

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

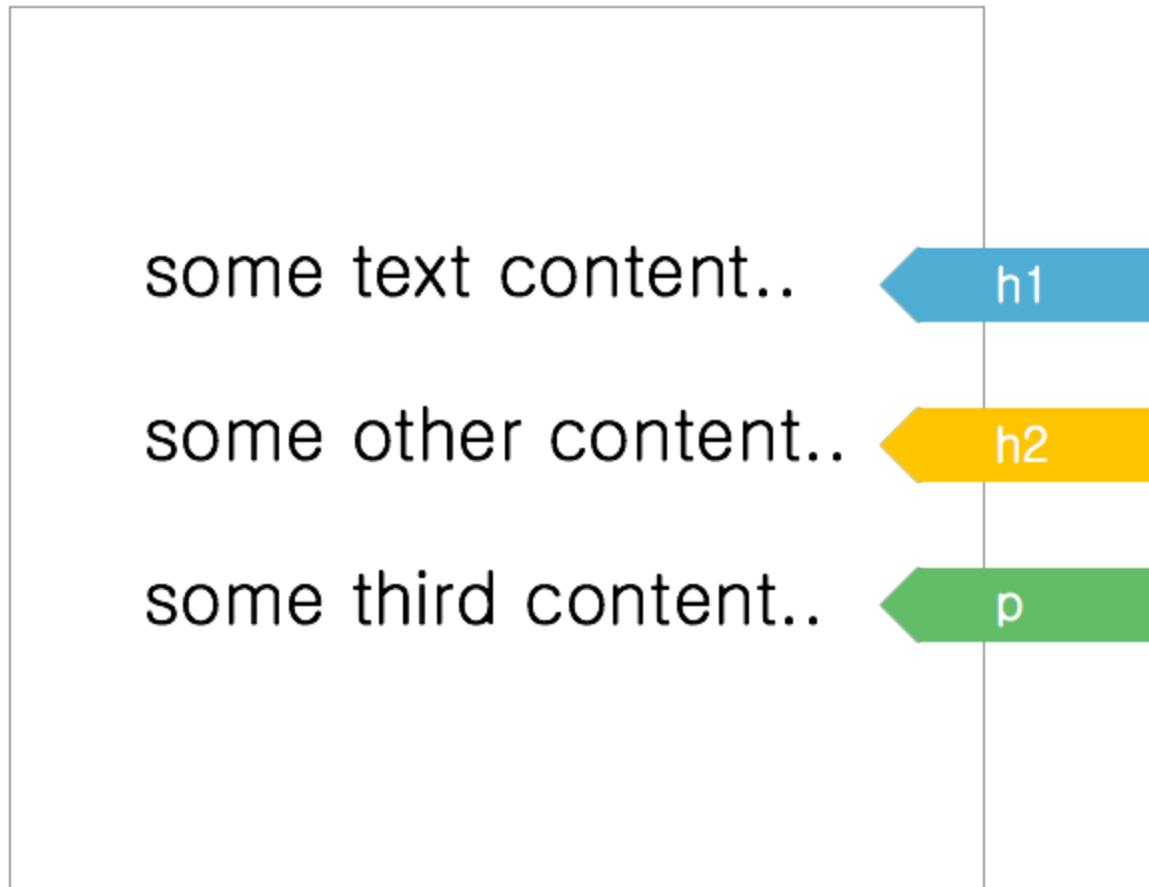
some text content..

some other content..

some third content..

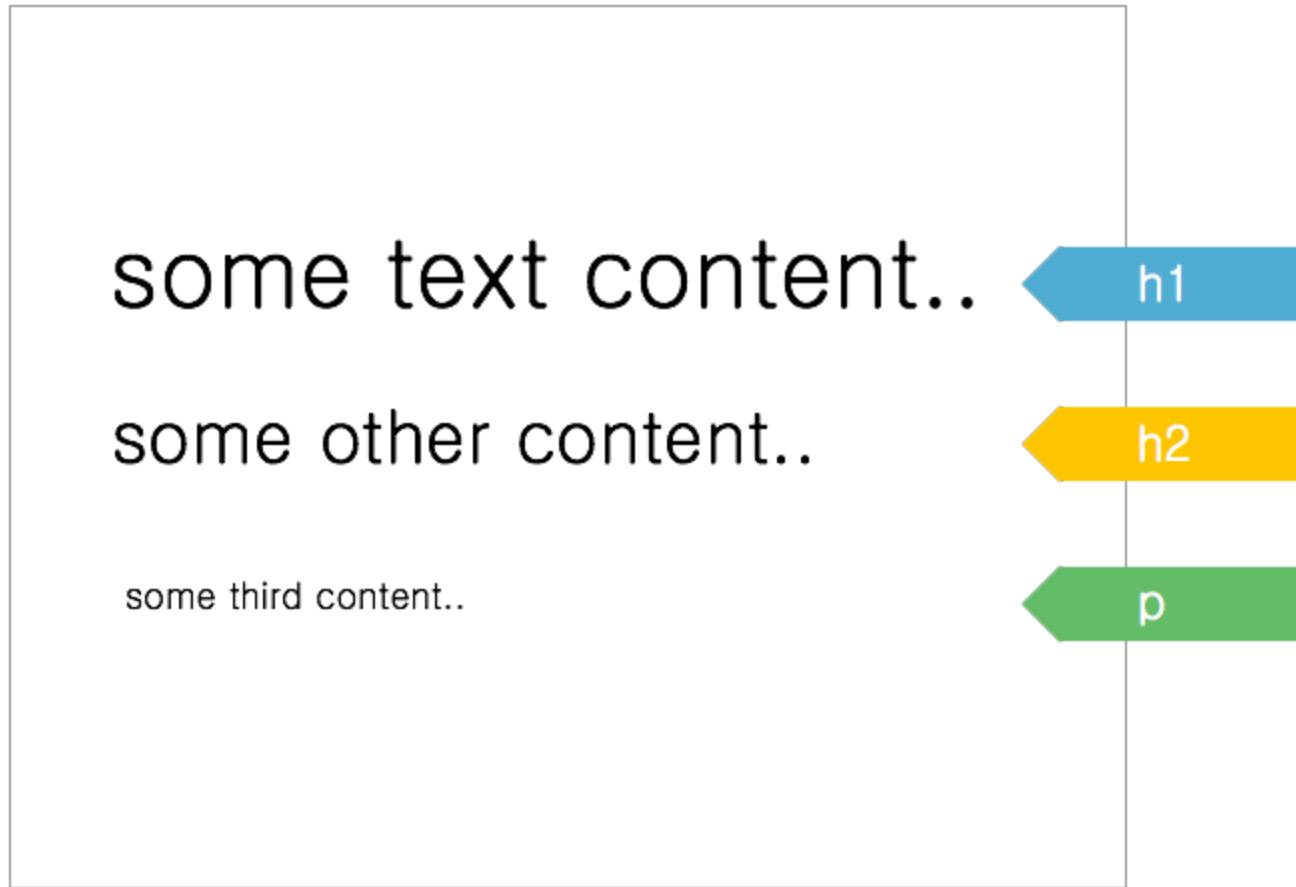
HTML 超文本标记语言

标签（tags）是用来定义内容的



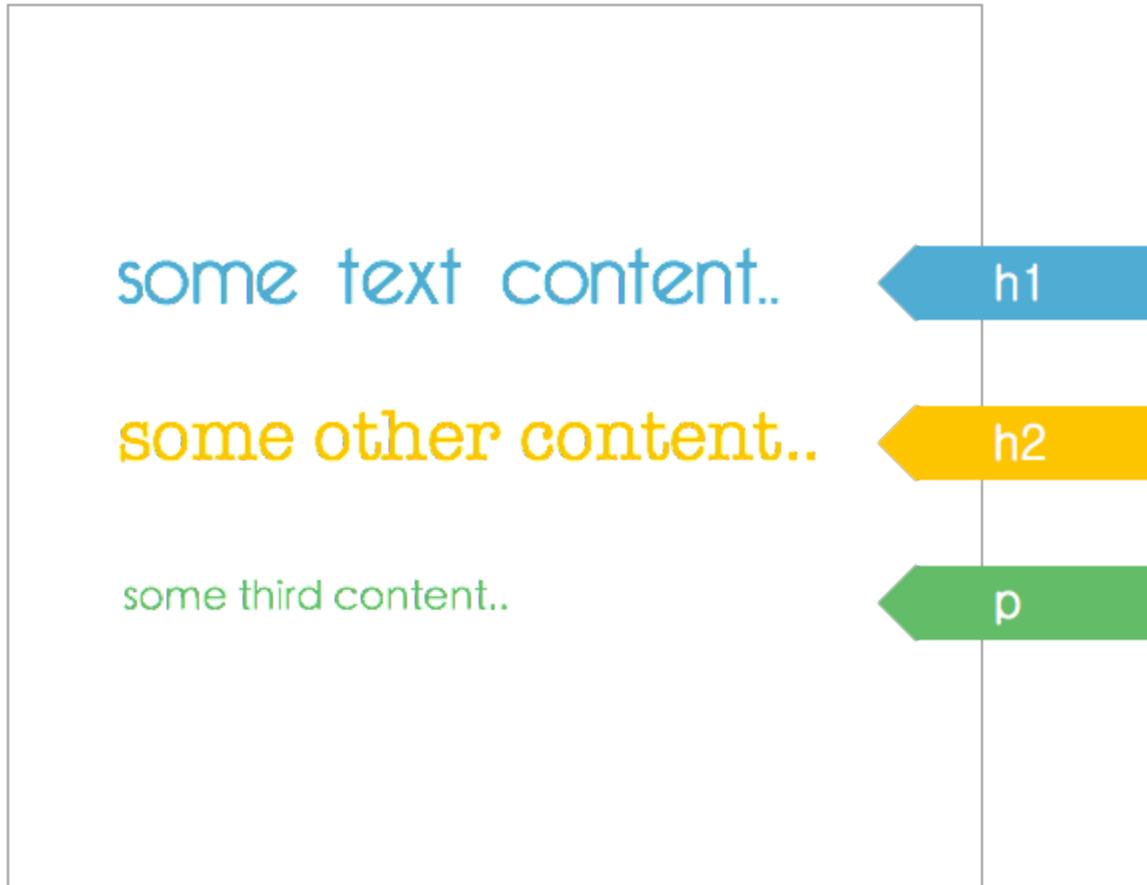
HTML 超文本标记语言

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>
```

```
<!-- 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</title>
    <meta name="description" content="Page description. No longer than 155 characters.">
    <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</title>
  <!-- Google描述 -->
  <meta name="description" content="Le Wagon is Europe's best coding bootcamp for creative people & entrepreneurs. Learn to code in 9 weeks with our fullstack 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>
```



The screenshot shows a Facebook post interface. At the top, there are tabs for "Statut", "Photos/vidéos", and "Créer un album photo". Below the tabs, a status update reads "Check out <http://lewagon.org/en>". The main content area features a thumbnail image of people working at laptops. To the right of the thumbnail, the text "Le Wagon - The French innovative coding school" is displayed, followed by a description: "Le Wagon is the best French coding school for entrepreneurs. Checkout by yourself the projects of our students. You will be impressed." At the bottom of the post, the URL "WWW.LEWAGON.ORG" is shown. The bottom navigation bar includes icons for sharing, location, and smiley face, along with a "Public" dropdown and a "Publier" button.

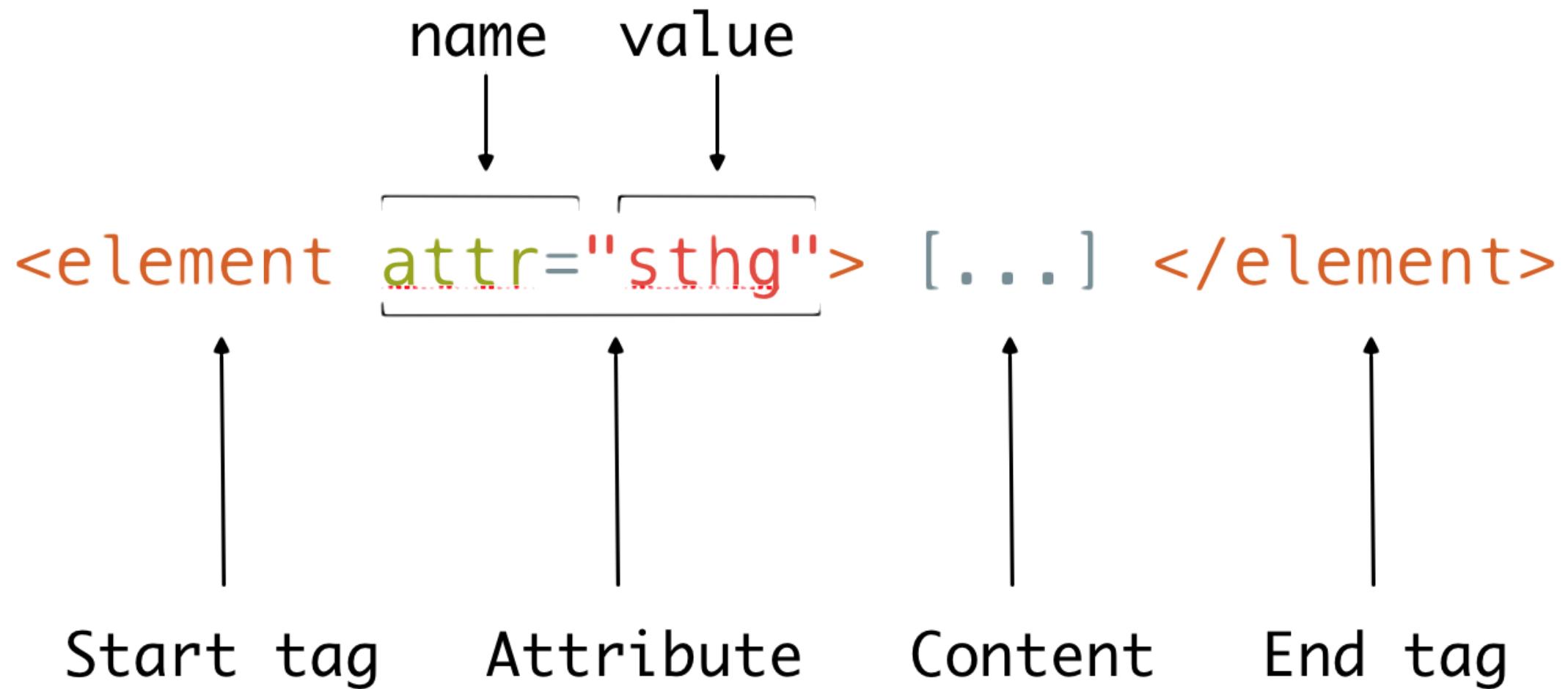
HTML结构 - head & Twitter

```
<head>
  <meta name="twitter:card" content="summary_large_image">
  <meta name="twitter:site" content="@Lewagonparis">
  <meta name="twitter:title" content="Le Wagon - The French innovative coding school">
  <meta name="twitter: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 name="twitter:creator" content="@Lewagonparis">
  <meta name="twitter:image:src" content="http://twitter-card.jpg">
</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 elit.
    Veritatis laboriosam mollitia autem at ab omnis iure quis
    asperiores inventore eos nam aut iusto officiis deserunt
    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

```

```

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 X Boris

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

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 😬

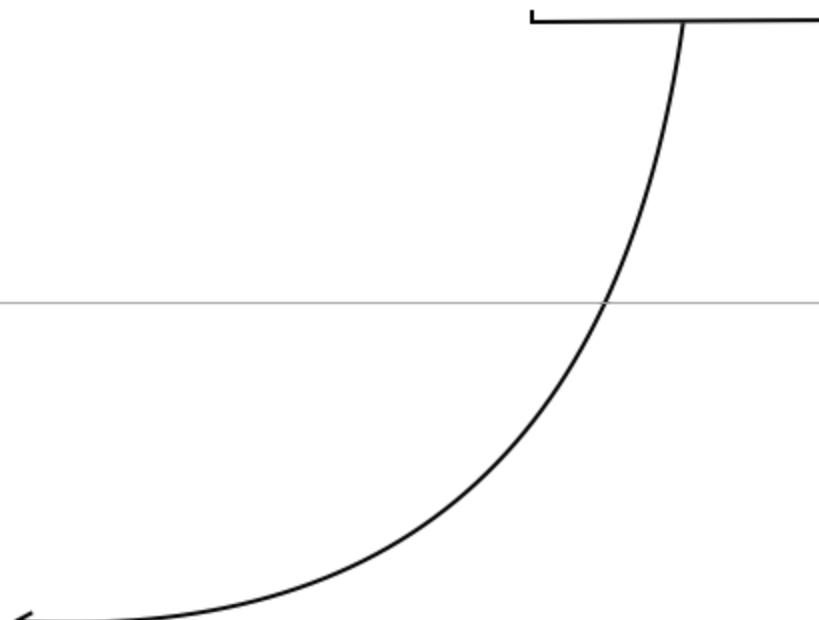
如何引入CSS到HTML中

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

The diagram illustrates the structure of a CSS rule. It starts with a **CSS selector** (line 1). This is followed by a brace (line 2) which encloses a series of **style rules** (lines 3-4). Finally, there is a closing brace (line 5). The code is color-coded: the selector and rules are in red, the brace is in blue, and the properties are in orange.

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



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

字体厚度

```
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>

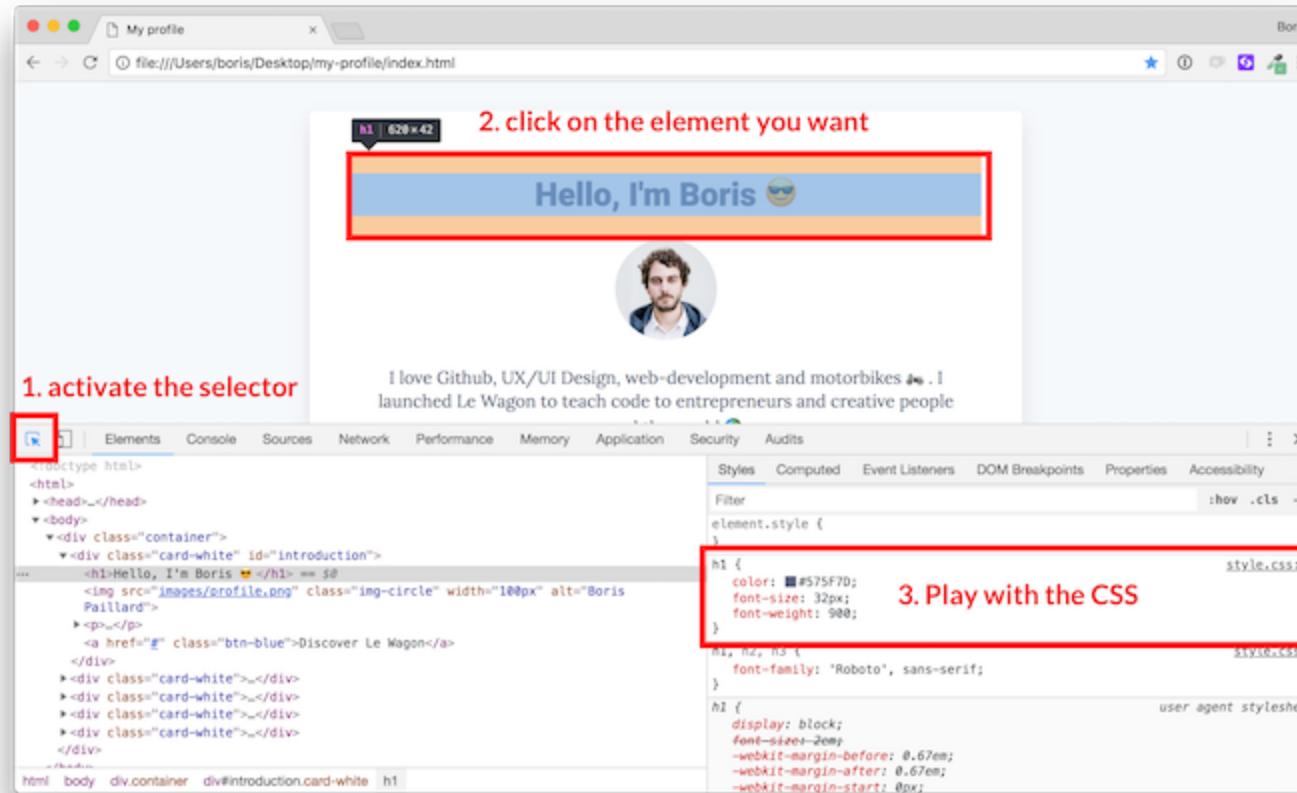
Font Awesome

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/releases/v5.0.10/css/all.css">
```

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 X Boris

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

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](#) 🛵

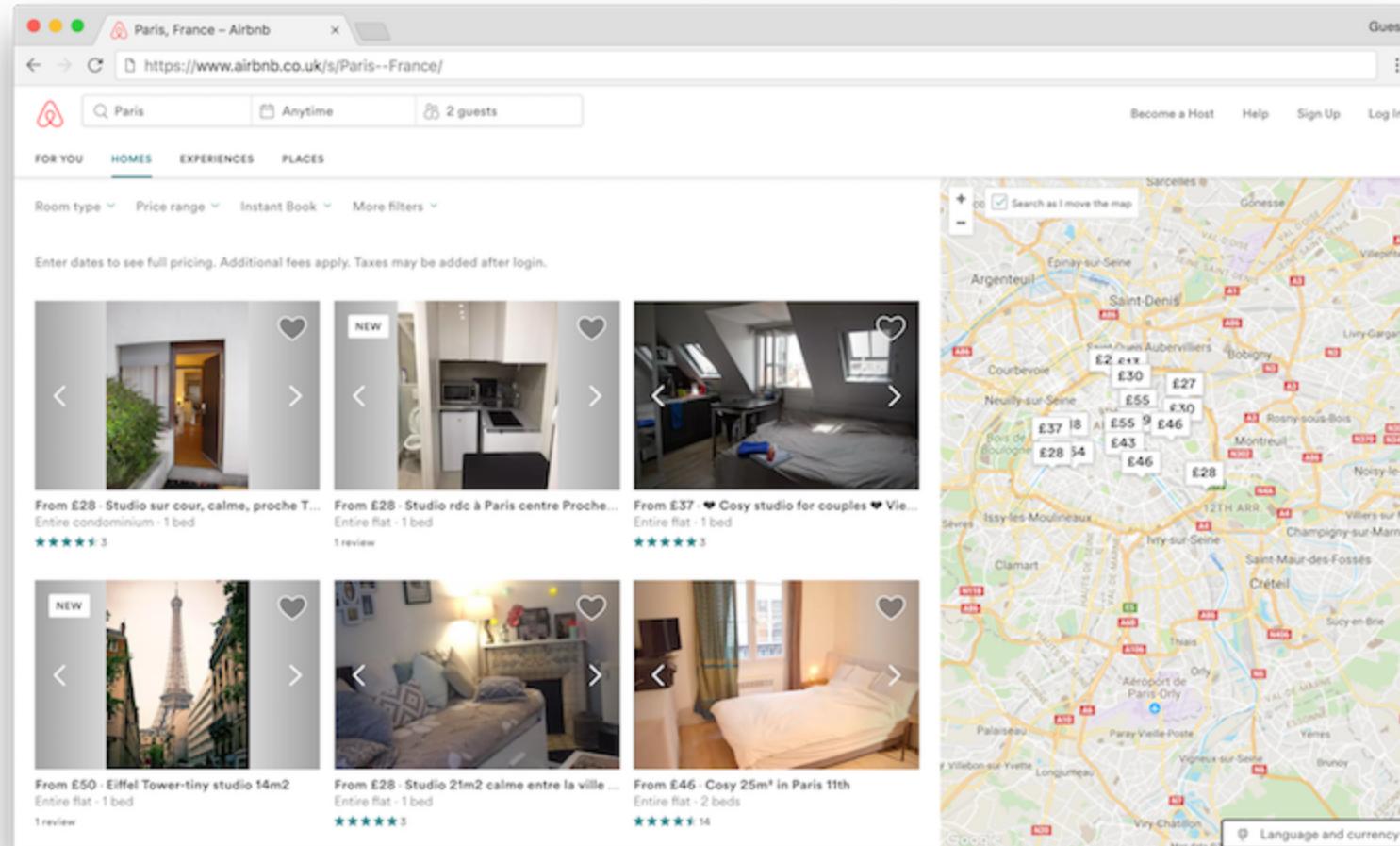
I am passionate about **Motorbikes**.

[Follow me](#)

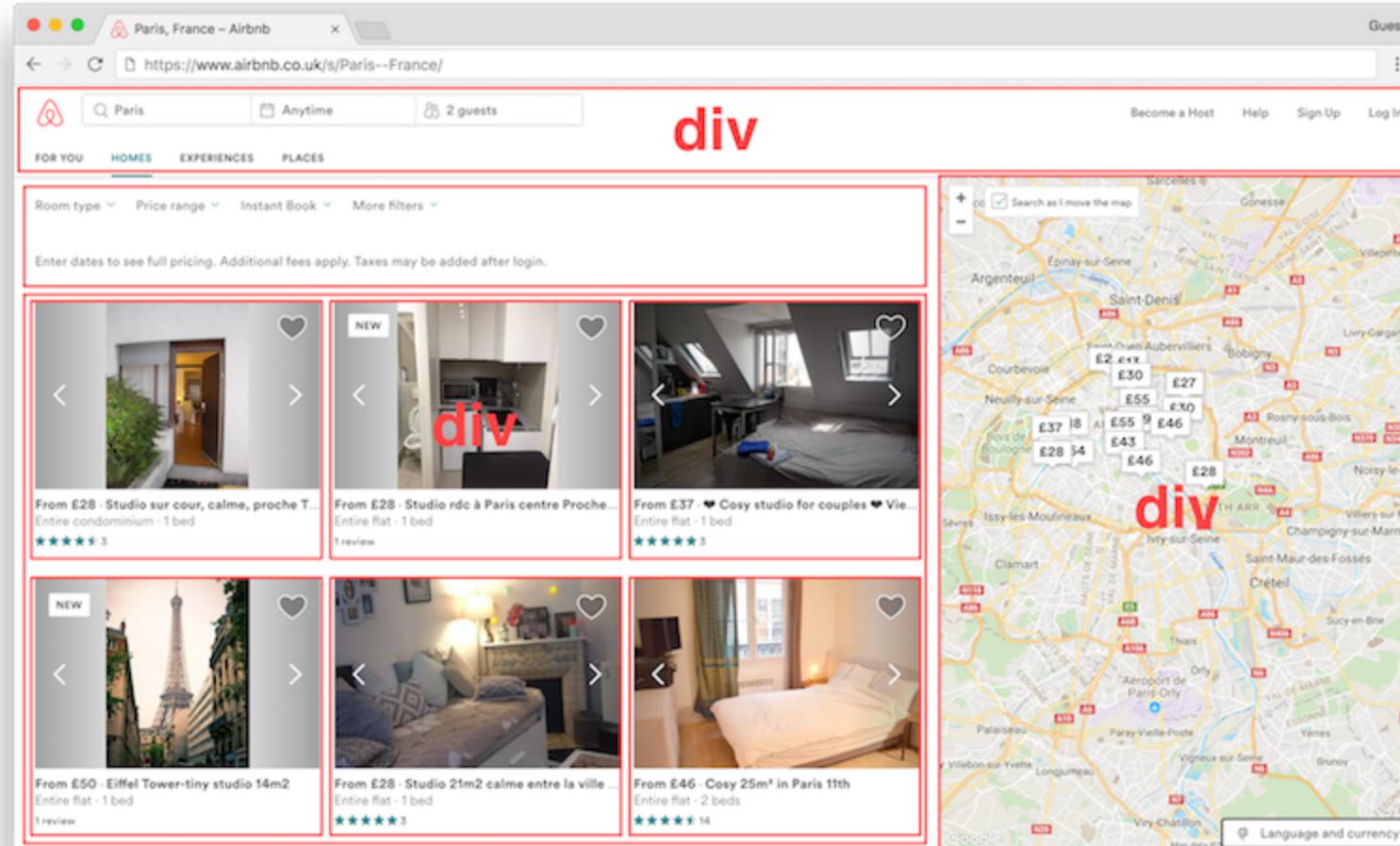
- [F](#)
- [T](#)
- [M](#)

Div及盒子模型 (box model)

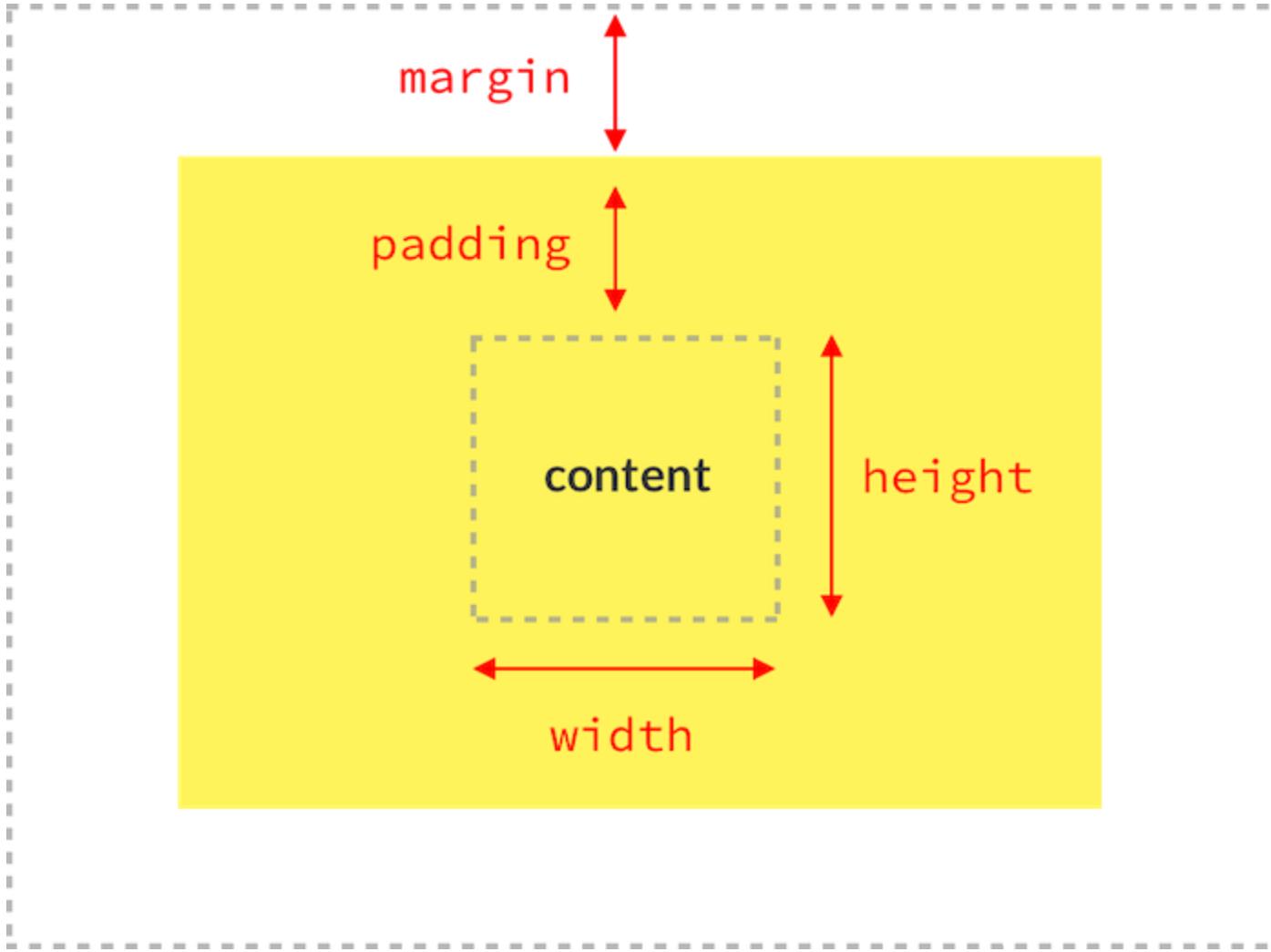
Real life...



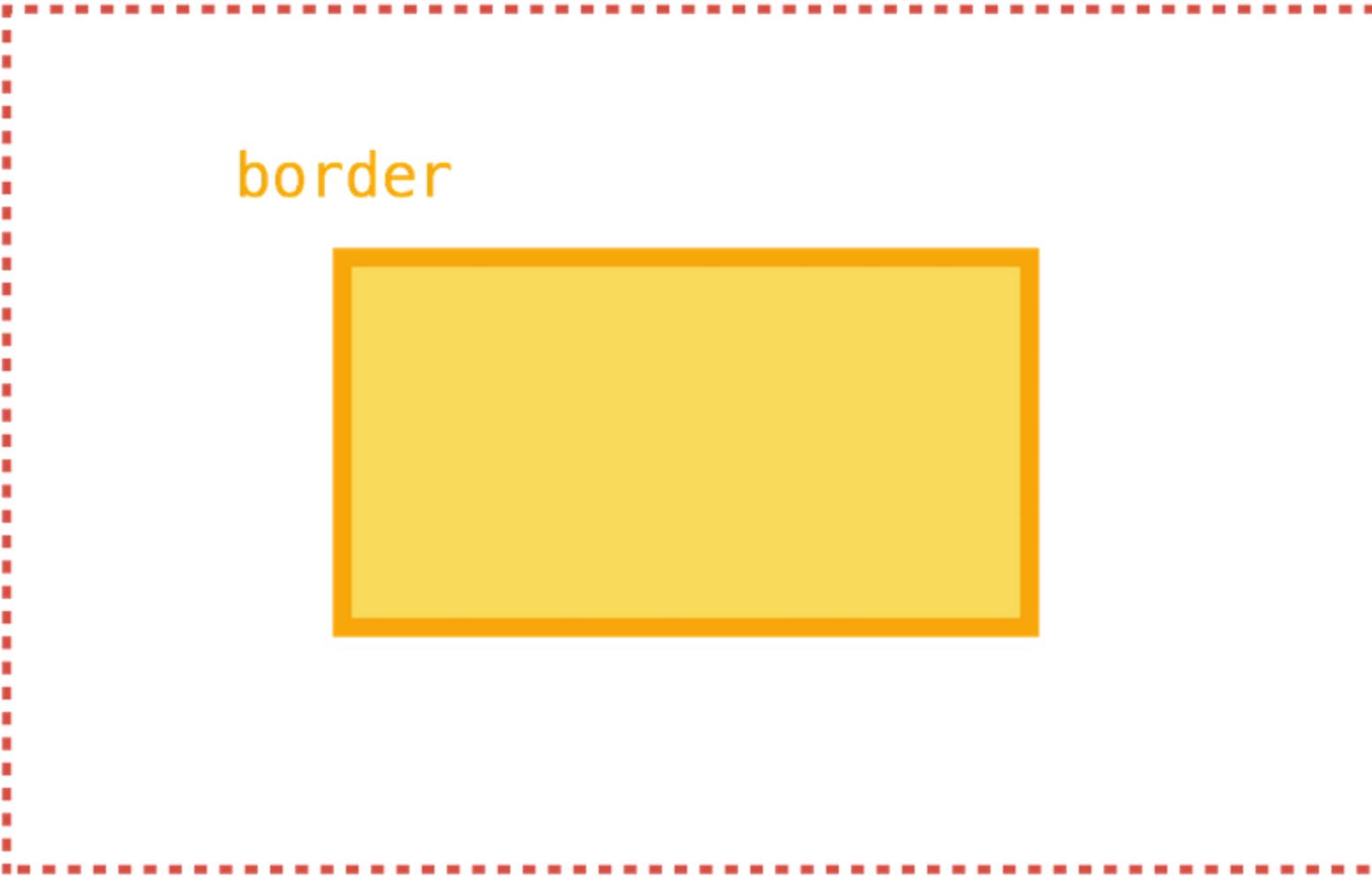
...是由 <div> 来组成的



盒子模型 (box model)



盒子模型 - 边框 (border)



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;  
}
```

solid

dashed

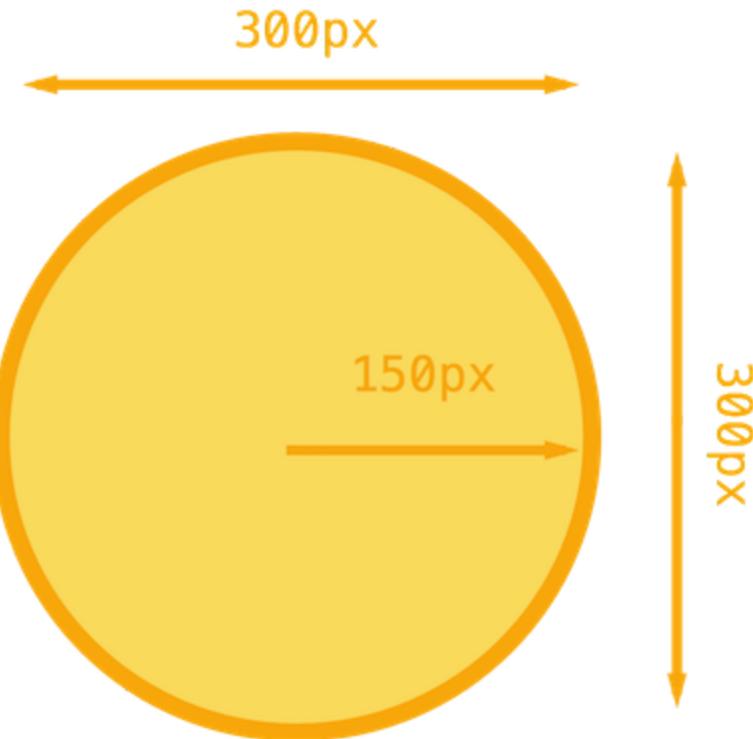
dotted

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剧中技巧

```
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

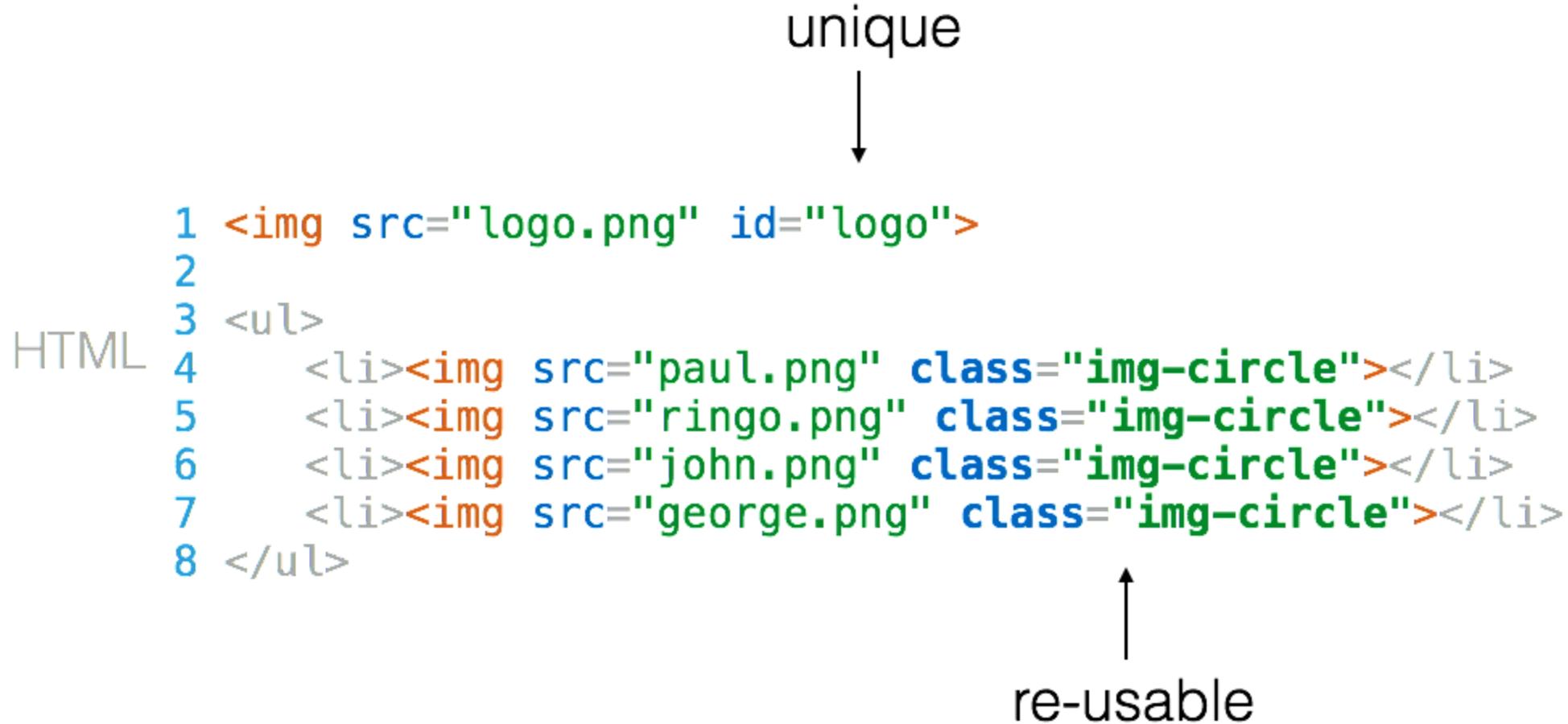
```
1 
2
3 <ul>
4   <li></li>
5   <li></li>
6   <li></li>
7   <li></li>
8 </ul>
```

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  
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

```
/* 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 elit.
  </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 elit.
  </p>
</body>
```

加上

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

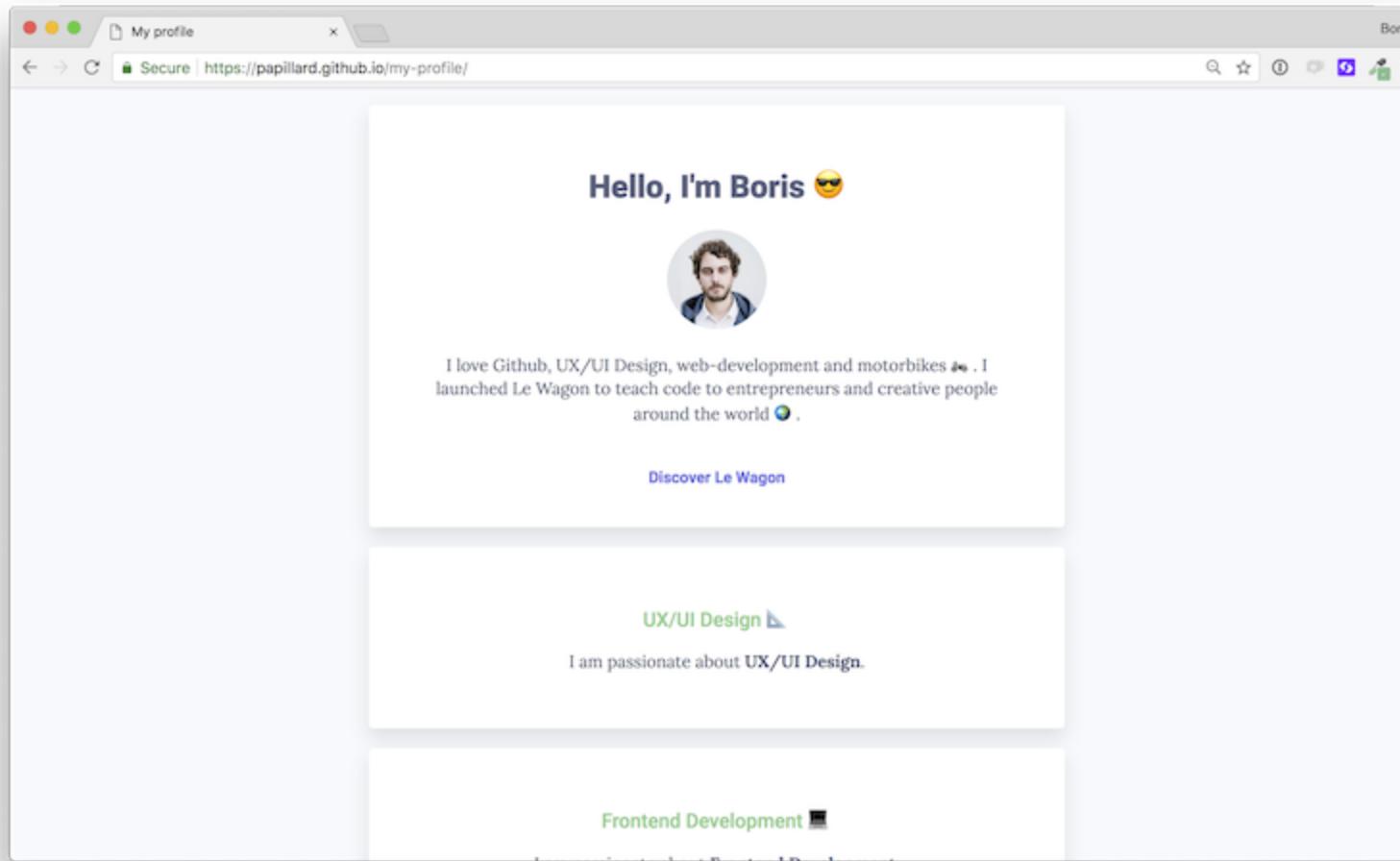
选择器Specificity特性

```
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！