

HTML, CSS, Git

URL

<https://csc309-fall-2016.github.io/admin/2016/09/15/Sign-up-for-Github.html>

scheme:[//[user:password@]host[:port]][/]path[?query][#fragment]

- scheme - defines the protocol (http, ftp, mail, ssh, file)
- host - server address
 - may also include authentication
 - port number identifies the process on the server
- ?query - a list of arguments: **key1&value1;key2&value2;**
- #fragment - identifies an id on the page to go to

HyperText Markup Language

- HTML: Describes the content and structure of information on a web page (not style).
- An HTML document is made up of elements that are delineated by tags:
- syntax: `<element>[content]</element>` example:
`<p>This is a paragraph</p>`
- In this course, we'll primarily use HTML5.

HTML5

- HTML5: Fifth and current version published by the W3C in October 2014.
- Designed to support modern multimedia (e.g. `<video>`, `<canvas>`), semantic formatting, cross-mobile applications, and JS APIs.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Hello World</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello CSC309</h1>
    <a href="https://csc309-fall-2016.github.io/">web
page</a>
  </body>
</html>
```

Bold tags are required components of a valid page

CSS

- CSS describes the appearance, layout, and presentation of information on a web page.
- Describes how information is to be displayed, not what is being displayed.
- Can be embedded in HTML document using the `<style>` element or placed in separate .css file (recommended).

A CSS file consists of one or more rules. Each rule starts with a selector, which specifies an HTML element(s) and then applies style properties to them.

```
selector {  
    property: value;  
    property: value;  
}  
  
p {  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
    color: red;  
}
```

CSS code can be embedded within the head of an HTML page or placed inline in an element.

Bad style and should be avoided when possible (why?)

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
  p { font-family: sans-serif; color: red; } h2 { background-color: yellow; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <p style="display: inline;">[content]</p>
</body>
```


- Properties of an element cascade together in this order of precedence:
 - browser's default styles
 - external style sheet files (in a `<link>` tag)
 - embedded/internal style sheets (inside a `<style>` tag in the page's header)
 - inline style (the style attribute of the HTML element)
 - adding `!important` can override the order

Validate your document!

HTML validator:

<https://validator.w3.org/>

CSS validator:

<https://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/>