

| Memo | | IMED 2351 |
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| Subject | HTML5 & CSS Tips | |

The following are some suggestions on learning/improving in learning HTML5 and CSS.

HTML

1. Memorize common HTML tags. See list below.
2. Look up and read about each element and its attributes/properties.
3. Create a simple web page with all common tags on it in the correct order/structure.
 - a. First use a reference
 - b. Then, try to do from memory

CSS

1. Memorize common CSS properties (do this by categories). See list below.
2. Understand:
 - a. Element Selectors
 - b. ID Selectors
 - c. Class Selectors
3. Read over as many possible values of each property including sizes, etc.
4. Using the HTML page you create above, add CSS properties for the major categories (text, font) and play with different styles.
5. Read about inheritance of CSS

HTML elements/tags to know

| | |
|---|--|
| <u><!--...--></u> | Defines a comment |
| <u><!DOCTYPE></u> | Defines the document type |
| <u><a></u> | Defines a hyperlink |
| <u><article></u> | Defines an article |
| <u><aside></u> | Defines content aside from the page content |
| <u></u> | Defines bold text |
| <u><base></u> | Specifies the base URL/target for all relative URLs in a document |
| <u><body></u> | Defines the document's body |
| <u> </u> | Defines a single line break |
| <u><button></u> | Defines a clickable button |
| <u><canvas></u> | Used to draw graphics, on the fly, via scripting (usually JavaScript) |
| <u><caption></u> | Defines a table caption |
| <u><code></u> | Defines a piece of computer code |
| <u><col></u> | Specifies column properties for each column within a <colgroup> element |
| <u><colgroup></u> | Specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting |
| <u><datalist></u> | Specifies a list of pre-defined options for input controls |
| <u><dd></u> | Defines a description/value of a term in a description list |
| <u></u> | Defines text that has been deleted from a document |
| <u><div></u> | Defines a section in a document |
| <u><dl></u> | Defines a description list |
| <u><dt></u> | Defines a term/name in a description list |
| <u></u> | Defines emphasized text |
| <u><embed></u> | Defines a container for an external (non-HTML) application |
| <u><fieldset></u> | Groups related elements in a form |
| <u><figcaption></u> | Defines a caption for a <figure> element |
| <u><figure></u> | Specifies self-contained content |
| <u><footer></u> | Defines a footer for a document or section |
| <u><form></u> | Defines an HTML form for user input |
| <u><h1> to <h6></u> | Defines HTML headings |
| <u><head></u> | Defines information about the document |
| <u><header></u> | Defines a header for a document or section |
| <u><hr></u> | Defines a thematic change in the content |
| <u><html></u> | Defines the root of an HTML document |
| <u><i></u> | Defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood |
| <u><iframe></u> | Defines an inline frame |
| <u></u> | Defines an image |
| <u><input></u> | Defines an input control |
| <u><label></u> | Defines a label for an <input> element |
| <u><legend></u> | Defines a caption for a <fieldset> element |
| <u></u> | Defines a list item |
| <u><link></u> | Defines the relationship between a document and an external resource (most used to link to style sheets) |
| <u><main></u> | Specifies the main content of a document |

| | |
|---|--|
| <u><map></u> | Defines a client-side image-map |
| <u><mark></u> | Defines marked/highlighted text |
| <u><menu></u> | Defines a list/menu of commands |
| <u><menuitem></u> | Defines a command/menu item that the user can invoke from a popup menu |
| <u><meta></u> | Defines metadata about an HTML document |
| <u><meter></u> | Defines a scalar measurement within a known range (a gauge) |
| <u><nav></u> | Defines navigation links |
| <u><noscript></u> | Defines an alternate content for users that do not support client-side scripts |
| <u><object></u> | Defines an embedded object |
| <u></u> | Defines an ordered list |
| <u><optgroup></u> | Defines a group of related options in a drop-down list |
| <u><option></u> | Defines an option in a drop-down list |
| <u><output></u> | Defines the result of a calculation |
| <u><p></u> | Defines a paragraph |
| <u><param></u> | Defines a parameter for an object |
| <u><pre></u> | Defines preformatted text |
| | |
| <u><q></u> | Defines a short quotation |
| <u><script></u> | Defines a client-side script |
| <u><section></u> | Defines a section in a document |
| <u><select></u> | Defines a drop-down list |
| <u><small></u> | Defines smaller text |
| <u><source></u> | Defines multiple media resources for media elements (<video> and <audio>) |
| <u></u> | Defines a section in a document |
| <u></u> | Defines important text |
| <u><style></u> | Defines style information for a document |
| <u><sub></u> | Defines subscripted text |
| <u><summary></u> | Defines a visible heading for a <details> element |
| <u><sup></u> | Defines superscripted text |
| <u><table></u> | Defines a table |
| <u><tbody></u> | Groups the body content in a table |
| <u><td></u> | Defines a cell in a table |
| <u><textarea></u> | Defines a multiline input control (text area) |
| <u><tfoot></u> | Groups the footer content in a table |
| <u><th></u> | Defines a header cell in a table |
| <u><thead></u> | Groups the header content in a table |
| <u><time></u> | Defines a date/time |
| <u><title></u> | Defines a title for the document |
| <u><tr></u> | Defines a row in a table |
| <u><track></u> | Defines text tracks for media elements (<video> and <audio>) |
| | |
| <u><u></u> | Defines text that should be stylistically different from normal text |
| <u></u> | Defines an unordered list |
| <u><video></u> | Defines a video or movie |

CSS -- How to use them

CSS rules can be created and attached to a document/html element(s) in three ways:

1. External style sheet
2. Internal style sheet
3. Inline style

External Style Sheet

Used when the style is applied to many pages. You can change the look of an entire web site by changing one file.

Example:

```
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css" />
</head>
```

Internal Style Sheet

Used when a single document has a unique style. The styles used here will over-ride the styles from an external style sheet.

Example:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
hr {color:sienna;}
p {margin-left:20px;}
body {background-image:url("images/back40.gif");}
</style>
</head>
```

Inline Style

This type of style mixes content with presentation. It would be used to style an attribute in a relevant tag. The style attribute can contain any CSS property. The style used here will override any embedded or external style that is used.

Example:

```
<p style="color:sienna;margin-left:20px">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

ID and Class

In addition to styling an HTML elements, CSS allows you to specify your own selectors called “id” and “class”.

ID selector

The id selector is used to specify a style for a **single, unique element**.

The id selector uses the id attribute of the HTML elements, and is defined with a “#”.

The style rule below will be applied to the element with **id=“para1”**

Example:

```
#para1
{
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```

```
<p id="para">My text</p>
```

The id selector is best used with CSS layouts as you want to apply a specific style to an element that exists on a page.

Class Selector

The class selector is used to specify a style for a group of elements. Unlike the id selector, the class selector is most often used on more than one element.

It allows you to set a particular style for any HTML elements with the same class.

The class selector uses the HTML class attribute, and is define with a “.”

In the example below, all HTML elements with **class=“center”** will be center-aligned:

Example:

```
.center {text-align: center;}
```

```
<h1 class="center">My heading</h1>
```

```
<p class="center">My content</p>
```

You can also specify that only specific HTML elements be affected by a class.

In the example below, all <p> elements with the **class=“center”** will be center-aligned.

Example:

```
p.center {text-align: center;}
```

```
<h1 class="center">My heading will not be centered</h1>
```

```
<p class="center">My content will be centered</p>
```

CSS you should know

Some additional basic CSS style information you should be familiar with include the following:

CSS Text

- text color
- text alignment
- text decoration
- text transformation

CSS Font

- Font Family
- Font Style
- Font Size

CSS Links

- Text decoration
- background color

CSS Lists

- list-style
- list-style-type

CSS Box Model

- Margin
- Border
- Padding
- Content

CSS Grouping and Nesting selectors

Combinators

CSS Display and Visibility

- Hiding an element
- Block and Inline elements

CSS Positioning

- Static
- Fixed
- Relative
- Absolute
- Overlapping

CSS Float

- Floating elements next to each other
- Using Clear

Other items to take note of

CSS Pseudo-classes

CSS Pseudo-elements

CSS Navigation Bar

Additional Information:

<http://reference.sitepoint.com/html>

<http://reference.sitepoint.com/css>