Basic HTML and CSS

❑ HTML Basics

❑ CSS Basics

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HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE (HTML)

· describe web documents or web pages

· tells how to display the content of the document – text, images, and other support media

· make the document interactive through special hypertext links that can connect your documents with other documents in your web page

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HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE (HTML)

· *Hyper* refers to creating link and nonlinear structures of information
· *Text* refers to the words on the computer screen that we are marking up
· *Markup* is the process of preparing the text to define how it displays when viewed as pages on the WWW by marking them with formatting directions conveyed by notations call *tags*
· *Language* is a system of signs used for communication – written and oral

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STRUCTURE OF AN HTML PAGE

```
<html>
    <head>
        <title> Page title </title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <h1> This is a heading </h1>
        <p> This is paragraph. </p>
        <p> This is another paragraph</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

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STRUCTURE OF AN HTML PAGE

- `<!DOCTYPE html>` DOCTYPE declaration for HTML5
- `<html>` defines the whole document
- `<head>` provides information about the document
- `<title>` provides the title for the document

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STRUCTURE OF AN HTML PAGE

- `<body>` describes the visible page content
- `<h1>` to `<h6>` describes a heading
- `<p>` describes a paragraph

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MORE ABOUT HTML TAGS

- Horizontal rule `<hr>`

```
<p>I am the first paragraph</p>
<hr/>
<p>I am the second paragraph</p>
```

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MORE ABOUT HTML TAGS

- Links `<a>`

```
<p><a
href="http://www.sti.edu/
">Visit  our STI Homepage
</a></p>
```

The href attributes specifies the destination URL (http://www.sti.edu/)

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MORE ABOUT HTML TAGS

- Images <img>

```
<img src="html5.gif" alt="HTML5
Icon"
style="width:128px;height:128px">
```

The *src* attributes defines the image URL, and the *alt* attribute specifies an alternative text for the image if the image cannot be displayed by the browser

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MORE ABOUT HTML TAGS

- Line break

```
<body>
```
This is the first paragraph, at the very beginning of the body of this document.
 The tag above signals the start of this second paragraph. When rendered by a browser, it will begin slightly below the end of the first paragraph, with a bit of extra white space between the two paragraphs. <b> this is the last paragraph in the example.
```
</body>
```

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MORE ABOUT HTML TAGS

- Phrase elements <em> and <strong>

```
<p>
HTML is <em>really</em>,
<strong>REALLY</strong> fun!
</p>
```

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MORE ABOUT HTML TAGS

- Unordered list <ul>,

```
<ul>
   <li>No shoes/li>
   <li>No Shirt</li>
   <li>No problem!</li>
</ul>
```

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MORE ABOUT HTML TAGS

- Ordered list `<ol>`

    Example of ordered list
    1. Luzon
    2. Visayas
    3. Mindanao

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POOR WAY OF PRODUCING STYLES

```
<p>
<font face="Areal">Welcome to Greasy
Joe's. </font> You will
<b>never</b>, <i>ever</i>,
<u>EVER</u> beat <font size="+4"
color ="red"> OUR </font> prices!
</p>
```

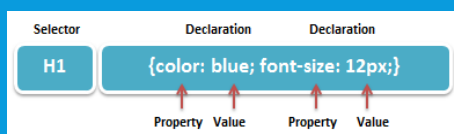- Welcome to Greasy Joe's. You will **never**, *ever*, <u>EVER</u> beat OUR prices!

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CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (CSS)

- Style sheets are groups of style rules

Selector	Declaration	Declaration
H1	{color: blue; font-size: 12px;}	
	Property Value	Property Value

- CSS Declaration

```
p {color:blue; text-align:center;}
```

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CSS PROPERTIES - *TEXT COLOR*

- used to set the color of the text

```
body {
    color: blue;
    }
h1 {
    color: #00ff00;
    }
h2 {
    color: rgb(255,0,0);
    }
```

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CSS PROPERTIES - *TEXT ALIGNMENT*

· used to set the aligning elements to left, right, center, etc

```
h1 {
    text-align: center;
    }
p.date {
    text-align: right;
    }
p.main {
    text-align: justify;
    }
```

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CSS PROPERTIES - *TEXT DECORATION*

· used to set or remove decoration from text

```
h1 {
    text-decoration: overline;
}
h2 {
    text-decoration: line-through;
}
h3 {
    text-decoration: underline;
}
```

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CSS PROPERTIES – *TEXT TRANSFORMATION*

· used to control uppercase and lowercase letters in a text

```
p.uppercase {
    text-transform: uppercase;
}
p.lowercase {
    text-transform: lowercase;
}
p.capitalize {
    text-transform: capitalize;
}
```

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CSS PROPERTIES - *TEXT INDENTION*

· used for indenting the first line property

```
p {
    text-indent: 50px;
}
```

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CSS PROPERTIES - *FONT FAMILY*

- allows to prioritize font family names (Times New Roman, Arial, Lucida etc.) and/or generic family names (serif, sans serif)

```
p {
    font-family: "Times New Roman",
    Times, serif;
}
```

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CSS BACKGROUND PROPERTIES

- CSS background properties are used to define the background effects of an element

- The following CSS properties are used for background effects:
  - Background-color
  - Background-image
  - Background-repeat
  - Background-attachment
  - Background-position

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CSS BACKGROUND PROPERTIES

- CSS *background color property* specifies the background color of an element. The background-color of the page is defined in the body selector

```
body {
    background-color: #b0c4de;
}
```

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CSS BACKGROUND PROPERTIES

- *background image property* specifies an image to use as the background of an element

```
body {
    background-
image: url("paper.gif");
}
```

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CSS BACKGROUND PROPERTIES

- Background image *repeated horizontally or vertically*

```
body {
    background-
image: url("gradient_bg.png")
;
}
```

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CSS BACKGROUND PROPERTIES

- Background image *repeated horizontally or vertically*
- If the image is repeated only horizontally (use repeat x), for the background to look better

```
body {
    background-
image: url("gradient_bg.png");
    background-repeat: repeat-x;
}
```

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CSS BACKGROUND PROPERTIES

- Background image *set position and no repeat.* The CSS background-position property is used to position a background image

```
body {
    background-
image: url("img_tree.png");
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
}
```

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