

# 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..

some other content..

some third content..

h1

h2

p

# HTML 超文本标记语言

也可以对标签的样式进行修改

some text content..

h1

some other content..

h2

some third content..

p

# 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>
```



# 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>
```

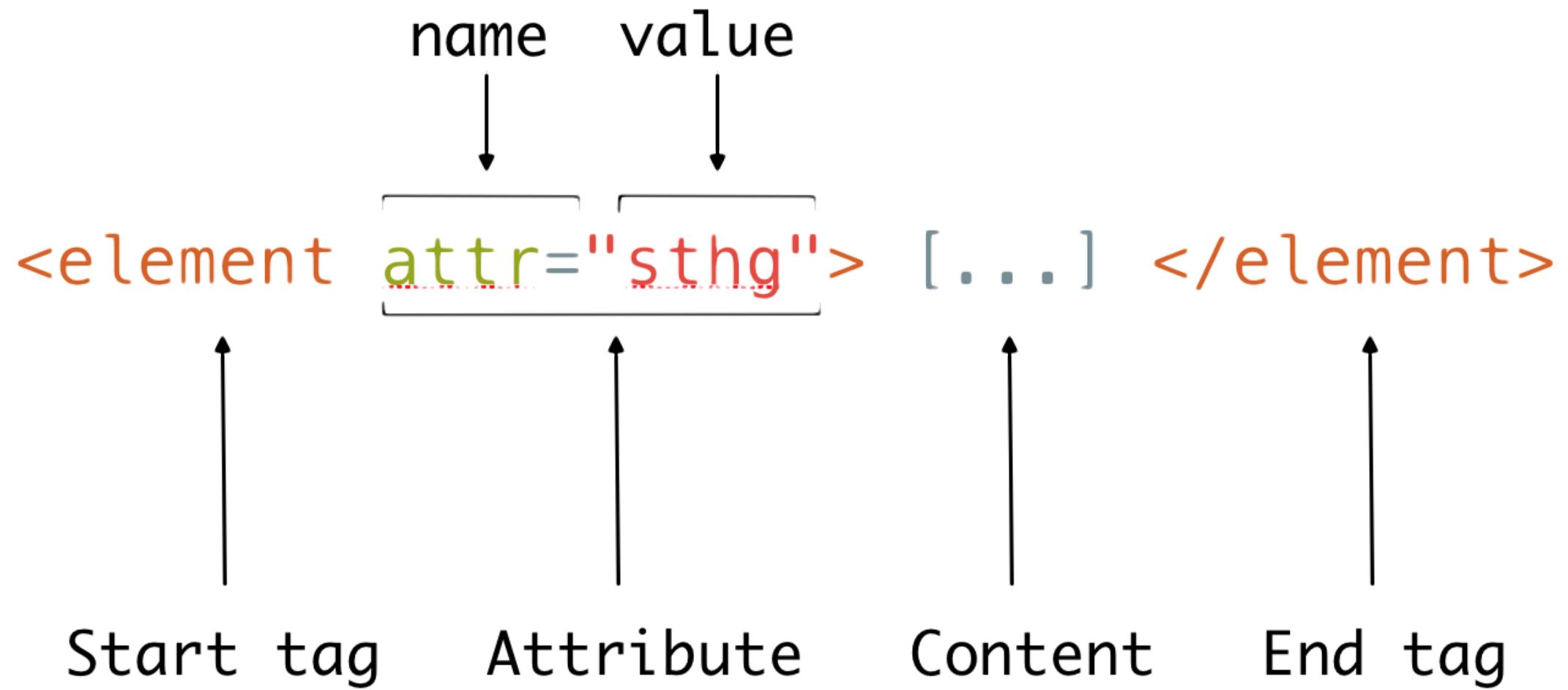


# HTML结构 - body

```
<!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](https://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](https://medium.com)的 `<head>` 区域
- 你看到的是一个没有CSS样式的网站 😬

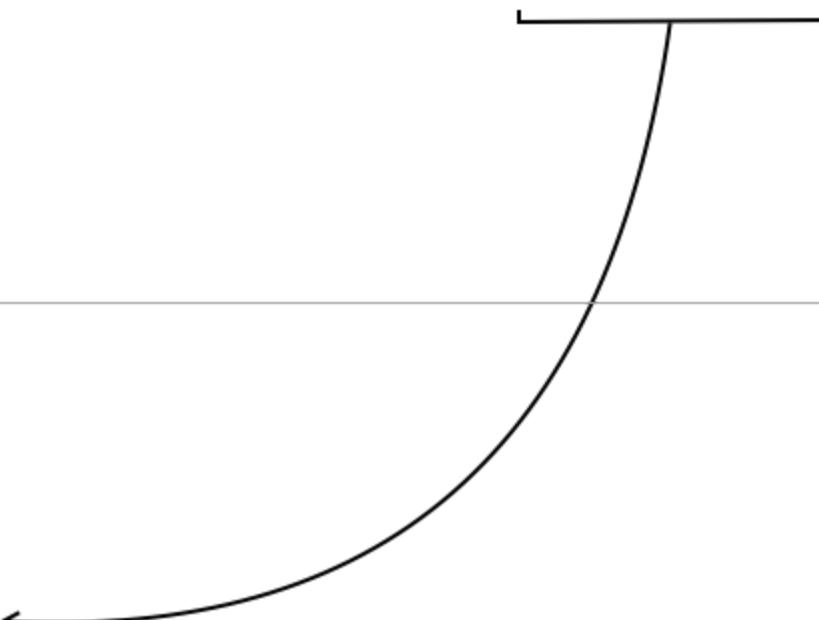
# 如何引入CSS到HTML中

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**

```
graph TD; A[CSS selector] --> B[ ]; B --> C[style properties]; C --> D[style rules];
```



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

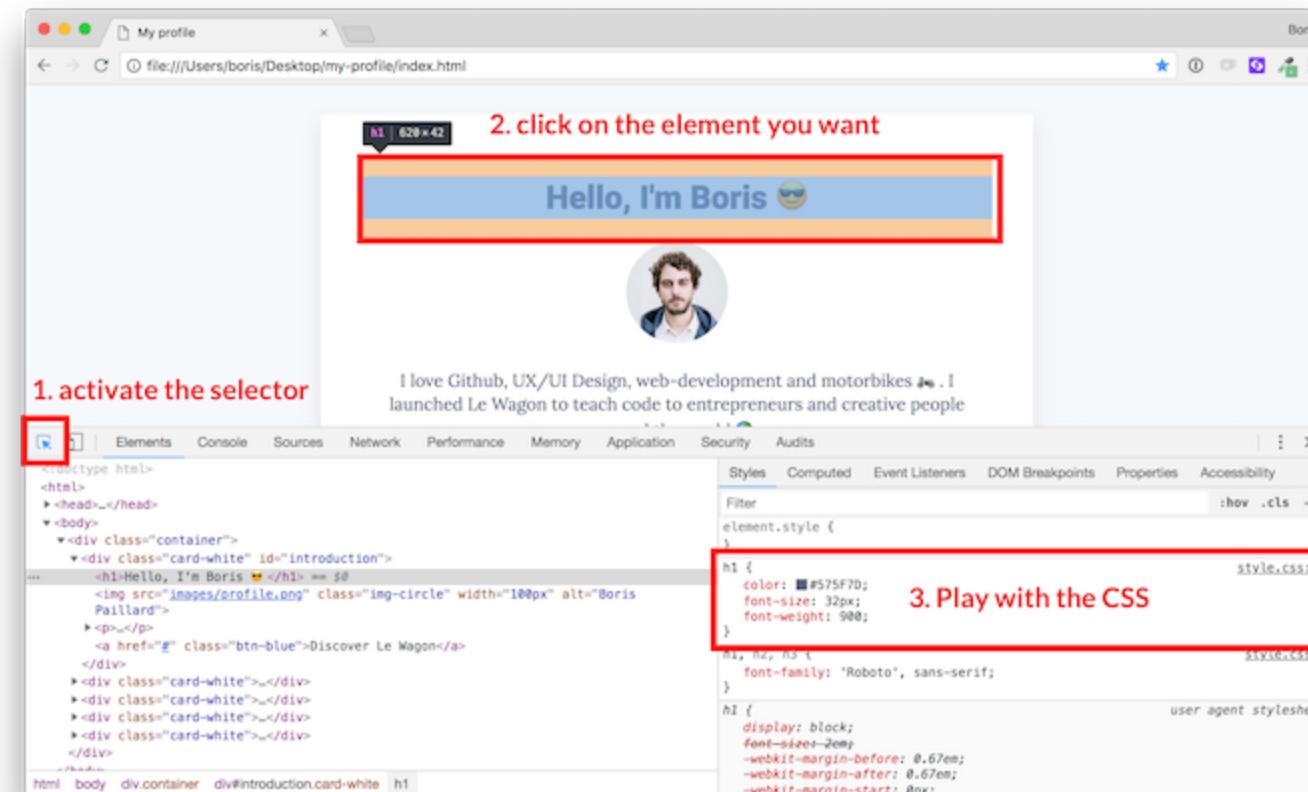
Font Awesome 是一个字体和图标工具包！

```
<!-- 把cdn连接粘贴到<head>区域 -->
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://use.fontawesome.com/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](#) 🔧

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I am passionate about **Motorbikes**.

[Follow me](#)

- 🔍
- 🐦
- 📺

# Div及盒子模型 (box model)



# Real life...

Paris, France – Airbnb

https://www.airbnb.co.uk/s/Paris--France/

Paris

Anytime

2 guests

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.

From £28 · Studio sur cour, calme, proche T...  
Entire condominium - 1 bed  
★★★★★ 3

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  
★★★★★ 3

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  
★★★★★ 3

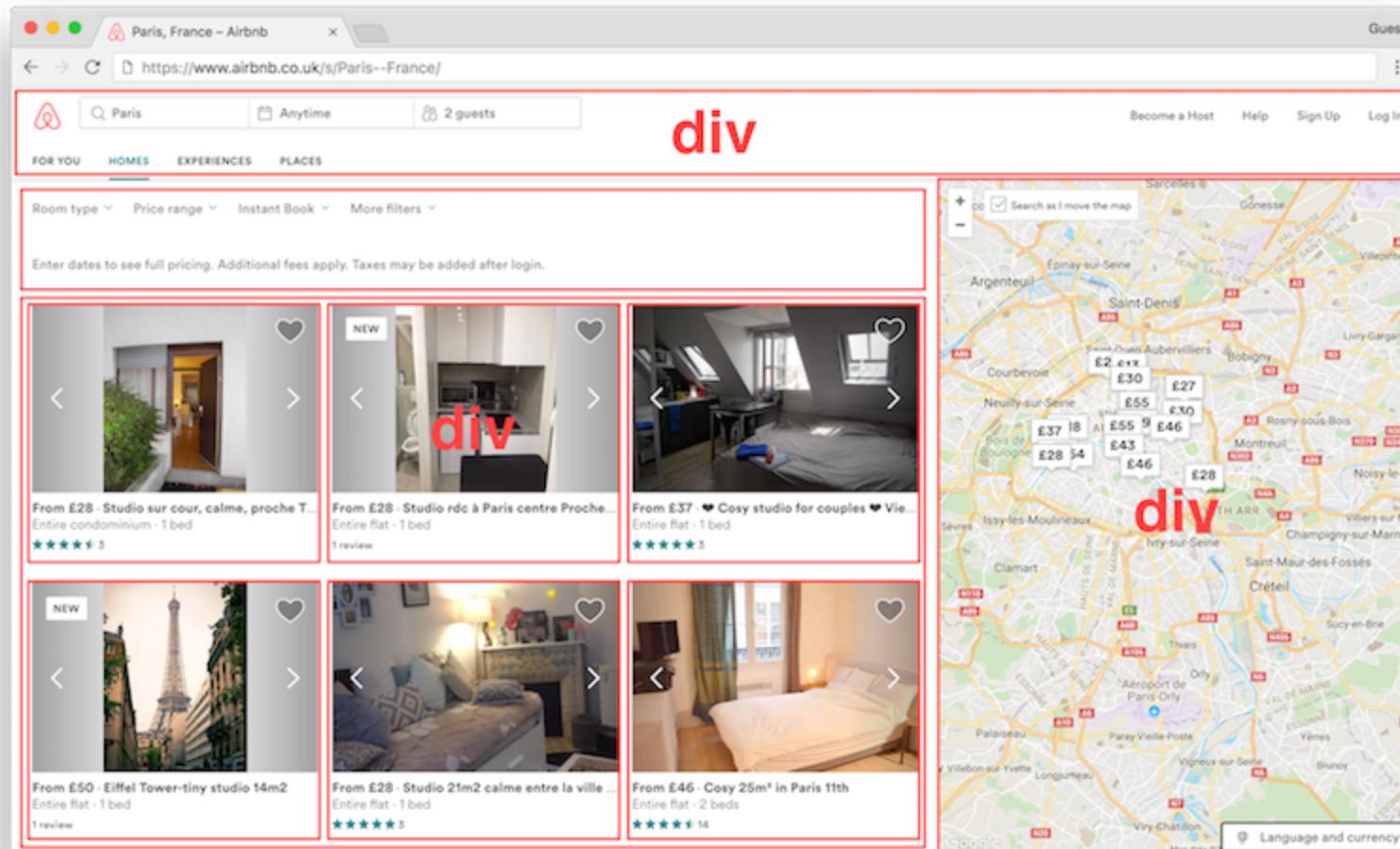
From £46 · Cosy 25m<sup>2</sup> in Paris 11th  
Entire flat - 2 beds  
★★★★★ 14

Map

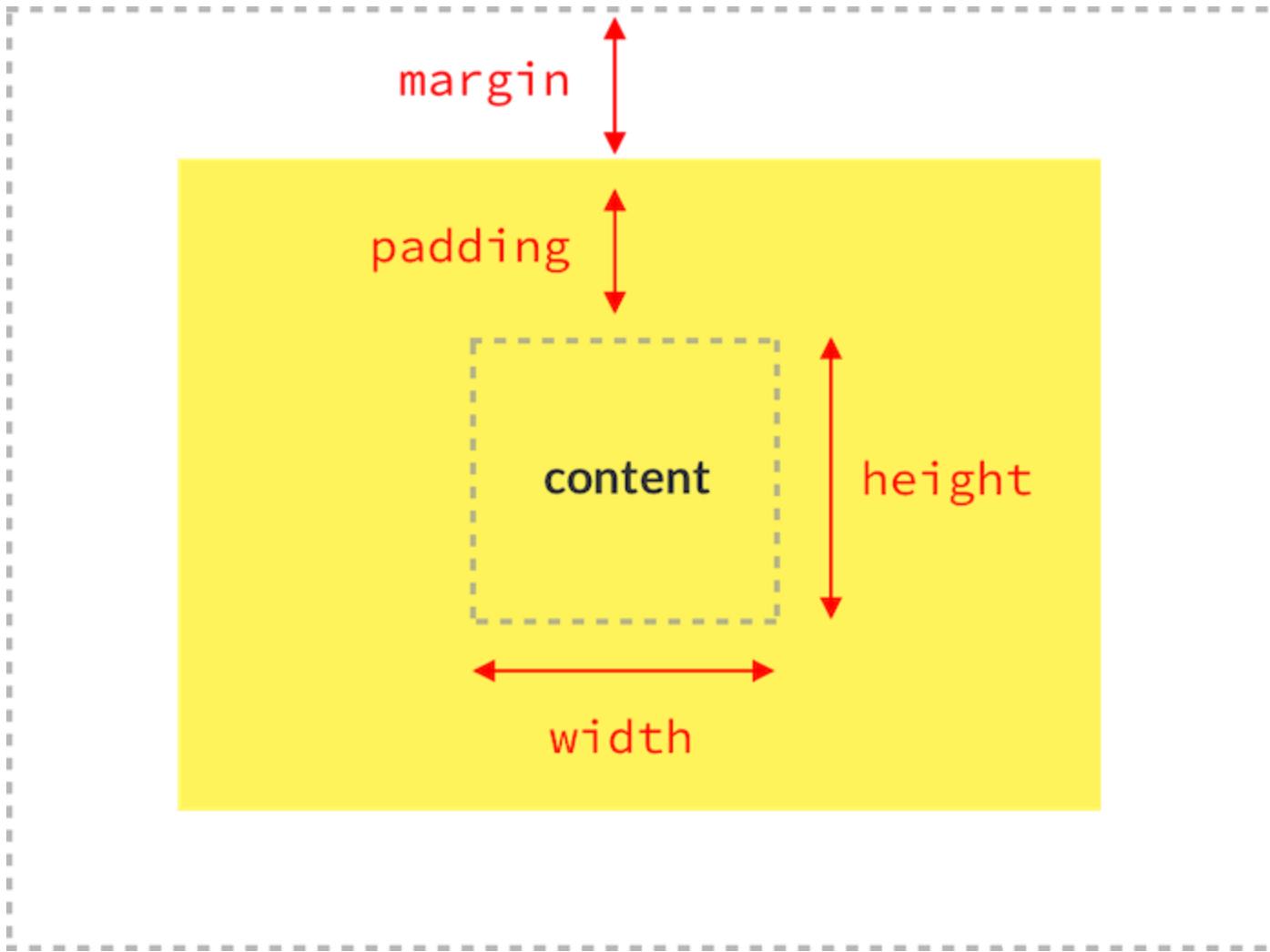
Language and currency

The screenshot displays the Airbnb search interface for Paris, France. At the top, the search bar shows "Paris, France – Airbnb" and the URL "https://www.airbnb.co.uk/s/Paris--France/". Below the search bar are filters for "Paris", "Anytime", and "2 guests". On the right side of the header are links for "Become a Host", "Help", "Sign Up", and "Log In". The main content area is titled "FOR YOU" and includes tabs for "HOMES", "EXPERIENCES", and "PLACES". Below these tabs are filters for "Room type", "Price range", "Instant Book", and "More filters". A note says "Enter dates to see full pricing. Additional fees apply. Taxes may be added after login." The main content area shows six listing cards. Each card has a thumbnail image, the price, a brief description, and the number of reviews. The first three cards are from the 12th arrondissement, and the last three are from the 11th arrondissement. To the right of the listing cards is a map of the Paris area, showing major roads and some listing icons. At the bottom right of the map is a "Language and currency" button. The overall layout is clean and modern, typical of the Airbnb website design.

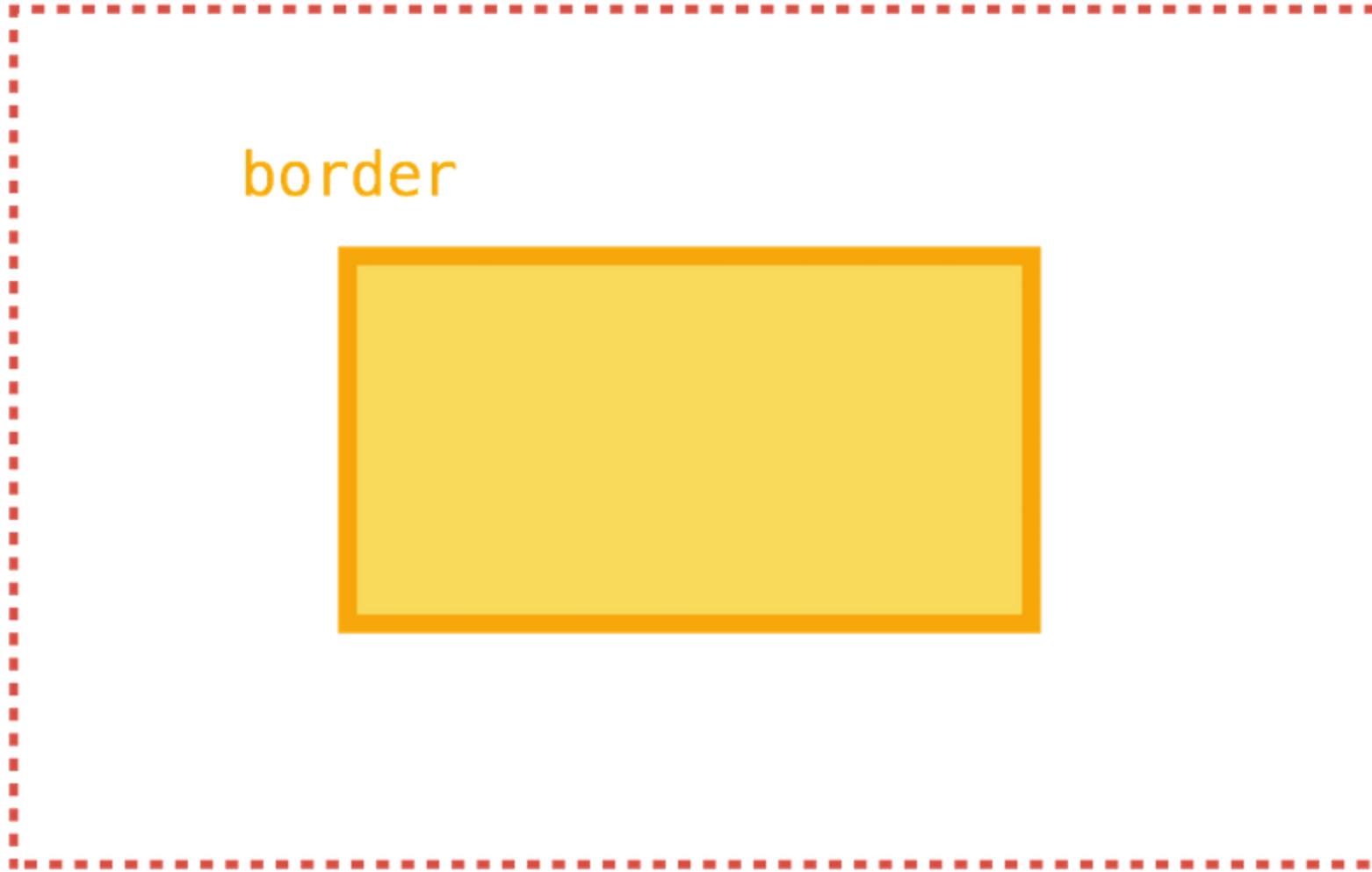
...是由 <div> 来组成的



# 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



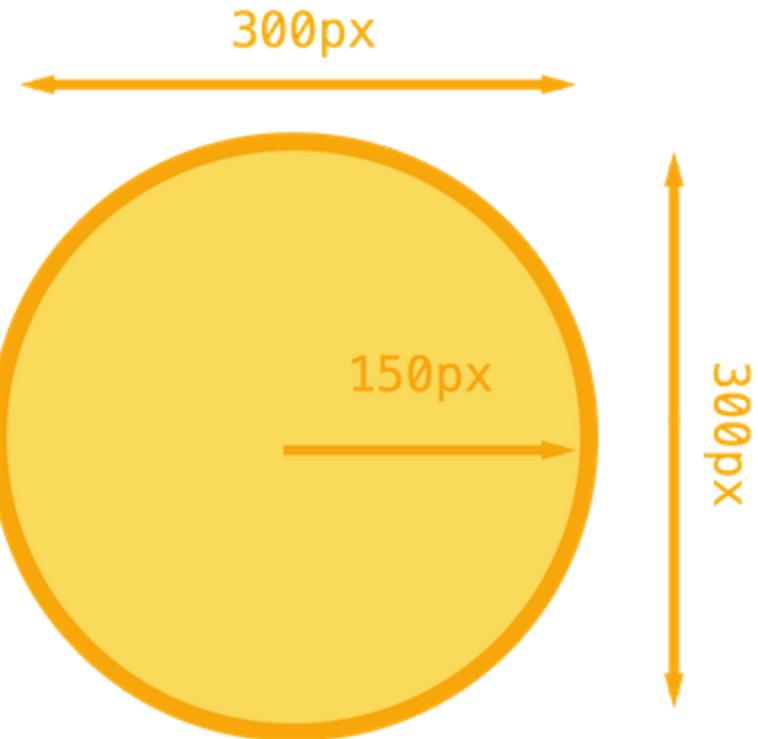
dotted

## 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>
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?

HTML

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

unique



re-usable



## 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 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

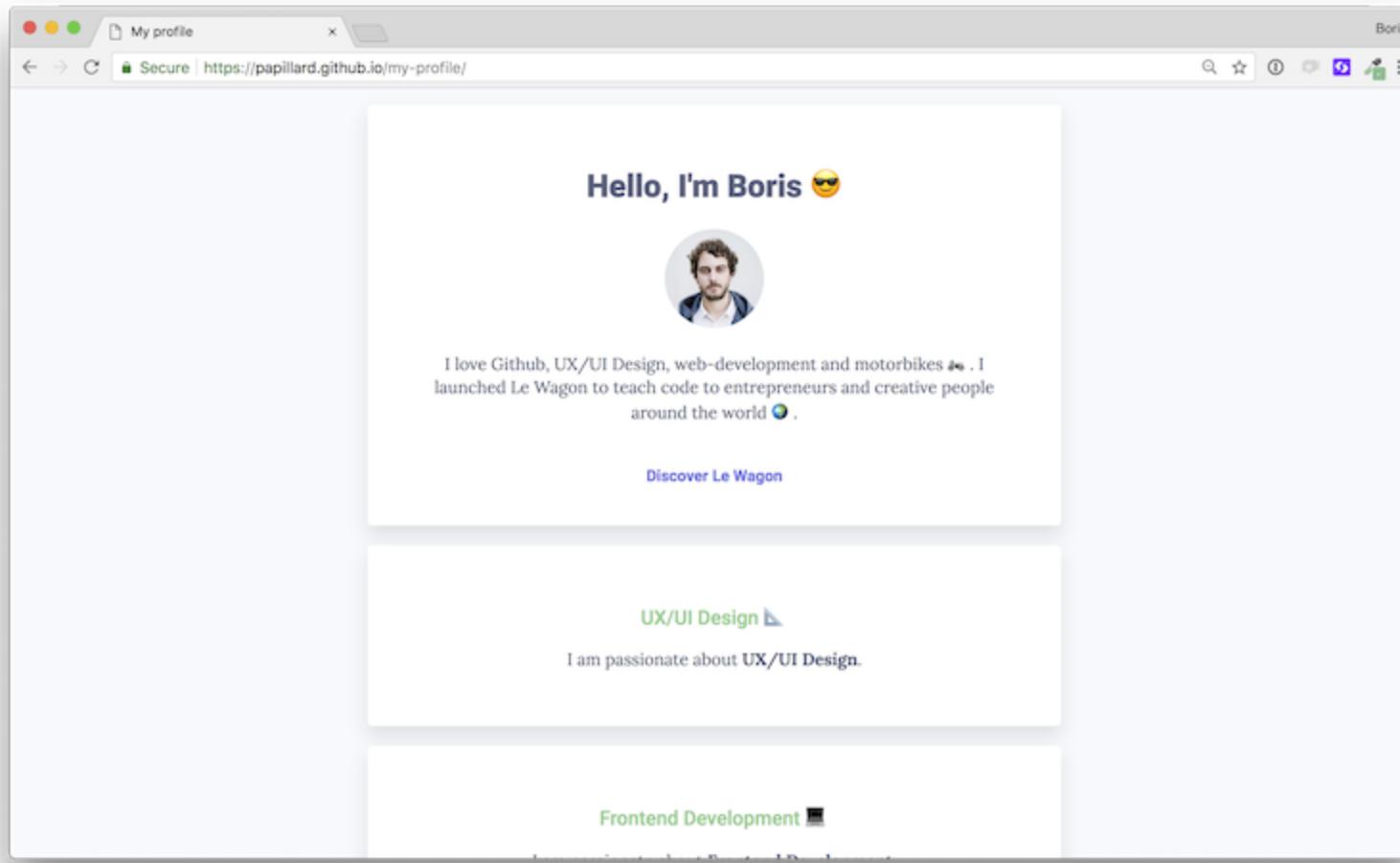
```
p {                  /* least specific */  
  color: black;  
}  
.text-red {          /*           ↓           */  
  color: red;  
}  
#bio {               /* most specific */  
  color: green;  
}
```

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！



现在开始建立你的profile吧！

