# ACAD 275 - HTML/CSS Exam Review

# HTML

HTML (or HyperText Markup Language) consists of only two components: text and tags. The HTML "tags" are instructions for how to format and display Web pages. The text is the content of the page.

Examples of tags:

&lt;div&gt;&lt;/div&gt; → Encloses text, think of it like a box
&lt;h1&gt;&lt;/h1&gt; → Defines largest heading text
&lt;p&gt;&lt;/p&gt; → Paragraph

# HTML

**Tags**

Define the layout of the page. They are all opened and closed and can have attributes assigned to them.

*<h1> Hello </h1>*

Open tag: *<h1>*

Text: *Hello*

Close tag: *</h1>*

*<a href="www.google.com"> Google </a>*

Tag attribute: *href="www.google.com"*

# HTML

Basic HTML Skeleton

```
<html>
    <head> <!-- overall page information is kept in this section -->
        <title> Name of Site </title> <!-- this is what is displayed in the browser tab -->
        <style> CSS goes in here </style> <!-- or you can have a link to a .css file -->
    </head>
    <body>
        <!-- page content goes here -->
    </body>
</html>
```

# HTML

## Common HTML tags

**\<strong\>** : used to make text bolded

**\<em\> :** used to emphasize text through italics

**\<br\>**: Creates a line break in page

**\<a\>** : anchor tag, used to create links between pages. Needs to have an href attribute to tell it where the link should go. \<h1\>, \<h2\>, \<h3\>, \<h4\>, \<h5\>, \<h6\> : Used to apply relative size and weight to phrases or headlines.

**\<p\>** : Used to define a "paragraph" on a page.

**\<hr\>** : Used to create a horizontal rule (line) across the page.

**\<img \>** : Used to place images on a page. At a minimum always contains the src and alt attributes.

**\<audio\>** : Used to embed an audio file into page. Unlike the img tag, the media to be embedded is in a sub-tag

**\<source\>**. For instance: \<audio autoplay="1"\> \<source type="audio/mpeg" src="song.mp3"\>\</audio\>

**\<ul\>** and **\<li\>** Create an unordered list. The \<ul\> defines the overall list. And \<li\> defines the individual "list items" in the list. For examples, List of colors\<ul\>\<li\>Blue\</li\>\<li\>Green\</li\>\<li\>Red\</li\>\</ul\>

**\<ol\>** and **\<li\>**

# HTML - Forms

Basics of a form
-   Need a form tag that defines where the form will be submitted and where to direct the user after the form is submitted.
-   Example: ***<form action="results.php">***

Inputs

text/numbers

 ***<input type="text" name="comment">***

Submit

 ***<input type="submit" value="Submit Form">***

Checkboxes

 ***<input type="checkbox" name="check" check="1">***

Drop down

 ***<select name="pickOne"> <option>potato</option> <option>tomato</option></select>***

Radio Button

***<input type="radio" name="animals" value="dog"/> Dog***

***<input type="radio" name="animals" value="cat"/> Cat***

# CSS

All styling/design of the page is done through CSS.

Can define things like color, position, size, and interaction.

It's possible to use style attribute in an HTML tag to define styling, but it's not good web development practice since it is hard to go back and edit styles this way.

# CSS

Basic Syntax

***img{}***
^all tags with this name are affected.

***.menuItem{}***
^class, can apply to multiple items in the page.

***#photo1{}***
^id, only applicable to one unique tag.

***.menuItem{***
   ***height: 100px;***
   ***color: green;***
   ***background-color: red;***
***}***
^Example of defining styles for the menu item class

# CSS

Animation

```
.menuItem{
    background-color: red;
    transition: 1s ease-in-out;
}


.menuItem:hover{
    background-color: blue;
}
```