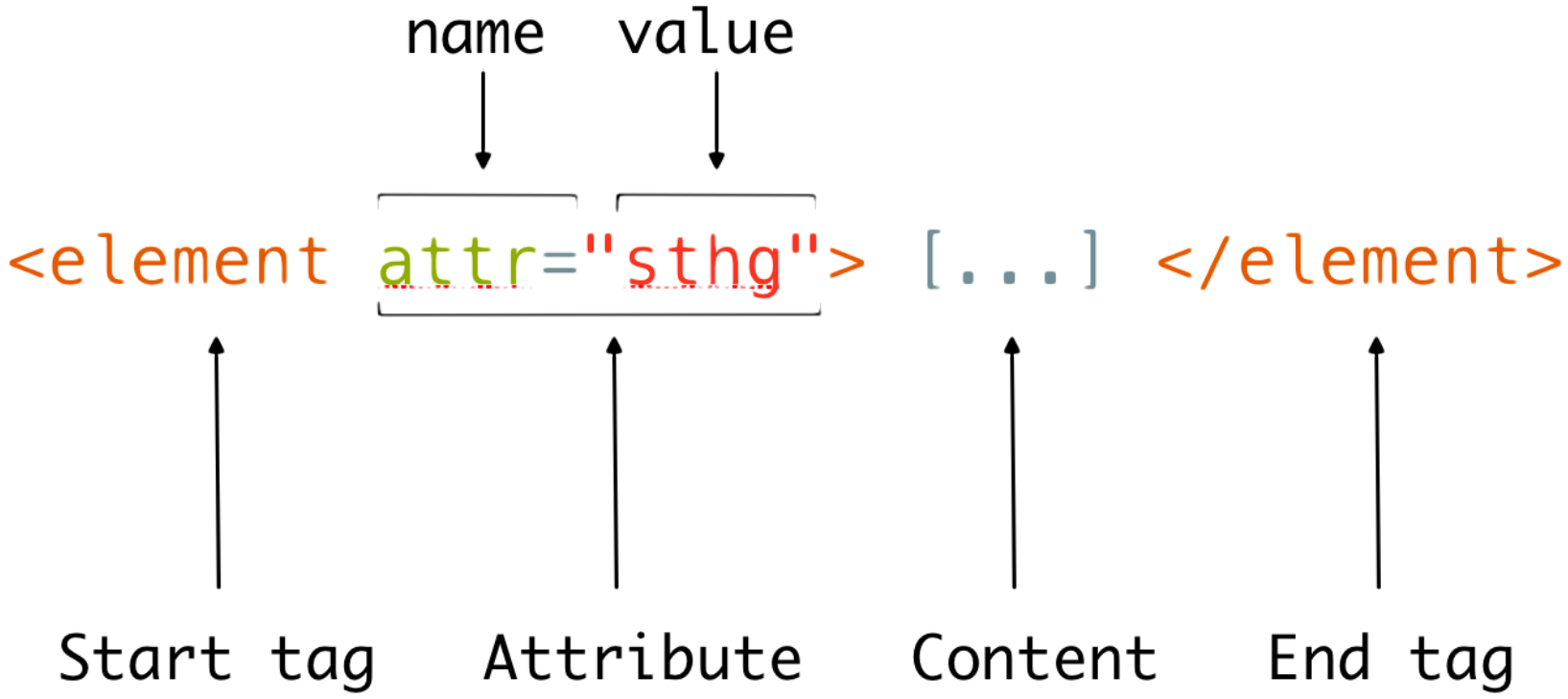
HTML结构 - body

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Hello world</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello buddies!</h1>
  </body>
</html>
<!<!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--- end of file <!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--->
```

基本语法


name
value
<element attr="sthg"> [...] </element>
Start tag
Attribute
Content
End tag

例如：

```
<a href="https://www.lewagon.com" target="_blank">
  Le Wagon
</a>
```

结果：Le Wagon

Quiz

请指出：

- 标签的名称（tag's name）
- 内容（content）
- 两个属性（attributes） 的名称（name）及值（value）

标题

```
<h1>[...]</h1>  <!<!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--- 每个网页只能拥有一个<h1>标签! 对SEO有影响 <!-- footer: Le W
![bg](background.png)

--->

<h2>[...]</h2>
<h3>[...]</h3>
<h4>[...]</h4>
<h5>[...]</h5>
<h6>[...]</h6>
```

段落

```
<p>
  Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing eli
  Veritatis laboriosam mollitia autem at ab omnis iure qu
  asperiores inventore eos nam aut iusto officiis deserun
  nihil, sequi tempore impedit quae?
</p>
```

强调文本

```
<p>
  You can emphasize <em>some words</em>,
  and even <strong>more if needed</strong>
</p>
```

列表

```
<h2>Shopping List</h2>
<ul>
  <li>Milk</li>
  <li>Butter</li>
</ul>

<h2>World Cup 2018</h2>
<ol>
  <li>France</li>
  <li>Croatia</li>
  <li>Belgium</li>
  <li>England</li>
</ol>
```

图片

```
<img src="logo.png" alt="Le Wagon logo">
```

表单

```
<form>
  <input type="email">
  <input type="password">
  <input type="submit" value="Log in">
</form>
```

还有更多

- codeguide.co
- MDN文档

Live-code

接下来，我们将添加一些HTML内容到profile page中！

img

CSS

还有CSS

- 用Chrome的开发工具剪切medium.com的 `<head>` 区域
- 你看到的是一个没有CSS样式的网站

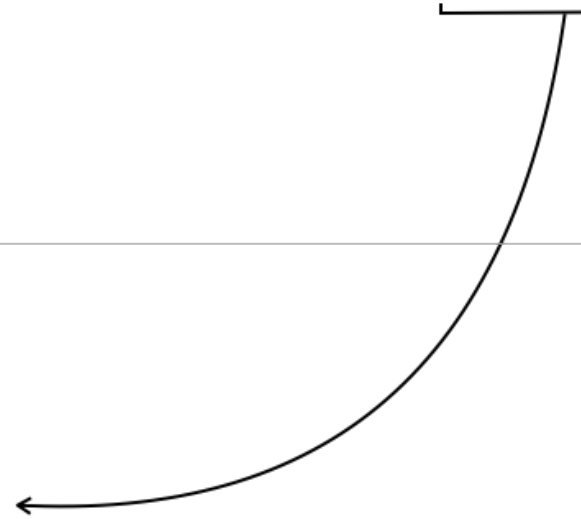
如何引入CSS到HTML中

index.html

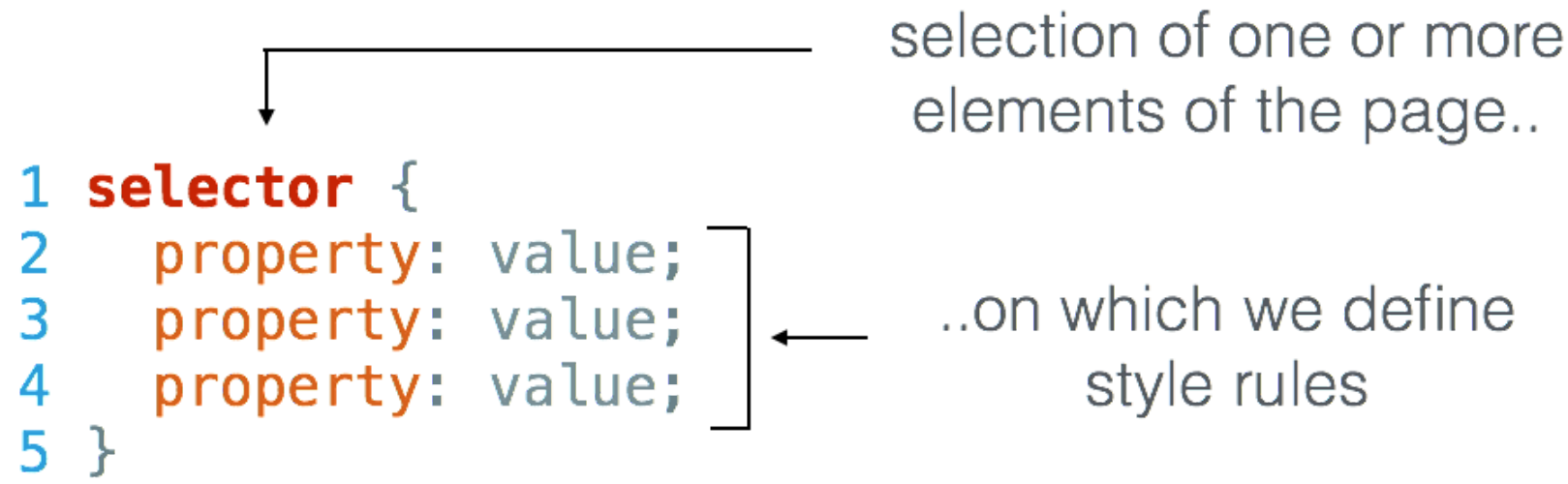
```html
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Hello</h1>
</body>
```

style.css

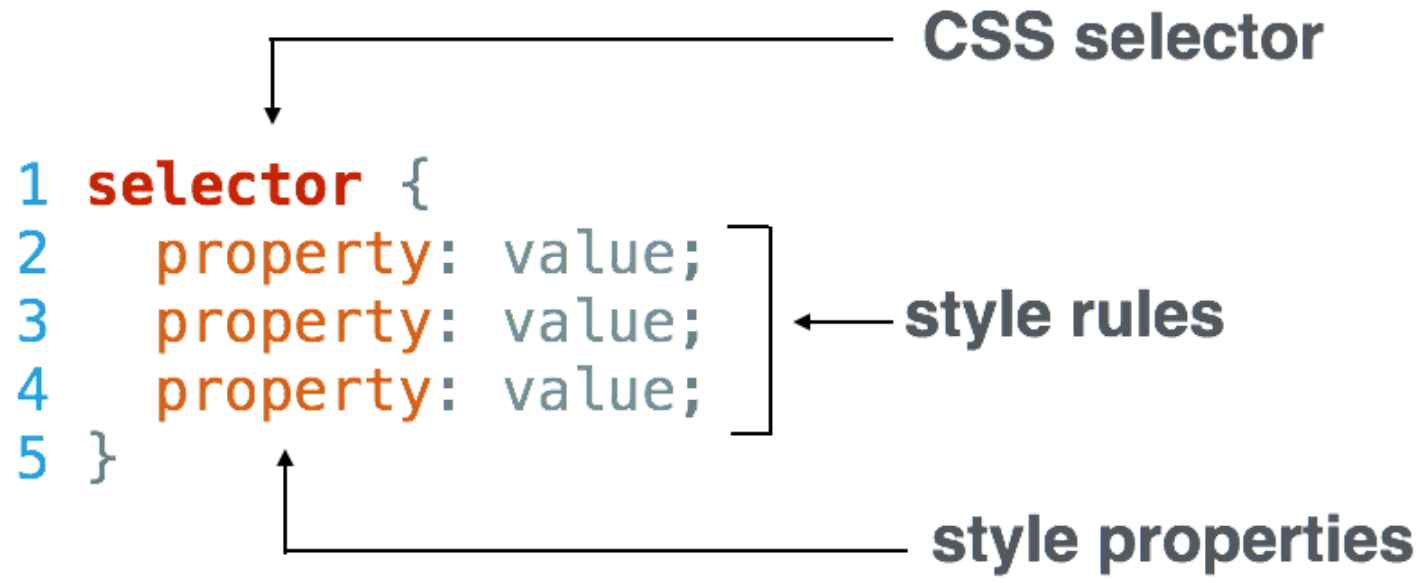
```css
h1 {
  color: red;
}
```



CSS语法


selection of one or more elements of the page..
1 selector {
2 property: value;
3 property: value;
4 property: value;
5 }
..on which we define style rules

CSS词汇


CSS selector
1 selector {
2 property: value;
3 property: value;
4 property: value;
5 }
style rules
style properties

例如

we select
all <h2> of the page

```
1 h2 {
2   color: red;
3   font-size: 20px;
4   font-family: arial;
5 }
```

颜色

```
color: #FF530D;
color: rgb(255, 83, 13);
color: rgba(255, 83, 13, 1.0);
```

颜色 - 提示

```
body {
  color: rgb(10, 10, 10);
}
```

- RGB 代表 Red（红） Green（绿） Blue（蓝）
- 强度值：0-255
- 当三色灰度数值相同时，产生不同灰度值的灰色调

文本 vs 背景

text color
1 body {
2 color: orange;
3 background-color: yellow;
4 }
background color

背景图片

```
1 body {
2  color: orange;
3  background-image: url("background.jpg");
4 }
```

通用字型

```
1 body {
2   font-family: Times, serif;
3 }
```

Abc

```
1 body {
2   font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
3 }
```

Abc

```
1 body {
2   font-family: Courier, monospace;
3 }
```

Abc

字体大小，字体字距

```
1 body {
2  letter-spacing: 10px;
3 }
```

```
1 body {
2  font-size: 30px;
3 }
```

```
1 body {
2  line-height: 1.6;
3 }
```

字体装饰

```css
p {
  text-decoration: underline;
}
```

Abc

```css
a {
  text-decoration: none;
}
```

sign up

↓

sign up

字体对齐

```
1 p {
2  text-align: center;
3 }
```

This is a centered paragraph aligned with text-align

```
1 p {
2  text-align: justify;
3 }
```

This is a justified paragraph aligned with text-align

字体厚度

```css
body {
  font-weight: 100;
  // from 100 to 900.
}
```

Light text

```css
body {
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

Bold text

Google字体

可用Google fonts.

- **Open-Sans** `<body>`
- **Raleway, Montserrat, Varela Round, etc...** `<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>`

Font Awesome

Font Awesome 是一个字体和图标工具包!

```
<!<!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--- 把cdn连接粘贴到<head>区域 <!-- footer: Le Wagon China Pr
![bg](background.png)

--->
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://use.fontawesome.com/
```

提示

使用检查器，然后在Sublime中复制`css`

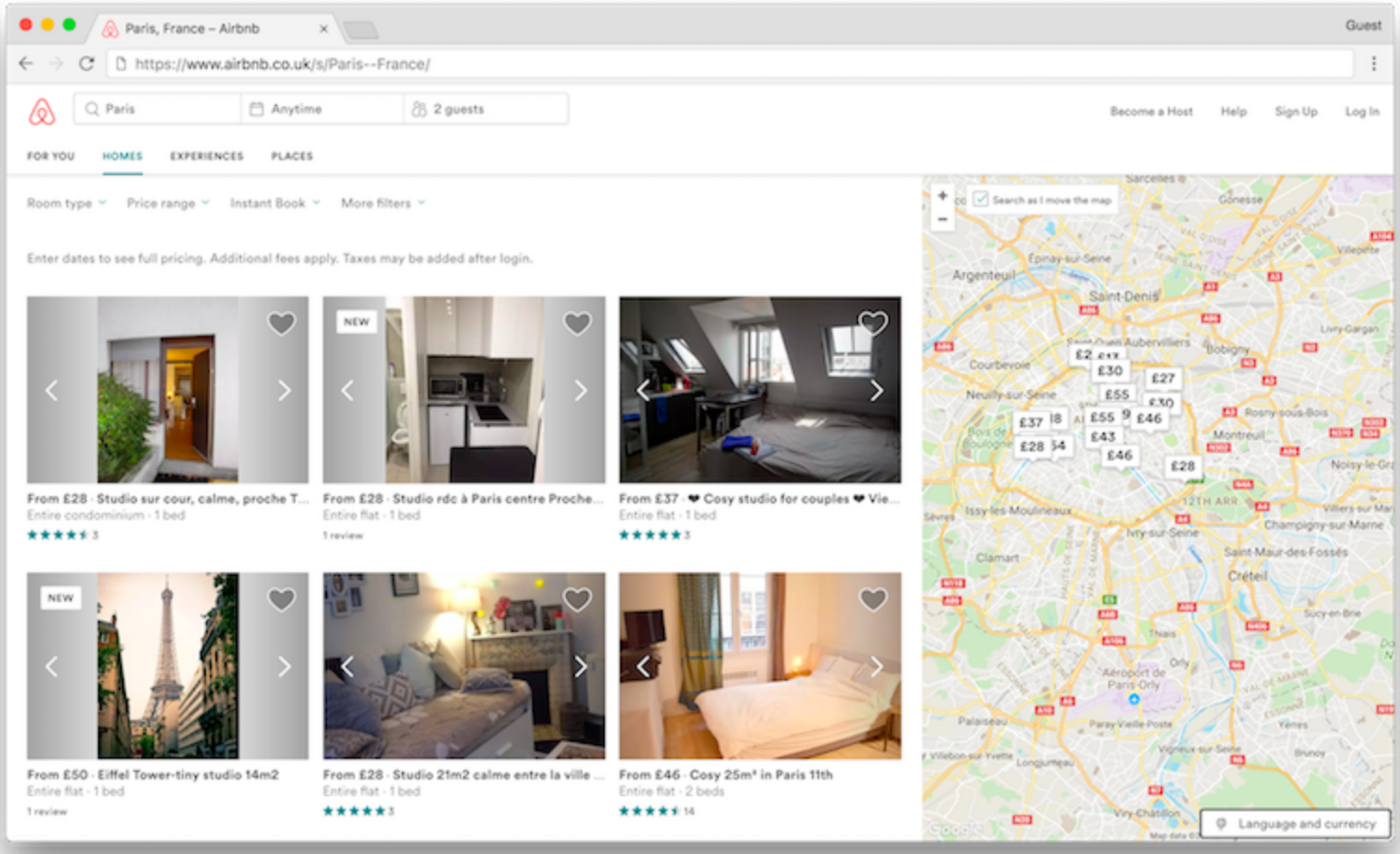
Live-code

接下来，我们将使用Google字体来设计字体和颜色

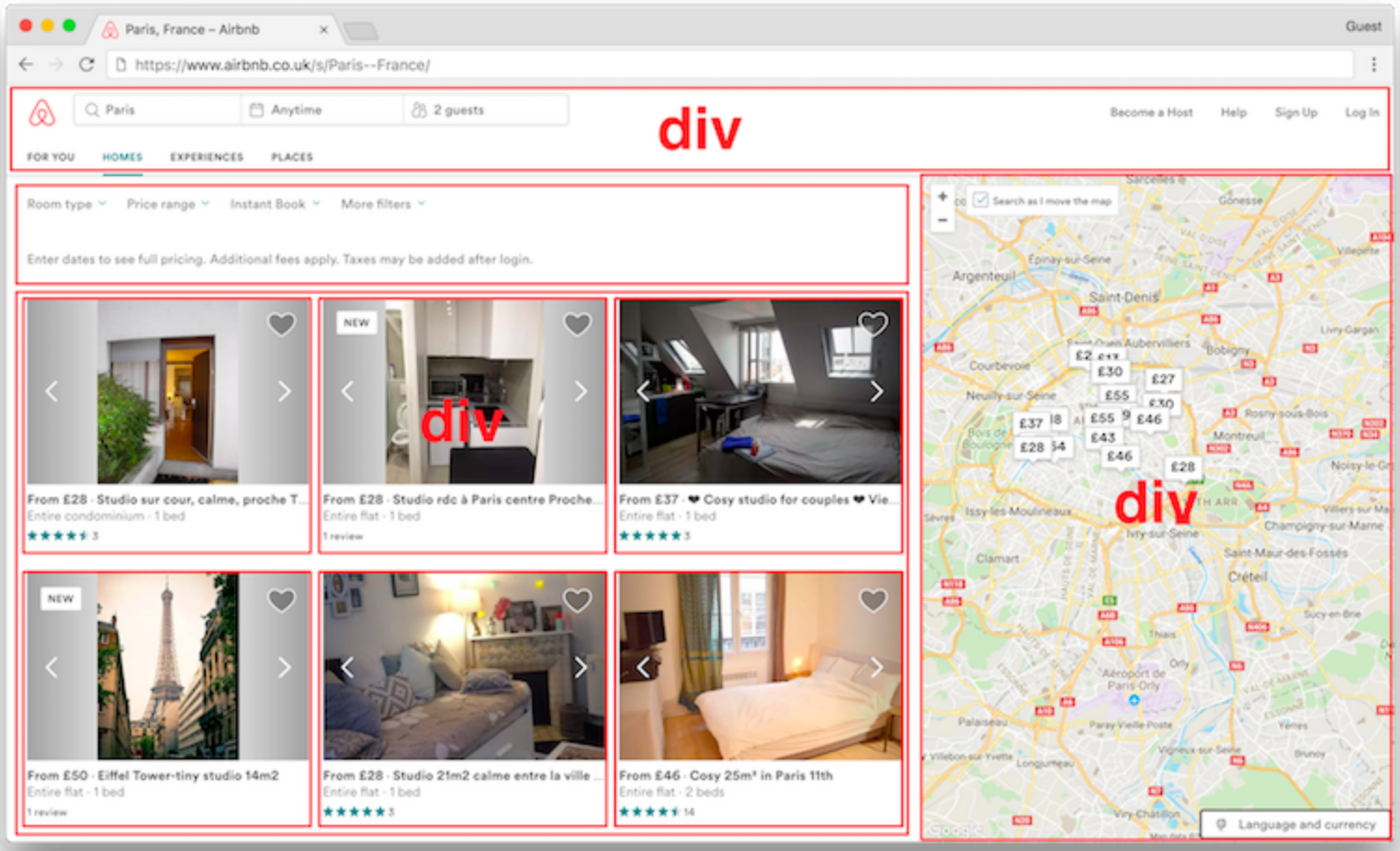
img

Div及盒子模型（box model）

Real life...

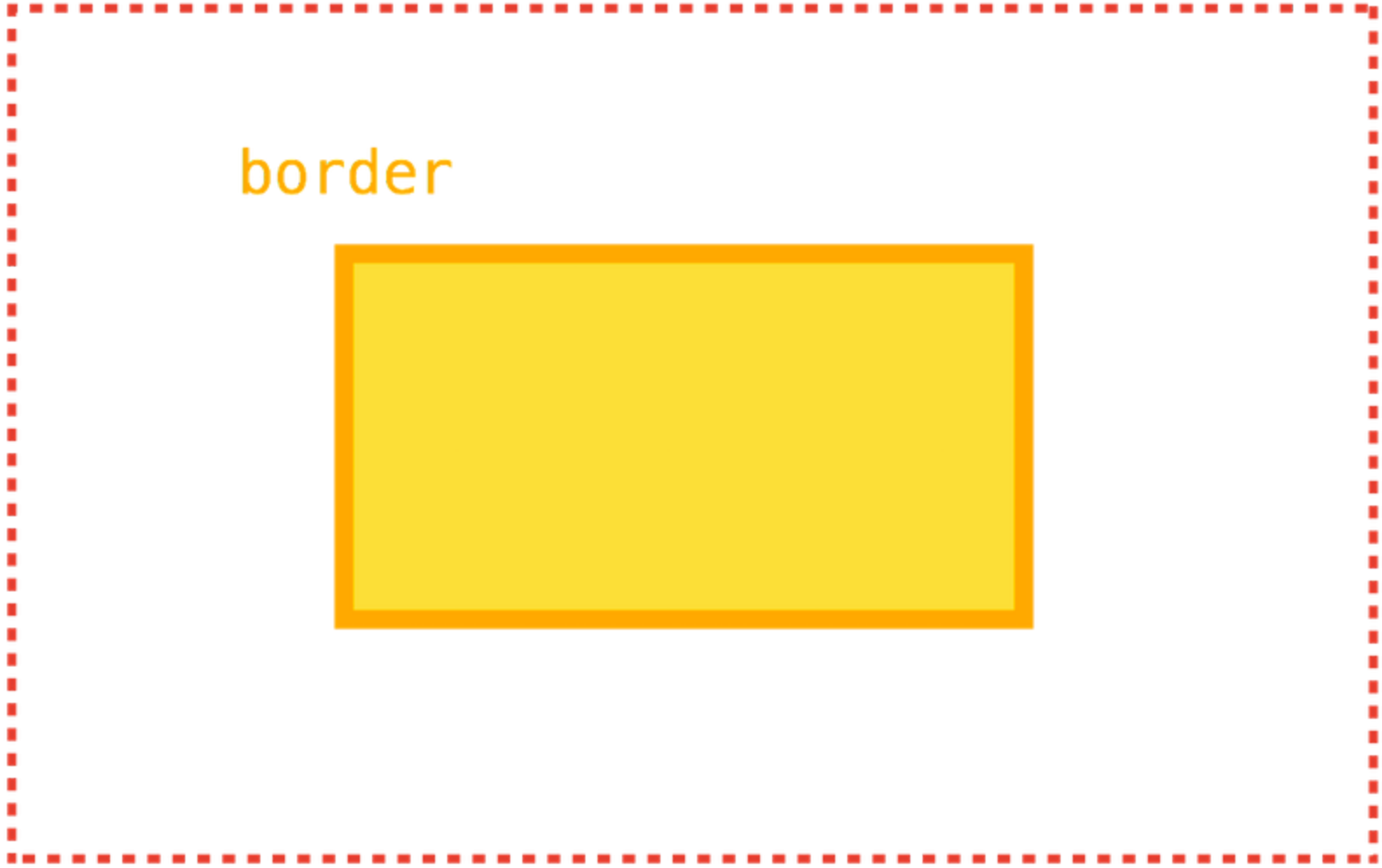


...是由 `<div>` 来组成的


Paris, France – Airbnb
Guest
https://www.airbnb.co.uk/s/Paris--France/
Paris
Anytime
2 guests
div
Become a Host
Help
Sign Up
Log In
FOR YOU
HOMES
EXPERIENCES
PLACES
Room type
Price range
Instant Book
More filters
Enter dates to see full pricing. Additional fees apply. Taxes may be added after login.
NEW
div
From £28 · Studio sur cour, calme, proche T...
Entire condominium · 1 bed
From £28 · Studio rdc à Paris centre Proche...
Entire flat · 1 bed
1 review
From £37 · ❤ Cosy studio for couples ❤ Vie...
Entire flat · 1 bed
NEW
From £50 · Eiffel Tower-tiny studio 14m2
Entire flat · 1 bed
1 review
From £28 · Studio 21m2 calme entre la ville ...
Entire flat · 1 bed
From £46 · Cosy 25m² in Paris 11th
Entire flat · 2 beds
Search as I move the map
Argenteuil
Saint-Denis
Courbevoie
Neuilly-sur-Seine
Montreuil
Issy-les-Moulineaux
Ivry-sur-Seine
Clamart
Créteil
Saint-Maur-des-Fossés
Champigny-sur-Marne
Aéroport de Paris-Orly
£30
£27
£55
£37
£46
£43
£28
£46
£28
div
Language and currency

盒子模型（box model）

盒子模型 - 边框（border）



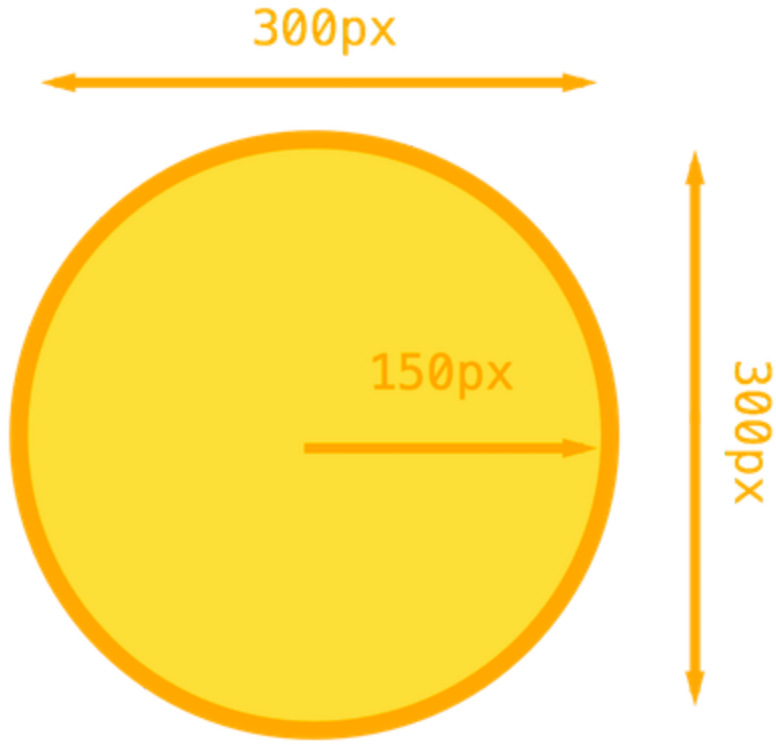
边框（border）

```css
div {
  border: 1px solid red;
}
/* 或者 */
div {
  border-top: 1px solid red;
  border-right: 2px dotted black;
  border-bottom: 1px dashed green;
  border-left: 2px dotted black;
}
```

圆角边框（border-radius）

```
border-radius: 5px;
```

圆角边框（border-radius）




```
width: 300px;
height: 300px;
border-radius: 150px;
```

阴影（box shadow）

```
box-shadow: 2px 2px 3px blue;
```

单位（units）

```css
/* 绝对定位 */
p {
  width: 50px;
}

/* 相对于父元素的定位 */
p {
  width: 50%;
}

/* Relative to font size */
p {
  width: 2em;
}
```

Div设计技巧

```
background: white;                                  /* 白色背景 */
padding: 30px;                                      /* 内部空间 */
border-radius: 4px;                                 /* 小的圆角边框 *
box-shadow: 0 10px 30px rgba(0,0,0,.1);             /* 淡色阴影 */
```

Div剧中技巧

```
width: 300px;           /* 设置宽度 */
margin: 0 auto;         /* Set automatic margins on right/le
设置左边/右边的自动页边距
 */
```

Live-code

接下来，我们将**添加一些div**到我们的HTML body区域里并使用Chrome开发者工具进行测试盒子模型

id和class选择器

如何指定logo的特定样式?

HTML

```html
<img src="logo.png">

<ul>
  <li><img src="paul.png"></li>
  <li><img src="ringo.png"></li>
  <li><img src="george.png"></li>
  <li><img src="john.png"></li>
</ul>
```

CSS

```css
img {
  width: 40px;
}
```

id选择器可以为标有特定id的HTML元素指定特定的样式

HTML

```html
<img src="logo.png" id="logo">

<ul>
  <li><img src="paul.png"></li>
  <li><img src="ringo.png"></li>
  <li><img src="george.png"></li>
  <li><img src="john.png"></li>
</ul>
```

CSS

```css
#logo {
  width: 40px;
}
```

如何制定staff照片的特定样式?

HTML

```html
<img src="logo.png" id="logo">

<ul>
   <li><img src="paul.png"></li>
   <li><img src="ringo.png"></li>
   <li><img src="john.png"></li>
   <li><img src="george.png"></li>
</ul>
```

class选择器在HTML中以class属性表示

HTML

```html
<img src="logo.png" id="logo">

<ul>
    <li><img src="paul.png" class="img-circle"></li>
    <li><img src="ringo.png" class="img-circle"></li>
    <li><img src="john.png" class="img-circle"></li>
    <li><img src="george.png" class="img-circle"></li>
</ul>
```

CSS

```css
.img-circle {
  border-radius: 50%;
}
```

id或者class?

unique

HTML

```html
<img src="logo.png" id="logo">

<ul>
    <li><img src="paul.png" class="img-circle"></li>
    <li><img src="ringo.png" class="img-circle"></li>
    <li><img src="john.png" class="img-circle"></li>
    <li><img src="george.png" class="img-circle"></li>
</ul>
```

re-usable

组合（1）

HTML

```html
<img src="paul.png" class="img-circle">
```

CSS

```css
.img-circle {
  border-radius: 50%;
}
```

组合（2）

HTML
```html
<img src="paul.png" class="img-circle shadowed">
```

CSS
```css
.img-circle {
  border-radius: 50%;
}

.shadowed {
  box-shadow: 5px 5px 3px black;
}
```

组合（3）

HTML

```html
<img src="paul.png" class="img-circle shadowed" id="leader">
```

CSS

```css
.img-circle {
  border-radius: 10px;
}

.shadowed {
  box-shadow: 5px 5px 3px black;
}

#leader {
   border: 5px solid red;
}
```

Class命名 - quiz

哪个名称更**明确**？ 更清楚?

- `.btn-red` 或者 `.btn-signup`？
- `.background-blue` 或者 `.background-home`？
- `.img-user` 或者 `.img-circle`？

改变你的思维 => **以图形方式思考**

Class命名规则

```
.component-shape
/* Examples*/
.text-center
.text-justify
.btn-red
.btn-green
.btn-big
.list-inline
.form-horizontal
.img-rounded
.img-circle
```

CSS选择器总结

元素选择器

```
<!<!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--- index.html <!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--->
[...]
<body>
  <h1>Hello World</h1>
</body>
```

加上 `css/* style.css */h1 {color: red;font-weight: bold;}`

使 `h1` 元素变成红色和粗体

Class选择器

```
<!<!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--- index.html <!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--->
[...]
<body>
  <p>This paragraph is not justified</p>
  <p class="text-justify">This one is</p>
  <p class="text-justify">This one also</p>
</body>
```

加上

```
/* style.css */
.text-justify {
  text-align: justify;
}
```

只会使第二和第三段两端都对齐

id选择器

```
<!<!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--- index.html <!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--->
<body>
  <div id="banner">
    <h1>Le Wagon</h1>
    <p>We bring tech skills to creative people</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

加上

```
/* style.css */
#banner {
  background-image: url("example.jpg");
  background-size: cover;
}
```


为"banner"将向unique div添加一个背景图片

子选择器

```
<!<!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--- index.html <!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--->
<body>
  <div id="banner">
    <h1>Le Wagon</h1>
    <p>We bring tech skills to creative people</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

加上

```
/* style.css */
#banner h1 {
  color: white;
}
```

`id="banner"` 的 `h1` 子元素将变成白色

直接子元素

```
<!<!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--- index.html <!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--->
<body>
  <ul id="navigation">
    <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Team</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
  </ul>
</body>
```

加上

```
/* style.css */
#navigation > li > a {
  color: blue;
}
```

`id="navigation"`的`li`子元素的`a`子元素将编程蓝色

组合

```
/* style.css */
h1, h2, h3 {
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

是一种快捷语法

```
/* style.css */
h1 {
  font-weight: bold;
}
h2 {
  font-weight: bold;
}
[...]
```

伪类

```css
/* style.css */
a {
  color: red;
  text-decoration: none;
}

a:hover {
  text-decoration: underline;
}
```

鼠标移动到链接上将使链接下划线

其它伪类

Quiz #1

```
<!<!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--- index.html <!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--->
<body>
  <p class="text-red">
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing e
  </p>
</body>
```

加上

```
/* style.css */
p {
  color: black;
}
.text-red {
  color: red;
}
```

Quiz #2

```
<!<!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--- index.html <!-- footer: Le Wagon China Product -->
![bg](background.png)

--->
<body>
  <p id="bio" class="text-red">
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing e
  </p>
</body>
```

加上

```
/* style.css */
.text-red {
  color: red;
}
#bio {
  color: green;
}
```

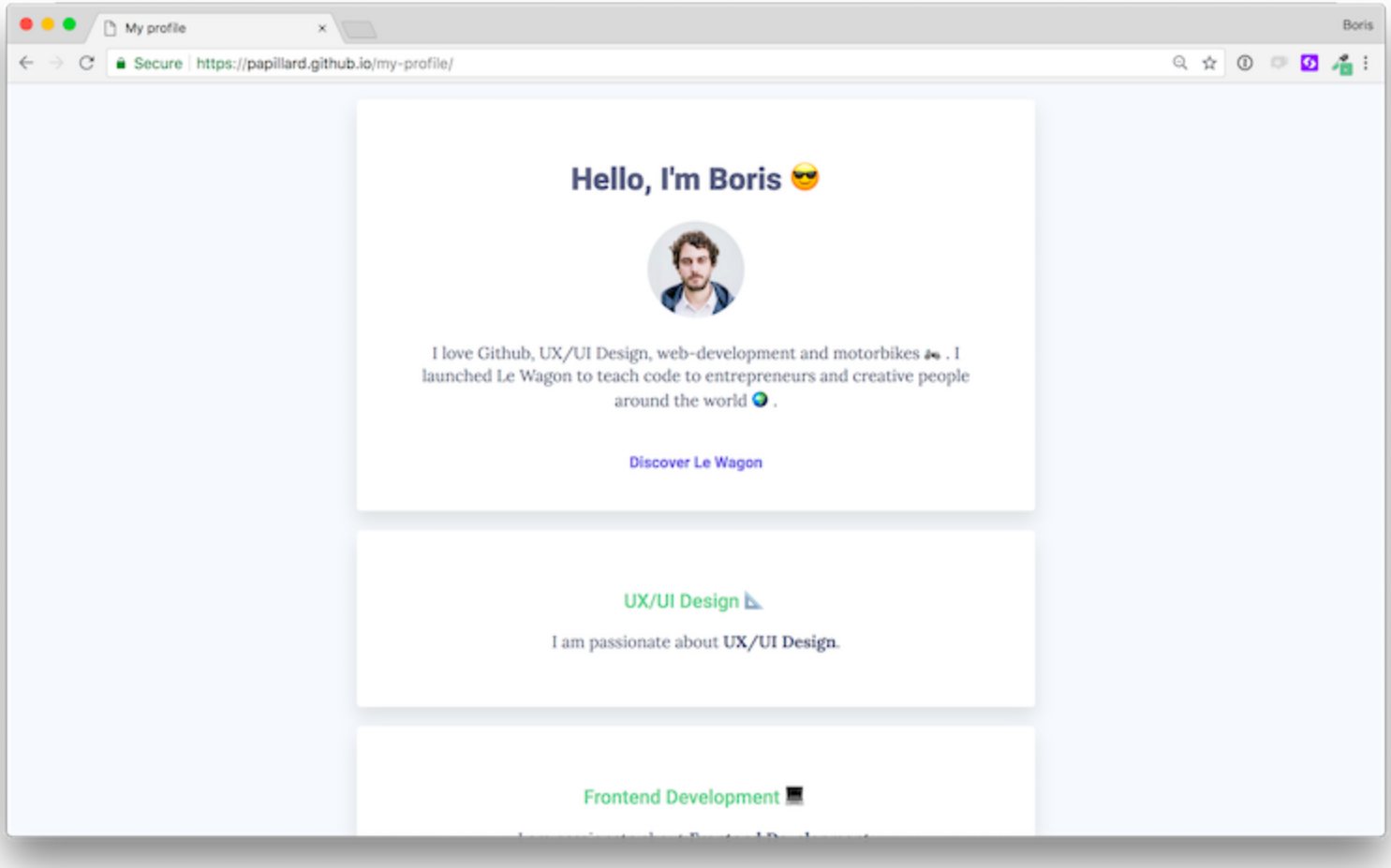
选择器Specificity特性

```
p {                     /* least specific */
  color: black;
}
.text-red {             /*        ↓       */
  color: red;
}
#bio {                  /* most specific  */
  color: green;
}
```

试试该specificity计算器

Live-code

接下来，我们将**完成live-code**，并获得以下最终结果!



开始建立你的profile吧！