

# HTML/CSS Survival Notebook

*Zhongwei Shi*

## Objectives

- **Dealing With Text:**
  - ✓ Font
  - ✓ Font Size
  - ✓ Font Color
  - ✓ Font Weight (Bold)
  - ✓ Font Style (Italic, Oblique)
- **Dealing with Spacing:**
  - ✓ Line Spacing
  - ✓ Paragraph Spacing
  - ✓ Character Spacing
- **Dealing with Alignment**
- **Images**

## Introducing a Universal Solution

**1** Give a unique `id` or assign a `class` to the element you want to style

**2** and change them in one shot

## Example

```
<p>This is a test paragraph</p>
```

```
<p id="id_1">This is a test paragraph</p>
```

```
<p class="class_1">This is a test paragraph</p>
```

`id` must be unique among all elements. However, a `class` can be assigned to more than one element.

Both `id` and `class` must be quoted by single or double quotation marks.

An element can have both `class` and `id`.

## <style> Tag

Three ways to reference back to elements:

- If a class is assigned to an element:

```
.class { ... }
```

- If a unique ID is given to an element:

```
#id { ... }
```

- Styling by tag (element category)

```
p { ... }
```

### Reminder

All elements' style of this class will be changed.

## <style> Tag

You can put `<style>` tag wherever you want, as long as

- there is no other element included in this tag;
- it obeys the syntax shown on the right.

```
<style>
  .class {
    ...
  }
  #id {
    ...
  }
  p {
    ...
  }
  ...
</style>
```

## Dealing With Text

- Changing Font

- Example:

```
font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
```

- Check all web safe fonts:

[https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css\\_websafe\\_fonts.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_websafe_fonts.asp)

### Reminder

Not all fonts are web safe, i.e., The font you see may not be the one original one intended.

### Reminder

A semicolon (;) has to attached at the end of each styling command.

## Dealing With Text

- Changing Font Size

```
font-size: 20px;
```

- Changing Font Color

```
color: rgb(0,0,0);
```

```
color: #000000;
```

- Changing Font Weight (Bold)

```
font-weight: 900;
```

```
font-weight: bold;
```

## Dealing With Text

- Changing Font Style

```
font-style: normal;
```

```
font-style: italic;
```

```
font-style: oblique;
```

## Dealing With Spacing

- Changing Line Spacing,

```
line-height: 100%;
```

```
line-height: 200%;
```

- Changing Paragraph Spacing

```
margin-top: 10px;
```

```
margin-bottom: 10px;
```

- Changing Character Spacing

```
letter-spacing: 3px;
```

```
letter-spacing: -1px;
```

## Dealing With Alignment

- Changing Alignment

```
text-align: left;
```

```
text-align: right;
```

```
text-align: center;
```

## Images

- Images are declared in `<img>` tag, e.g.,

```
<img src="" title="" alt="" height="200" width="100">
```

**src:** image source;

**alt:** text that displays if image is not loaded successfully;

**title:** text that displays if user's cursor moves on the image.

- Image alignment is very different from text alignment.

```
<div align="center">
```

```
  Your image here
```

```
</div>
```

**<Align options>** center, left, right, justify

## Finally, problems you may encounter

- All begin tags must be closed by end tags

`<div></div><p></p>`

**CORRECT**

`<div><p></div></p>`

**WRONG**

### Reminder

Based on my experience,  
over 60% styling errors  
are caused by  
mismatched tags.

- Never use CAPITAL LETTER when you assign `id` or `class` to elements
- Never use Chinese characters in your code (not content), for example, use `;` instead of `；`
- All HTML files are rendered in order. You can configure all components freely. However, remember to copy and paste the whole section, don't leave any end tag.

## ATOM: A software that helps you style

- HTML is friendly to end-users, but may be a nightmare for designers, i.e., even though your code is wrong, the webpage will still be rendered but won't return any error.
- You can use ATOM to organize your code, which helps you identify styling errors more efficiently.

