

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

HTML



content
+ structure

CSS



style

JS



dynamism
+ usability



HTML



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

some text content..

some other content..

some third content..



HTML 超文本标记语言

标签 (tags) 是用来定义内容的

some text content..

h1

some other content..

h2

some third content..

p



HTML 超文本标记语言

因此，将应用浏览器默认的样式

some text content..

h1

some other content..

h2

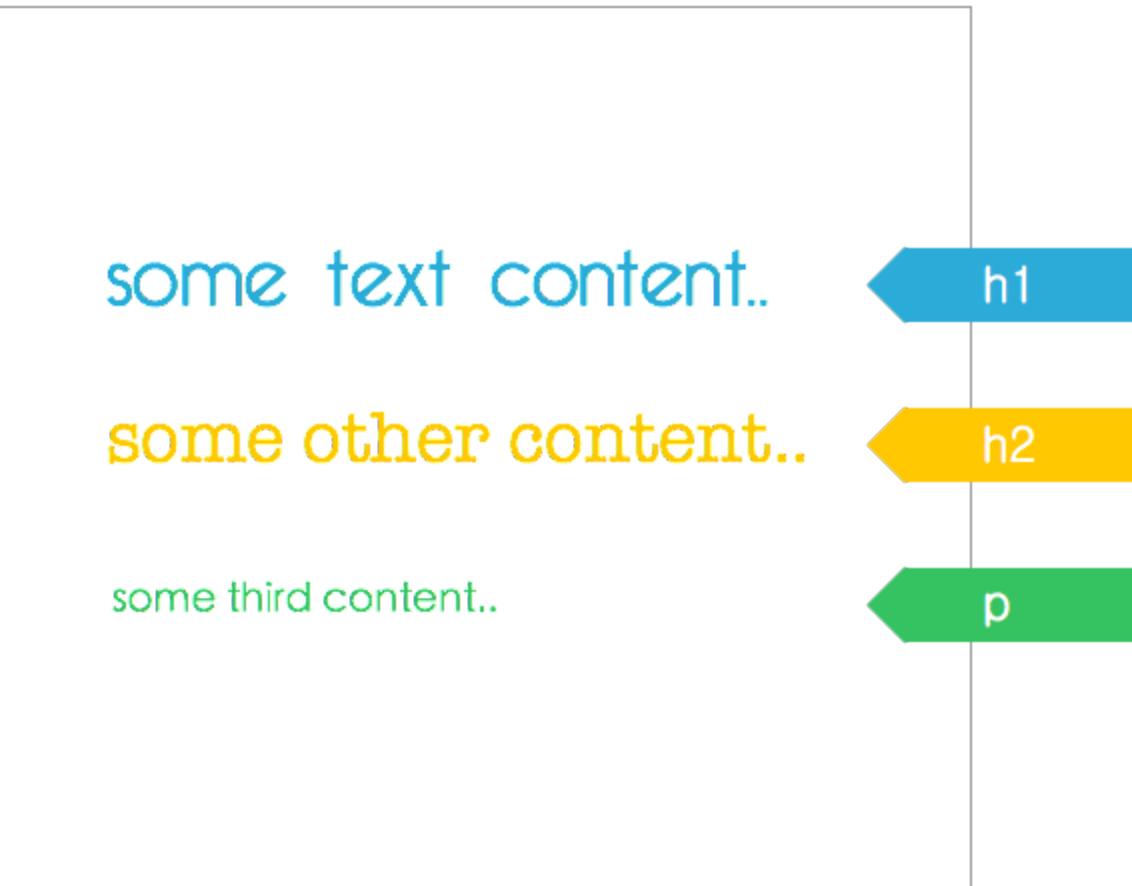
some third content..

p



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>
```

```
<!-- end of file -->
```



HTML结构

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

</html>
<!-- end of file -->
```



HTML结构

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

    <!-- 元素包含了文档的元 (meta) 数据 -->

  </head>
  <body>

    <!-- 元素包含了可见的页面内容 -->

  </body>
</html>
<!-- end of file -->
```



HTML结构 - head

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Page Title. Maximum length 60–70 characters</t.
    <meta name="description" content="Page description. No
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    </body>
  </html>
<!-- end of file -->
```



HTML结构 - head & Google

```
<head>
  <!-- Google文本 -->
  <title>Coding Bootcamp Le Wagon | Europe's Best Coding Bootcamp
  <!-- Google描述 -->
  <meta name="description" content="Le Wagon is Europe's Best Coding Bootcamp" />
</head>
```

Coding Bootcamp Le Wagon | Europe's Best Coding Bootcamp

<https://www.lewagon.com/> ▾

Le Wagon is Europe's best coding bootcamp for creative people & entrepreneurs. Learn to code in 9 weeks with our fullstack coding bootcamp.



HTML结构 - head & Facebook

```
<head>
  <meta property="og:title" content="Le Wagon – The French innovative coding school">
  <meta property="og:image" content="facebook-card.jpg">
  <meta property="og:description" content="Le Wagon is the best French coding school for entrepreneurs. Checkout by yourself the projects of our students. You will be impressed.">
  <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 French Coding School">
  <meta name="twitter:description" content="Le Wagon is the first coding school in France to offer a 100% project-based learning approach.">
  <meta name="twitter:creator" content="@Lewagonparis">
  <meta name="twitter:image:src" content="http://twitter.com/Lewagonparis">
</head>
```

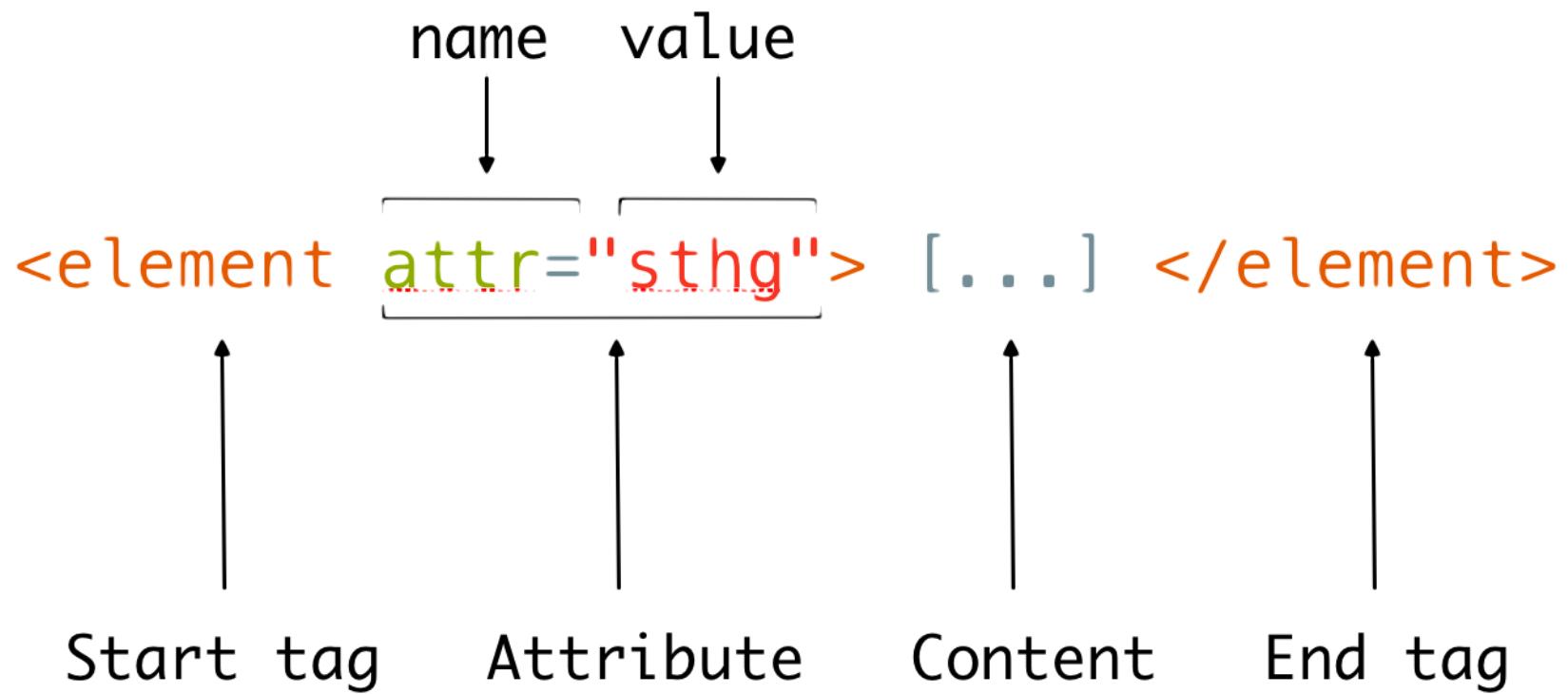


HTML结构 - body

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Hello world</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello buddies!</h1>
  </body>
</html>
<!-- end of file -->
```



基本语法



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>    <!-- 每个网页只能拥有一个<h1>标签！对SEO有影响  
<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 *some words*,
and even **more if needed**

```
</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

```

```



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！



My profile

file:///Users/boris/Desktop/my-profile/index.html

Boris

Hello, I'm Boris 😎



I love Github, UX/UI Design, web-development and motorbikes 🚵. I launched Le Wagon to teach code to entrepreneurs and creative people around the world 🌎.

[Discover Le Wagon](#)

UX/UI Design 📈

I am passionate about **UX/UI Design**.

Frontend Development 💻

I am passionate about **Frontend Development**.

Motorbikes 🏍️

I am passionate about **Motorbikes**.

Follow me

- 
- 
- 



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



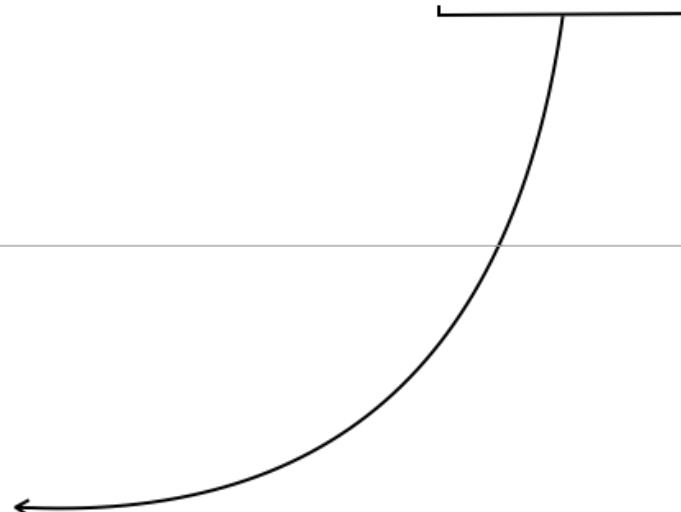
如何引入CSS到HTML中

index.html

```
1 <head>
2   <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
3 </head>
4 <body>
5   <h1>Hello</h1>
6 </body>
```

style.css

```
1 h1 {
2   color: red;
3 }
```



CSS语法

```
1 selector {  
2   property: value;  
3   property: value;  
4   property: value; }  
5 }
```

selection of one or more elements of the page..

..on which we define style rules



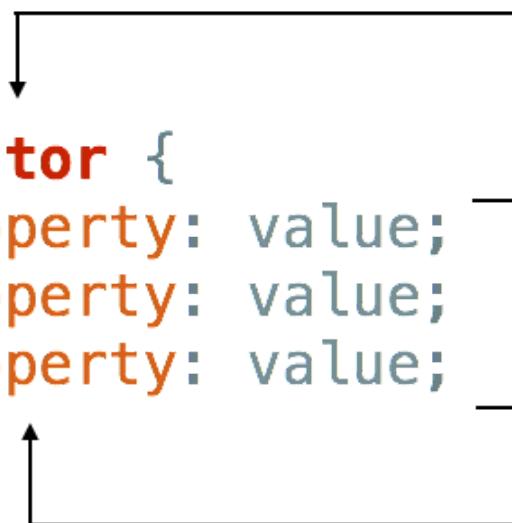
CSS词汇

```
1 selector {  
2   property: value;  
3   property: value;  
4   property: value;  
5 }
```

CSS selector

style rules

style properties



例如

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

we select
all **<h2>** of the page



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



255



文本 vs 背景

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

text color

background color

背景图片

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

background-image



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 }
```

A b c
letter-spacing

font-size
A b c

line-height
A b c



字体装饰

```
1 p {  
2   text-decoration: underline;  
3 }
```

Abc

```
1 a {  
2   text-decoration: none;  
3 }
```

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



字体粗细

```
1 body {  
2   font-weight: 100;  
3   // from 100 to 900.  
4 }
```

Light text

```
1 body {  
2   font-weight: bold;  
3 }
```

Bold text



Google字体

可用[Google fonts.](#)

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



Font Awesome

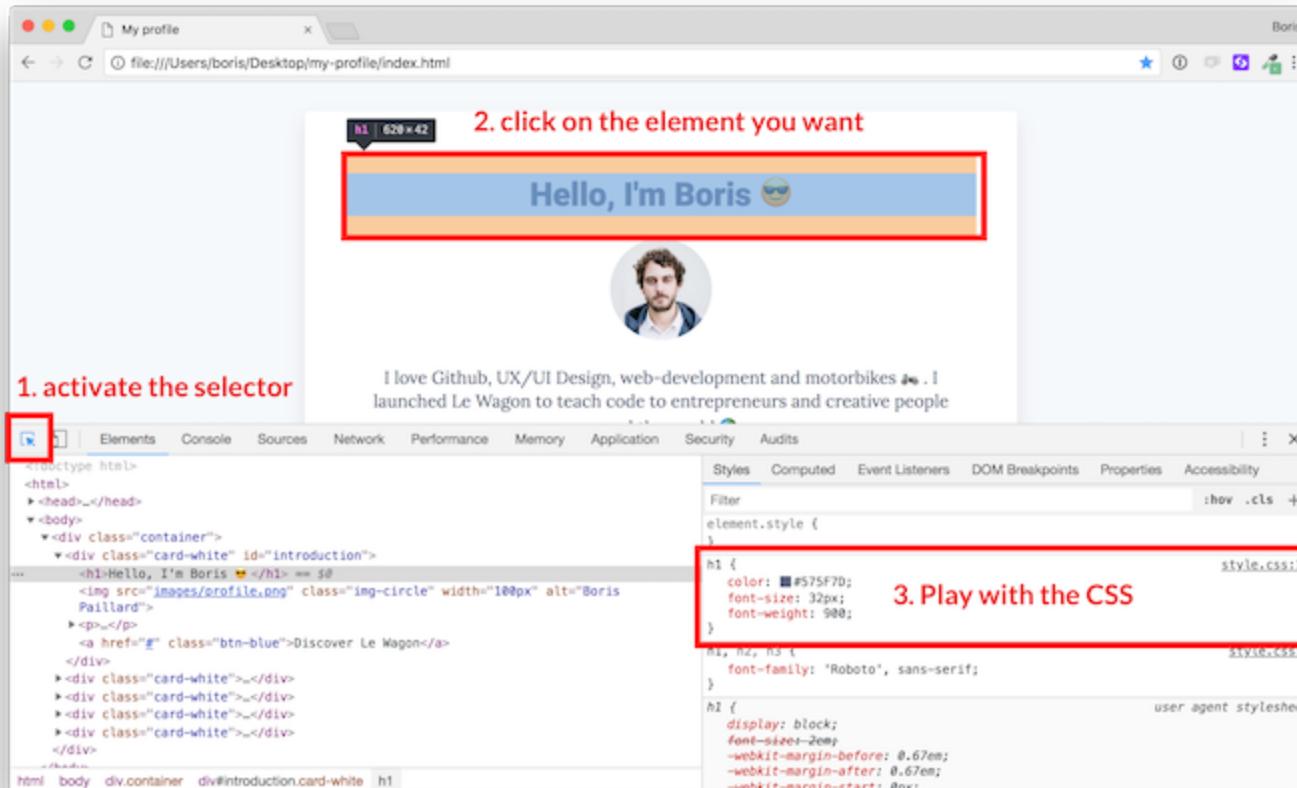
Font Awesome 是一个字体和图标工具包！

```
<!-- 把cdn连接粘贴到<head>区域 -->  
<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



My profile

file:///Users/boris/Desktop/my-profile/index.html

Boris

Hello, I'm Boris 😎



I love Github, UX/UI Design, web-development and motorbikes 🏍️. I launched Le Wagon to teach code to entrepreneurs and creative people around the world 🌎.

[Discover Le Wagon](#)

UX/UI Design 🚀

I am passionate about **UX/UI Design**.

Frontend Development 💻

I am passionate about **Frontend Development**.

Motorbikes 🏍️

I am passionate about **Motorbikes**.

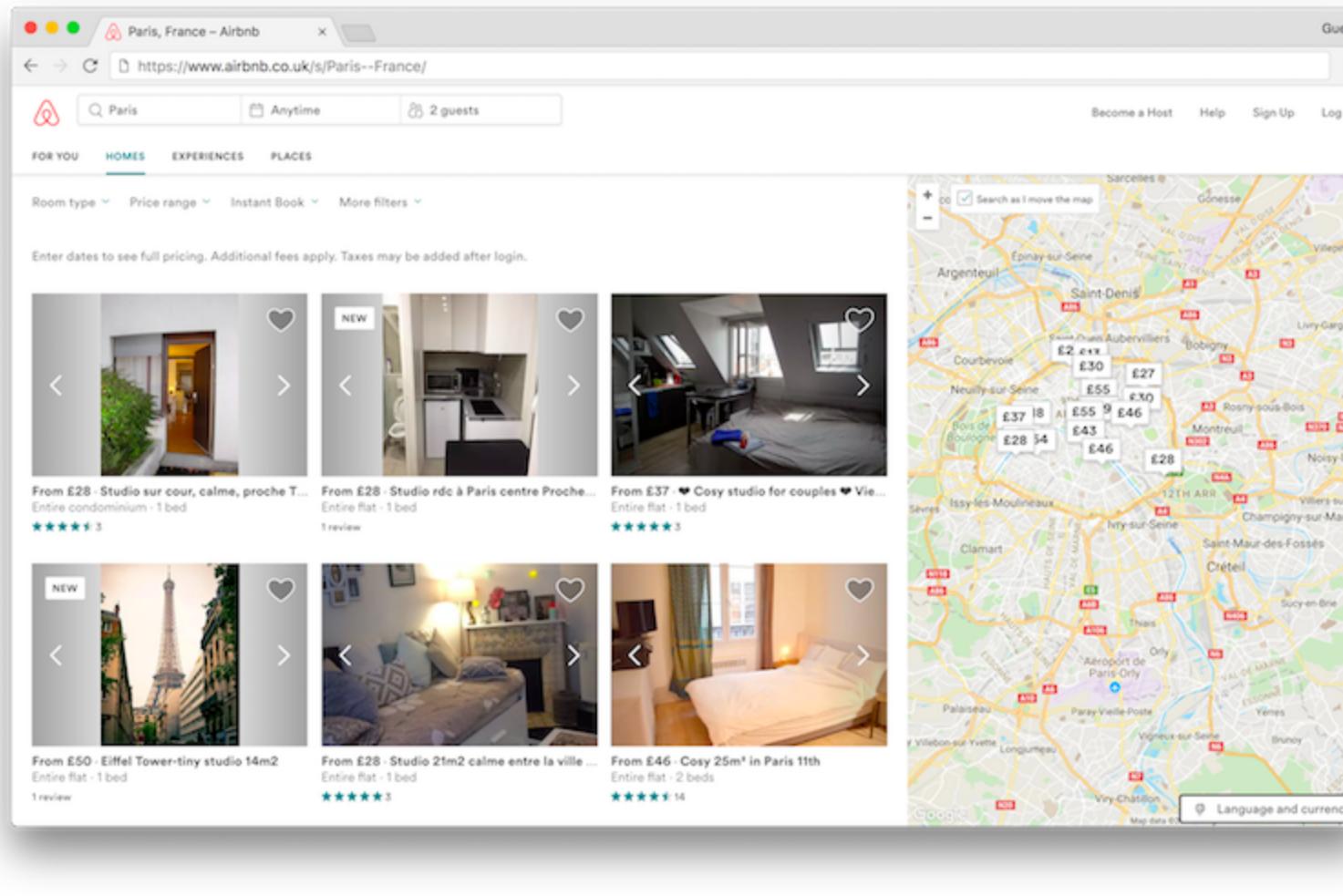
Follow me

- 🔒
- 🐦
- 📱

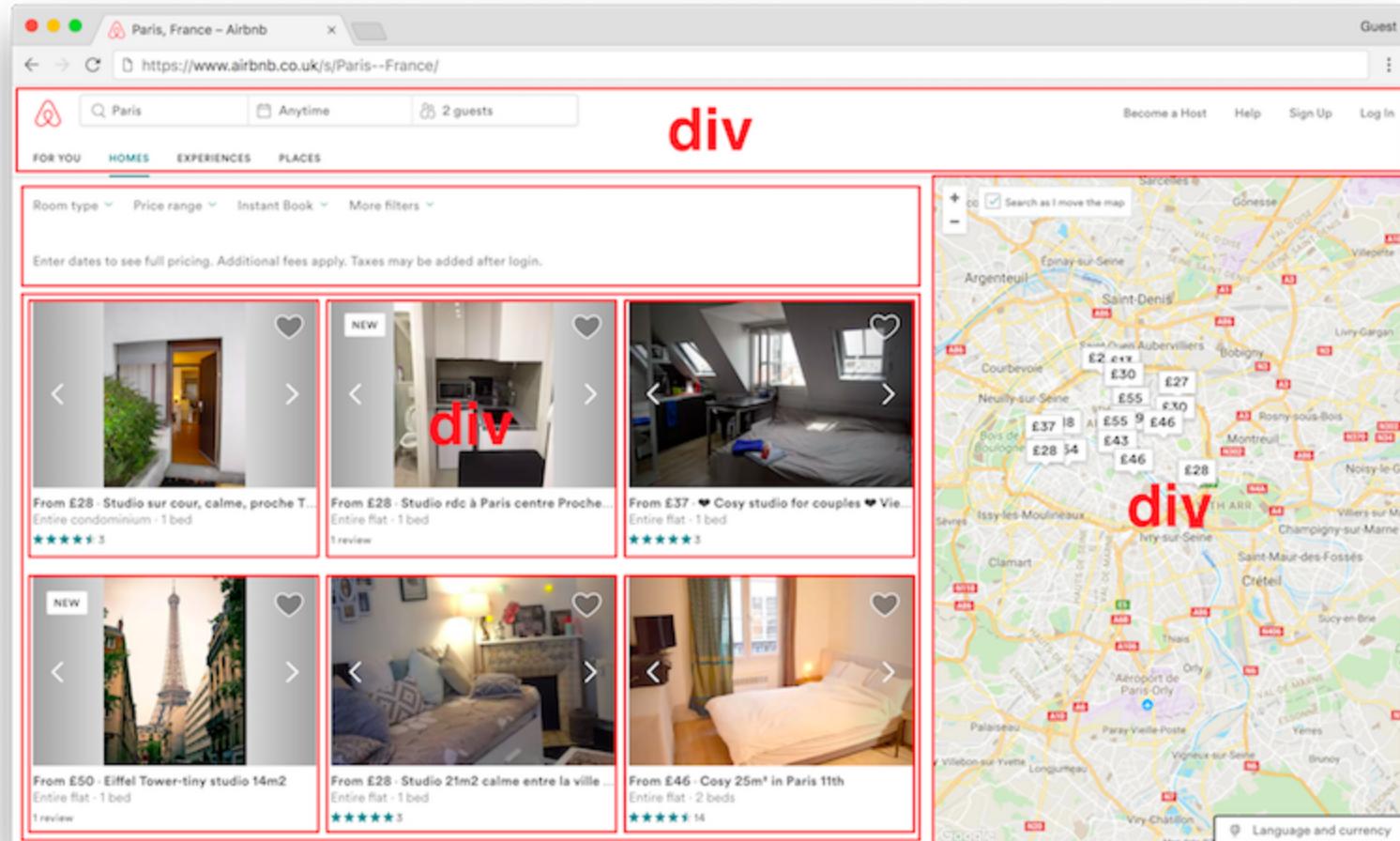


Div及盒子模型 (box model)

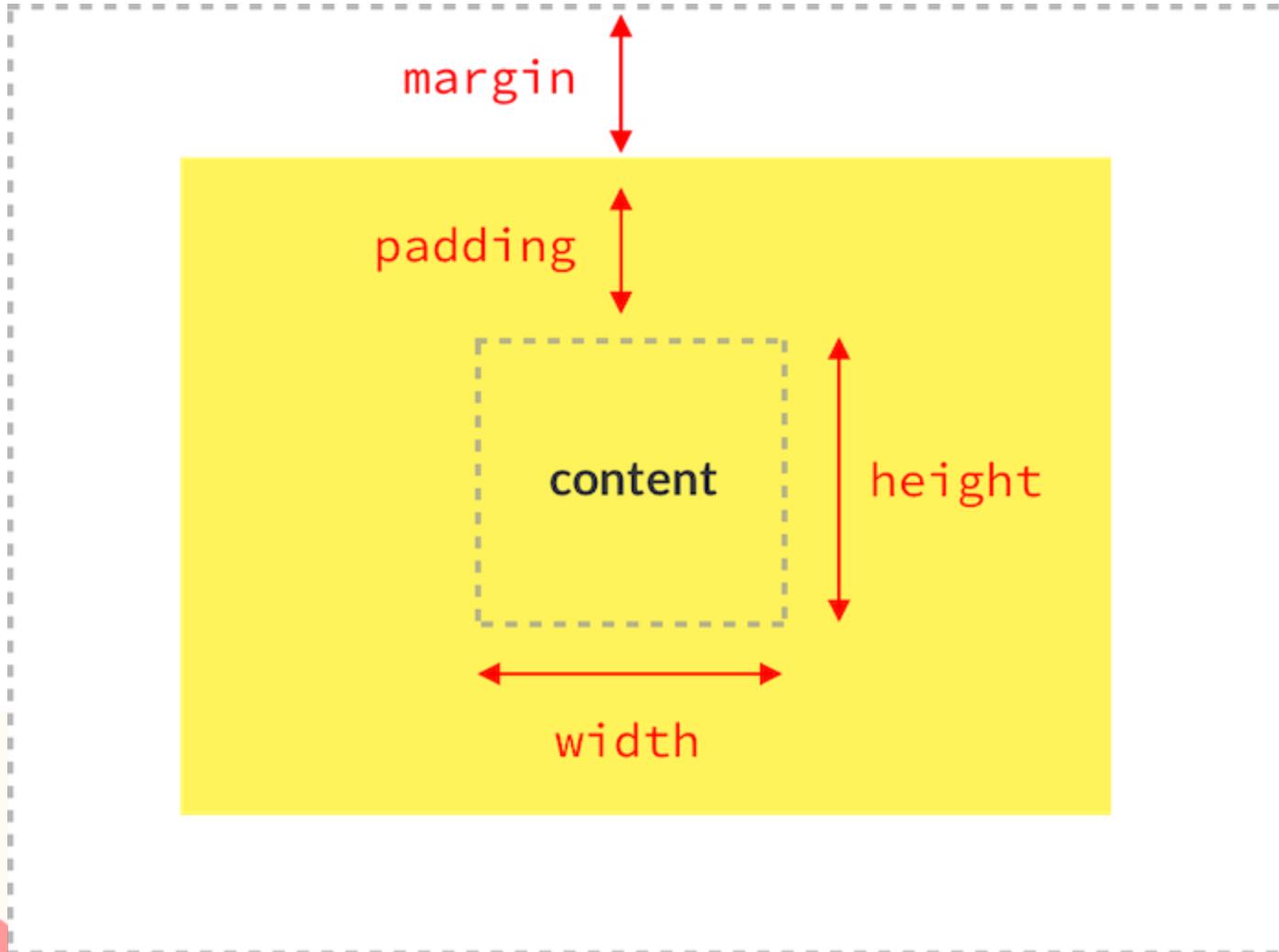
Real life...



...是由 <div> 来组成的



盒子模型 (box model)



盒子模型 - 边框 (border)

border



边框 (border)

```
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;  
}
```



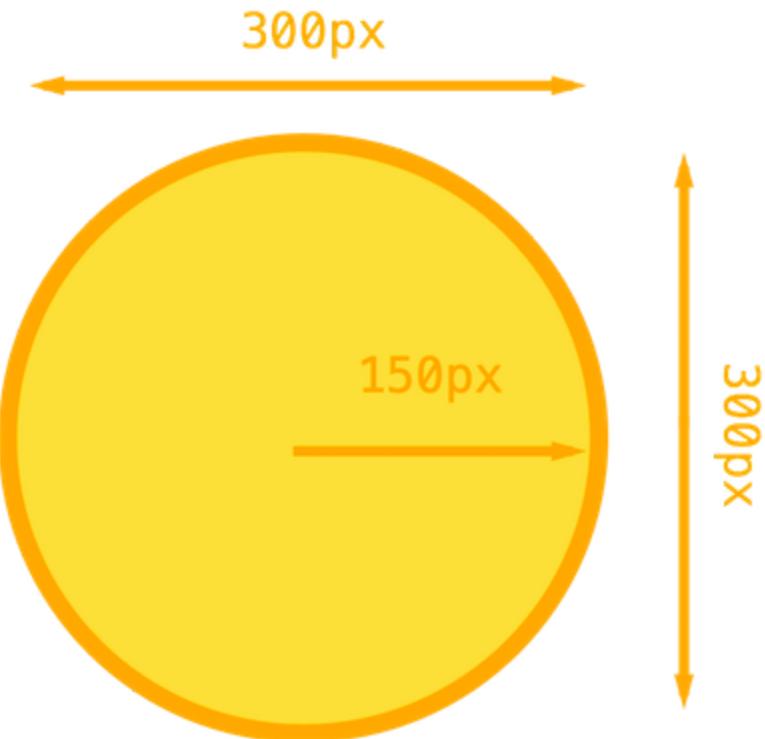
圆角边框 (border-radius)



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)

```
/* 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居中技巧

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



Live-code

接下来，我们将添加一些

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

```
1 
2
3 <ul>
4   <li></li>
5   <li></li>
6   <li></li>
7   <li></li>
8 </ul>
```

CSS

```
1 img {
2   width: 40px;
3 }
```



id选择器可以为标有特定id的HTML元素指定特定的样式

HTML

```
1 
2
3 <ul>
4   <li></li>
5   <li></li>
6   <li></li>
7   <li></li>
8 </ul>
```

CSS

```
1 #logo {
2   width: 40px;
3 }
```



如何制定staff照片的特定样式？

```
1   
2  
3 <ul>  
HTML 4   <li></li>  
5   <li></li>  
6   <li></li>  
7   <li></li>  
8 </ul>
```



class选择器在HTML中以class属性表示

HTML

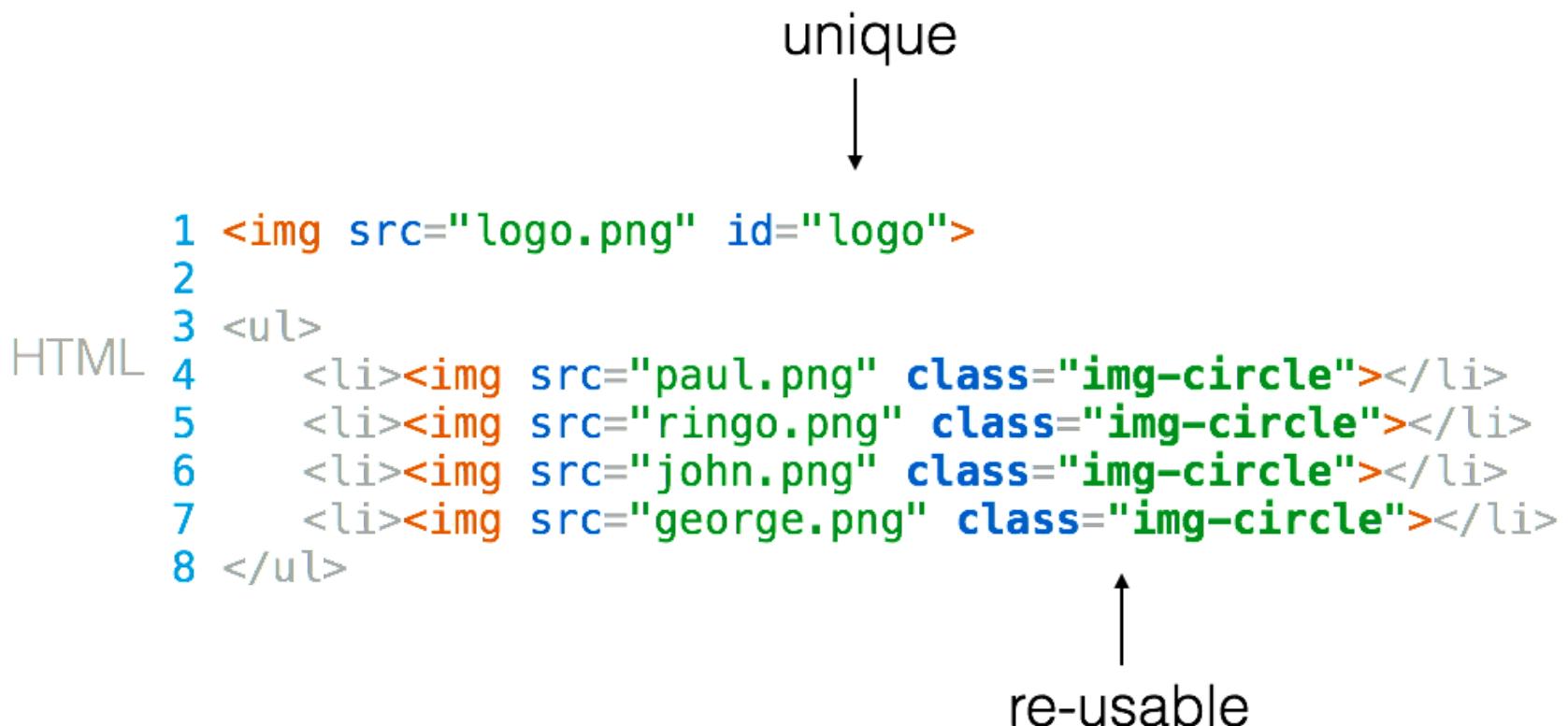
```
1 
2
3 <ul>
4   <li></li>
5   <li></li>
6   <li></li>
7   <li></li>
8 </ul>
```

CSS

```
1 .img-circle {
2   border-radius: 50%;
3 }
```



id或者class?



组合 (1)

HTML 1



CSS 1 .img-circle {
2 border-radius: 50%;
3 }

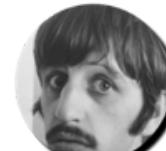


组合 (2)

HTML 1

CSS

```
1 .img-circle {  
2   border-radius: 50%;  
3 }  
4  
5 .shadowed {  
6   box-shadow: 5px 5px 3px black;  
7 }
```



组合 (3)

HTML 1

```
1 .img-circle {  
2   border-radius: 10px;  
3 }  
4
```

CSS 5 .shadowed {
6 box-shadow: 5px 5px 3px black;
7 }
8
9 #leader {
10 border: 5px solid red;
11 }



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

```
<!-- index.html -->
[...]
<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

```
<!-- index.html -->
[...]
<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

```
<!-- index.html -->
<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;
}
```



`id="banner"将向unique div添加一个背景图片

子选择器

```
<!-- index.html -->
<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

```
<!-- index.html -->
<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` 子元素将变成蓝色

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

```
/* 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

```
<!-- index.html -->
<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

```
<!-- index.html -->
<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

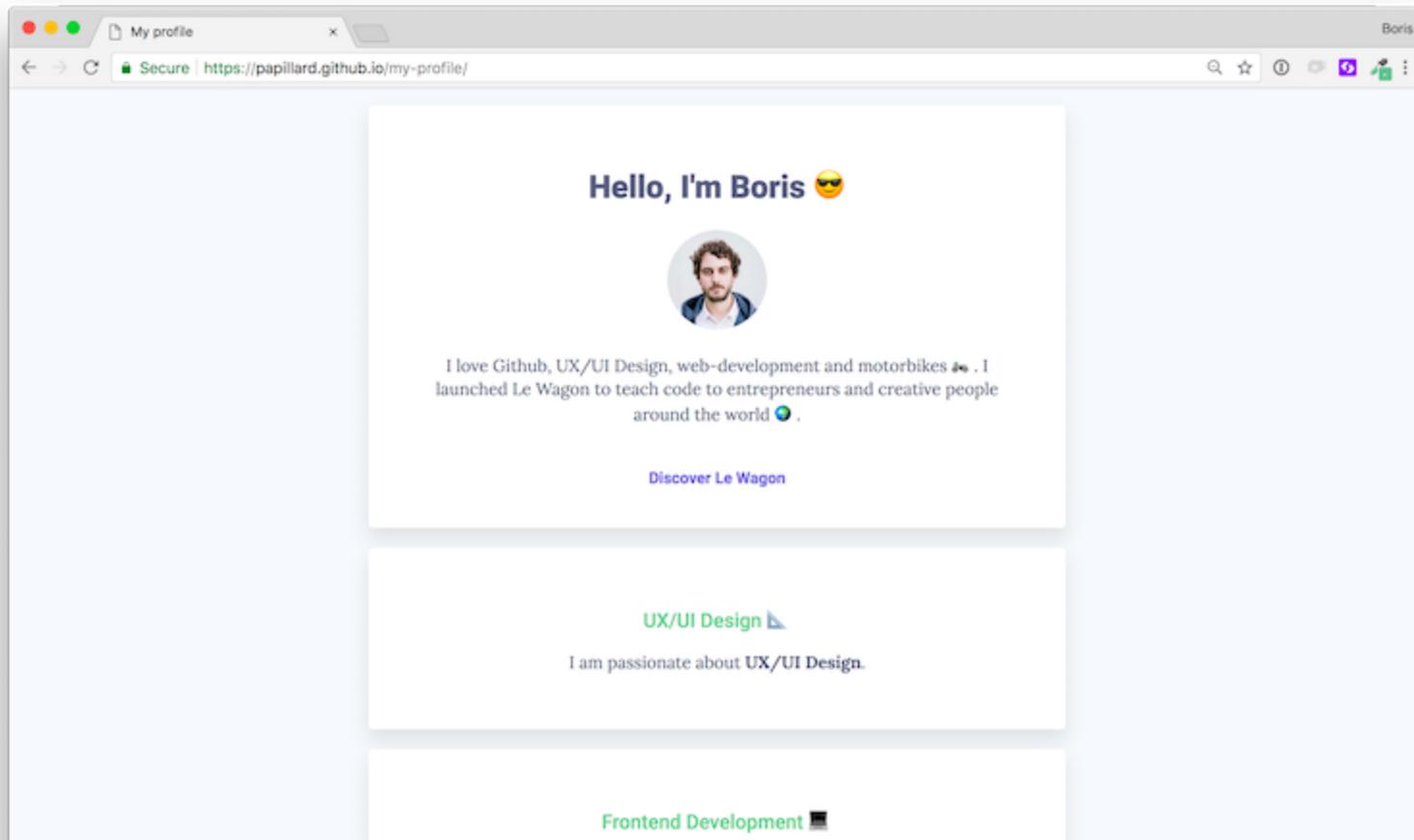
```
p {                                     /* least specific */  
    color: black;  
}  
.text-red {                         /*           ↓           */  
    color: red;  
}  
#bio {                           /* most specific */  
    color: green;  
}
```

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！